ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,661 LONDON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1930 PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

Cheques, Postal and Money Orders should be made payable to "The Times" and crossed "Barclays Bank Limited." Bank Notes should be sent always by registered post. All advertisements should be addressed to the Advertisement Department, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Tuesday, November 4, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam," announcements by senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern terms the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau de Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for one line or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ANDERSON.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at 15, Camden-hill-square, W.8, to ALISON, wife of A. I. ANDERSON—a daughter.

BURRELL.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at 13, Edgeworth-avenue, Hendon, to PHYLLIS MARY (née Rodwell), wife of O. M. BURRELL—a daughter.

BUTLER.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at 100, Wake Green-road, Moseley, to Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT H. BUTLER—a daughter.

CAPELL.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at 282, Cricklewood-lane, N.W.2, to DOROTHY (née Drew), wife of L. F. CAPELL, M.B., Ch.B.Edin.—a daughter.

COX.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, to MARGERY (née Bellord), wife of C. J. BEDE COX—a daughter.

CROSS.—On Nov. 3, 1930, at Windle Cote, Worplesdon Hill, Surrey, to MARGERY IRIS (née Tocque), wife of JOHN CROSS—a son.

DYER.—On Nov. 3, 1930, to ETHEL MAY, wife of CHARLES HENRY DYER, of Bromley—a daughter.

GOUGH.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at The Ladies, Walton-on-Thames, to BARBARA (née Pegler), wife of C. F. H. GOUGH—a son.

GRAHAM.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at 78, Allpore-lane, Calcutta, to BETTY, wife of J. S. GRAHAM—a son.

GREENOP.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at Gerrards Cross, to LAURA KATHLEEN (née Finch), wife of H. JOHN W. GREENOP, of 59, Albert Palace-mansions, S.W.—a daughter.

LONG.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at Cadley House, Marlborough, to FRANCES, wife of FREDERICK K. R. LONG—a daughter.

MAYFIELD.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at 3, Wilbraham-place, S.W.1, to ROWENA, wife of CAPTAIN BRYAN MAYFIELD, Scots Guards—a son.

MELVILLE.—On Nov. 1, 1930, in Petersfield, Hazel, wife of T. A. MELVILLE, Esq., of Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S., of a daughter.

OLDREY.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, London, to ESME, wife of H. C. OLDREY—a son.

STEVENS.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at Bellenden, Exeter, to IRIS, wife of J. MOORE STEVENS—a son.

WEST.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at Zamalek, 16, Chaldon-way, Coulsdon, Surrey, to GWENNETH MARGARET, wife of DR. R. WINTON WEST, D.Sc.—a daughter.

WOODS.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at 34, St. Ronan's-road, Southwick, wife of LIEUTENANT W. J. WOODS, R.N.—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BL——TFORD : GIMSON.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at St. Peter's Church, Colombo, by the Ven. Archdeacon of Colombo, CHARLES GRAHAM, only son of the late Rev. CHARLES BLOUNT and of Mrs. BLOUNT, of Bowdon, Cheshire, to BESSIE ELLEN (BETTY), youngest daughter of the Rev. C. K. GIMSON, Rector of Bradden, and of the late Mrs. Gimson, Northants.

LAMB : ERSKINE-SHAW.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, by the Rev. H. S. RANDELL, Vicar of Haywood Lands, R. F. LAMB, son of the late ISOBEL CATHERINE, younger daughter of Mrs. ERSKINE-SHAW, 55, Egerton-gardens, S.W.3.

MILLS : VESEY-FITZ GERALD.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at All Saints', Bombay, JAMES PHILIP MILLS-Johnson, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, younger son of the late M. and Mrs. J. G. Mills and stepson of Mrs. James Mills, of 4, Wilton-street, S.W.1, to PAMELA MOIRA, only daughter of Mr. J. F. VESEY-FITZGERALD and the late Mrs. Vesey-FitzGerald.

PEEBLE : ACKERMAN.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Sydenham, by the Rev. Lucius P. Smith, M.A., OWEN STANDISH, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. O. L. PEEBLE, of West Hill, Sydenham, to MARGUERITE ELSIE, elder daughter of Mrs. ACKERMAN and the late Mr. George Ackerman, of Poynders-court, Bishop's Stortford, Herts. (Colonial and U.S.A. papers, please copy.)

SILVER WEDDING

LEY : FARR.—On Nov. 4, 1905, at Christ Church, Ealing, by the Rev. W. Templeton King, HARRY ARTHUR LEY to ELLEN ELIZA FARR. Present address: Windy Ridge, Roundabouts, Storrington.

DEATHS

ATKINSON.—On Nov. 1, 1930, in London, ALFRED ATKINSON, formerly of 32, Brook-street, W., aged 78. Funeral at Kensal Green Cemetery on Thursday, at 12 noon. Flowers may be sent to J.R. Kenyon, Ltd., 45, Edgware-road, W.2.

BARRON.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at Lynorne, Shalford, Surrey, after a short illness, WILLIE NETTERVILLE BARRON, C.M.G., M.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., youngest son of the late Gerald E. Barron, of Cranborne Corner, Ascot.

BATCHELOR.—On Nov. 1, 1930, suddenly, at Dundee, HENRY CHARLES BATCHELOR, of 127, Tressillian-road, Brockley, youngest and only surviving son of Albert William Batchelor, late of Lee, aged 57.

BERRY.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at Cranwell, the result of a flying accident, FLIGHT-CADET PETER BERRY (Aged 19), elder son of Colonel and Mrs. Berry, of Ashfield, Totnes, Devon, aged 19 years. The funeral took place on Nov. 3 at Brooking, Dartington, Devon.

BETHUNE.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at 5, Eldon-road, Kensington, LT.-GENERAL SIR EDWARD CECIL BETHUNE, K.C.B., late R.A., Admiral of the Fleet. Funeral at Bethune, C.B., of Balfour, Fife, and dearly loved husband of Lilian Bethune, aged 75.

BISHOP.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at his residence, 21, Lansdowne-road, Tunbridge Wells, the REV. JOHN WATSON GORDON BISHOP, in his 81st year. Funeral at the Cemetery on Thursday, at 2.30.

BOND.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at 52, Bateman-street, Cambridge, ANNE BOND, in her 84th year. No flowers and no mourning, by her wish.

BONN.—On Nov. 3, 1930, JOSEPH, only son of Mr. and Mrs. SIMON (SHIMMER) BONN, of 178, Sutherland-avenue and Middlesex-street. The funeral will take place to-day (Tuesday), at 1.30 p.m., and will leave 178, Sutherland-avenue, at 1.30 p.m. for Finchet Cemetery, East Ham. Prayers each evening, 6.30, at the above address.

BOUSFIELD.—On Oct. 27, 1930, at Natal, South Africa, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY RICHINGS BOUSFIELD, C.M.G., eldest son of the late Bishop Bousfield, in his 67th year.

BRIDGES.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at Hayle, Cornwall, after a few days' illness, COLONEL EDWARD CHARLES PHILIPPI BRIDGES, D.S.O., late The South Staffordshire Regiment, second son of the late Major Thomas Walker Bridges, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, and Mary Anne, his wife, aged 80 years.

CARMAN.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at Wedgewood, The Ridges, Finchampstead, Berks, ALBERT CARMAN, late of Park Langley, Beckenham, Kent, aged 65 years.

CLUBB.—On Sunday, Nov. 2, 1930, WILLIAM JOHN CLUBB, of Bron House, Avondale-road, Bromley, aged 79. No flowers. No mourning, by request. Interment Nunhead Cemetery, Thursday, 11.45.

COMMIN.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at a nursing home, CAROLINE, widow of JAMES COMMIN, aged 85 years. Funeral at Highgate Cemetery to-morrow (Wednesday) at 11.30. Flowers by Wednesday morning to J. D. Field and Son, 183, Blackfriars-road, S.E.

CORSELLIS.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at Stag-lane Aerodrome, killed while flying, DOUGLAS HENRY CORSELLIS, Barrister-at-law, aged 34. A memorial service will be held at St. James's Church, Paddington, at 11 a.m., to-morrow (Wednesday). (Will friends kindly accept this, the only intimation?)

COULTATE.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at Hindhead, AMY ESTHER, daughter of WILLIAM MILLER COULTATE, F.R.C.S., aged 78. Buried at Bryn-y-Maen, near Colwyn Bay.

DALE.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at 10a, Salisbury-road, Hove, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY MONTAGU DALE, late Madras Army, aged 85 years. Funeral service at St. Barnabas' Church, Hove, Thursday, Nov. 6, at 2.15 p.m. Interment following at Hove Cemetery.

DANIEL-TYSSEN.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at Hove, CAROLINE, widow of the Rev. RIDLEY DANIEL-Tyssen, for many years Incumbent of St. Patrick's, Hove, in her 91st year. Funeral at the Old Church, Hove, 12.15 Thursday, Nov. 6. No flowers.

EDMUNDS.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at Kildare, Winscombe, Som., SARAH JANE, widow of ZEPH EDMUNDS, aged 75. Funeral Winscombe to-morrow (Wednesday), 2.30 p.m.

EDWARDS.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at a London nursing home, MABEL, widow of GEORGE MASGRAVE EDWARDS, late of The Cedars, Addlestone. R.I.P. Requiem Mass 11 a.m. to-day (Tuesday), at St. James's Church, Spanish-place, followed by interment at Kensal Green Cemetery. Flowers declined this, the only intimation. Flowers care of Messrs. Tookey, 51, High-street, Marylebone, W.1.

EGERTON-LEIGH.—On Nov. 2, 1930, result of a motor accident near Cannes, A/M. CECIL, son of the late EGERTON LEIGH, of Jodrell Hall, Cheshire.

ELLIS.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at 294, Foster-hill-road, Bedford, KATHERINE JOSEPHINE ELLIS, eldest daughter of the late R. K. A. and C. E. Ellis, formerly of Roker, Sunderland, and afterwards of Bedford.

FAWKES.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at Brighton, the Rev. ALFRED FAWKES, Vicar of Ashby St. Ledgers and Hon. Chaplain to the Bishop of Durham, aged 90. Cremated at Storrington Church, Sussex, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 2 p.m.

The World is poorer for his passing.

FITZ PATRICK.—On Friday, Oct. 17, 1930, at Torquay, in a nursing home, ROBERT PERSSE FITZ-PATRICK, son of the late Reverend Frederick FitzPatrick and the Lady Olivia FitzPatrick, aged 60. No flowers.

FORBES-LEITH.—On Sunday, Nov. 2, 1930, at Aberdeen, Lieut.-Gen. Sir CHARLES ROSDEW Fyvie Forbes-Leith, Bart. Funeral at Fyvie Castle, for Fyvie Parish Church, on Thursday, Nov. 6, at 1.30 p.m. Wreaths to be sent to Fyvie Castle.

GILDERSLEVE.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at Tremezzo, Scalcia-road, Southbourne, after a long illness, patiently borne, GEORGE FREDERICK GILDERSLEVE. Interment Bournemouth East Cemetery to-morrow (Wednesday) at 11 a.m.

DEATHS (continued)

GOOCH.—On Oct. 25, 1930, at 79, Marine-parade, Brighton, THOMAS ARTHUR GOOCH, of The White Swan Hotel, Tudor-street, London, E.C., husband of Emily Gooch, of 97, Victoria-avenue, Southend-on-Sea.

GOULBURN.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at Dorking, suddenly MARY CECILIA GOULBURN, daughter of the late Colonel Edward Goulburn, of Betchworth House, in her 68th year. Funeral at Betchworth on Thursday, Nov. 6, at 2.30.

GRANT.—On Nov. 2, 1930, HERBERT STANLEY GRANT, fourth son of the late Rev. H. C. Grant, former Rector of Chilbolton, Hants.

GRAY.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at St. Dominica's Priory, Stone, Staffordshire, ETHEL GRAY, daughter of the late Rev. Edward Gray.

GREENWOOD.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at a nursing home in London, FLORENCE JANE GREENWOOD. (Colonial papers, please copy.)

HAMMOND.—On Nov. 2, 1930, rather suddenly, at Westleigh, Amersham-road, Putney, MARIA LOUISA, the eldest daughter of the late CHARLES HAMMOND. No flowers, by request.

HAZELL.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at 31, Woburn-square, W.C.1, after a few days' illness, SARAH ANN, widow of WALTER HAZELL, aged 86. Funeral service at Christ Church, Woburn-square, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 11.30 a.m. It was her wish that no flowers should be sent.

HEYWOOD-LONSDALE.—On Saturday, Nov. 1, 1930, at a nursing home in London, LIEUT.-COL. HENRY HEYWOOD HEYWOOD-LONSDALE, D.S.O., of Shavington, Market Drayton, aged 66. Funeral, Thursday, Nov. 6, at Calverhall Church at 2.30. Cars will meet train leaving Euston 10.0, via Crewe, arriving Whitchurch 1.46, afterwards returning from Crewe. A Memorial Service will be held at St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, on the same day, at 2.30 p.m.

HOBLYN.—On Nov. 1, 1930, suddenly, in a nursing home, MARGARET HELEN, youngest daughter of the late REV. RICHARD DENNYS HOBLYN. Funeral 11.30, St. Augustine's, Maida Vale, to-morrow (Wednesday).

HOPE.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at Cowdenknowes, Earlston, JULIE ISABELLA, widow of COLONEL CHARLES HOPE, of Cowdenknowes.

HUMMEL.—On Nov. 3, 1930, at Homefield, Horley, EVELINE ADELAIDE, widow of H. J. J. HUMMEL, aged 62. Funeral at Horley Parish Church at 2.30 to-morrow (Wednesday).

LAPAGE.—On Nov. 3, 1930, at Walmer, Kent, RICHARD HERBERT LAPAGE, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., J.P., in his 82nd year. Funeral service to-morrow (Wednesday), 2.15, at St. Saviour's, and interment at the Old Church, Walmer.

LONGMAN.—On All Saints' Day, 1930, at Shendish, King's Langley, THOMAS NORTON LONGMAN, elder son of the late Thomas Longman, of Farnborough Hill, and beloved husband of Florence A. Longman, aged 81. No flowers, except from family, by his request. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), Apsley Church. Cars will meet train arriving King's Langley 2.43.

LYON.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at "Wandlebury," Queen Edith's-way, Cambridge, COLONEL ALGERNON JASPER LYON, V.D., D.L., aged 75 years.

MACALISTER.—On Sunday, Nov. 2, 1930, at Guy's Hospital, after a long illness, GEORGE HUGH MACALISTER, M.D., M.R.C.P., late Principal of King Edward VII. College of Medicine, Singapore, younger son of the late Professor Alexander Macalister, M.D., F.R.S., and beloved husband of Margaret Gray Macalister, aged 51.

McVITIE.—On Oct. 31, 1930, passed peacefully away, at 5A, Walsingham-terrace, Hove, SARAH JANE, widow of JOHN MCVITIE, J.P., late of Maidstone. Funeral at Maidstone Cemetery to-day (Tuesday) at 2 o'clock.

MADDEN.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at Kensingland Beach, suddenly, CHARLOTTE BROWNE MADDEN, of 20, Goldington-road, Bedford, wife of the late S. O. Madden, Dean of Cork, and youngest daughter of the late John Gregg, Malahn of Cork. Aged 83.

MORICE.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at Johannesburg, GEORGE THOMAS MORICE, K.C., formerly Puisne Judge of the High Court, Pretoria, aged 72.

NIND.—On Oct. 30, 1930, at 59, Mill-road, West Worthing, HARRY VERNON NIND, late of Barclays Bank, aged 61 years. Funeral Highgate Old Cemetery Chapel (Tuesday), at 1.30 p.m.

O'MAHONY.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at Coolballintaggart, Aughrim, Co. Wicklow, PIERCE O'MAHONY (THE O'MAHONY OF KERRY). Funeral strictly private, by express wish of the deceased.

PARKER.—On Nov. 1, 1930, in London, CAROLINE CHARLOTTE PARKER, widow of Colonel Walter Parker, aged 80.

PARKIN.—On Nov. 1, 1930, suddenly, at Hastings, THOMAS HENRY PARKIN, of Sidmouth-road, Willesden Green, N.W., in his 75th year. Funeral Hastings to-morrow (Wednesday). No flowers, by request.

PEARCE.—On Nov. 1, 1930, suddenly, at Hillside, Bradford-on-Avon, HUBERT PARRY, younger son of the late Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Parry, of Teignmouth.

PEELE.—On Thursday, Oct. 30, 1930, suddenly, at Tenby Cottage, Barton le Clay, Beds, ELEANOR MARGARET, eldest daughter of the late H. A. PEELE, of Durham, and Mrs. Peele. Funeral service at Barton le Clay to-morrow (Wednesday), at 1.30 p.m.

PETERS.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at Swanage, GEORGE HENRY PETERS, of Formosa, Bournemouth, eldest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Peters, of North Grove House, Southsea.

PHILLIPS.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at Sturry, DECIMA, wife of the late WALTER J. PHILLIPS, of Shenfield and Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

POWER.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at Cranmere, Chichester, JOHN MANLEY POWER, fourth son of the late Capt. Manley Power.

PURVIS.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at a nursing home, Cambridge, JOHN EDWARD PURVIS, M.A., University Lecturer in Anatomy and Physics in the Faculty of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, Alderman, Deputy Mayor, and formerly Mayor of the Borough of Cambridge. Funeral at 12.15 to-morrow (Wednesday) in the Chapel of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

REEVES.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at 37, Albert-court, S.W.7, FRANCES JACKSON, beloved wife of the late THOMAS JAMES REEVES.

RIALL.—On Nov. 1, 1930, in London, AILEEN MAUDE, youngest daughter of COLONEL RIALL, D.L., of Heywood, Clonmel, Ireland. Funeral at Shocklash Church, from Whitchurch Station, Shropshire, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2.42 p.m.

ROBBINS.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at 32, The Avenue, Upper Norwood, London, after a brief illness, JANE, widow of HARRY ROBBINS and mother of Harold, Rhoda, and Thomas Robbins. Interment at Smith-down-road Cemetery, Liverpool, to-day (Tuesday), at 3 p.m. No flowers, by request.

ROBSON.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at Jesmond House, Saltburn-by-the-Sea, the REV. WILLIAM THOMAS ROBSON, formerly Rector of East Rounton, aged 85 years.

SANDILANDS.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at Bournemouth, BRIGADIER-GENERAL HENRY GEORGE SANDILANDS, C.B., J.P., late R.A., second son of the late Major-General P. H. Sandilands, R.A., of Cruilbstone, Bournemouth. Funeral at Holy Trinity Church at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday), and afterwards at Bournemouth Cemetery. No flowers.

SIMPSON.—On Oct. 15, 1930, suddenly, at Stonehenge, New England, New South Wales, EMILY, widow of GEORGE MORRIS SIMPSON.

STOCK.—On Nov. 2, 1930, the result of an accident, COL. HENRY JOHN STOCK, late Bombay Staff Corps, of 152, Hammersmith-road, the United Service and East India United Service Clubs, son of the late General Thomas Stock (I.A.).

STOTHERT.—On Monday, Nov. 3, 1930, at her residence, 31, Christchurch-road, Bournemouth, NELLIE, wife of WILLIAM STOTHERT, M.R.C.V.S.

STRONG.—On Oct. 31, 1930, suddenly, at Westcliff-on-Sea, EVELYN EMILY, the beloved wife of WALTER T. STRONG, aged 57 years.

SULLEY.—On Oct. 30, 1930, in London, ARTHUR J. SULLEY, late of 9, Green-street, W.1, beloved father of Muriel Sulley. Funeral at Brookwood Cemetery to-day (Tuesday), at 12 noon. Flowers to 54, Grosvenor-street, W.1.

TURNBULL.—On Nov. 3, 1930, at Hampstead, after an operation, GEORGE LINDSAY TURNBULL, M.D., M.A., of Harman's Orchard, Crockham Hill, son of George Turnbull, C.E., aged 70. Cremation at Golders Green to-morrow (Wednesday).

TURNER.—On Nov. 3, 1930, at a nursing home, North-side, Clapham Common, JAMES UTTON GEORGE TURNER, of 1, Sugden-road, S.W.11, aged 61 years. Funeral service at the Church of the Ascension, Lavender-hill, on Thursday, Nov. 6, at 11 a.m., and at St. Mary's Cemetery, Battersea Rise, at 11.45.

UPSDALE.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at Shandon, Radlett, EMILY BERTHA (Boo) dearly loved wife of JOHN UPSDALE. Cremation Golders Green 11.30 to-morrow (Wednesday). Funeral Martock Parish Church Thursday, Nov. 6, at 2.30. Flowers to The Green, Martock, Somerset.

WALKER.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at 9, Rosebery-crescent, Edinburgh, suddenly, JOHN WALKER, Chairman, Walker, Hunter and Co., Ltd., Port Downie Ironworks, Falkirk.

WATTS.—On Nov. 2, 1930, accidentally drowned, CECIL FRANCIS WATTS, M.A., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., late of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, scholar of Sherborne School and Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, dearly loved only son of Francis William and Julia Watts, of Red Hatch, Hutton, Essex, aged 28 years.

"I thank my God upon every remembrance of you."

WEATHERSBEE.—On Nov. 1, 1930, suddenly, at a nursing home, DEARLY BELOVED WIFE OF CAPTAIN H. W. WEATHERSBEE, Broom Cottage, Stoke Poges-lane, Slough. Funeral at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) at Stoke Poges Church.

WHITLOCK.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at Lansdowne, Calverlier Park-gardens, Tunbridge Wells, ANNIE, second daughter of the late THOMAS WHITLOCK and dearly loved sister of Mary Whitlock and Elizabeth Wise. Funeral at Tunbridge Wells to-day (Tuesday), at 2 p.m. Service at the Cemetery Chapel.

WYPER.—On Nov. 1, 1930, suddenly, at Glasgow, the result of an accident, EMILY HENRIETTA DRURY, widow of JAMES WYPER, Wholesale Stationer, Glasgow, and dau'ter of the late James Samuel Drury, Physician, London, aged 66. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday) at Glasgow Cathedral, at 2 o'clock; thereafter to the Necropolis.

IN MEMORIAM ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BAIRD.—In honoured and loving memory of WILLIAM FRANK GARDINER BAIRD, died of wounds in hospital at Boulogne, Nov. 4, 1914, aged 28.

BIRNIE.—In loving memory of LIEUTENANT GERALD BIRNIE, Royal Field Artillery, who died of wounds received in action on Nov. 4, 1918, not quite 20.

CARTER.—In proud and happy memory of MAJOR A. J. CARTER, D.S.O., 1st Bn. The Loyal North Lancashire Regt., who fell in action at the first Battle of Ypres, Nov. 4, 1914. Also in honoured memory of all those of the Regiment who fell with him and during the War.

COSGROVE, GORDON SALMON, 2nd Lt., R.F.C., aged 19, killed Nov. 4, 1917. In happy memory.

Perfecting all you dreamed of here.

MALONE.—In loving memory of "MORDIE," CAPTAIN J. R. M. MALONE, who passed away Nov. 4, 1918.—ETHEL.

MARSHALL.—In ever loving memory of my husband, LIEUT.-COL. ARTHUR MARSHALL, Irish Guards, V.C., M.C. and Bar, Croix de Guerre, Chevalier de l'Ordre Léopold, Officer de l'Ordre Léopold, killed in action on the Sambre Canal, Nov. 4, 1918.

"Splendid is death when thou fallest courageous leading the onslaught."

IN MEMORIAM (continued)

MOORE.—In pride and gratitude for the life of E. PATRICK AYLETT MOORE, M.C. ("PAT"), 2nd Lieut., Coldstream Guards, who was killed in action on Nov. 4, 1918, aged 19.

"God proved them and found them worthy for Himself."

NIVEN.—In proud and ever-loving memory of 2ND LIEUT. ALAN SCOTT NIVEN, The King's Own Regt. (Royal Lancasters), killed in action at Passchendaele on Nov. 4, 1917.

PILLINER, RUPERT COLERICK LAYBOURNE, 2nd Lt. R.F.A., 4th Div., who finished his work here and passed on to fresh adventure and fuller life at Armentières, Nov. 4, 1914.

"Such beings live on, far off yet ever present, unseen yet ever felt, and are woven into the stuff of other men's lives."

SHEPHERD.—In loving memory of NORMAN ROBINSON SHEPHERD (Solicitor), Captain, Durham Light Infantry, second son of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Shepherd, The Hawthorns, Sunderland, killed near the Butte de Warlencourt, Nov. 4, 1916, aged 33 years. For ever mourned. Qui ante diem perfit, sed miles, sed pro patria.

SMITHERS.—In ever-loving memory of MAJOR HAROLD SMITHERS, R.G.A., killed in action on the Somme, Nov. 4, 1916.

TALLENT.—In ever-loving memory of my beloved son, ALBERT CECIL, 2nd Lieut., R.F.C.

"I shall remember while the light lives yet
And in the night time I shall not forget."

LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE.—To the undying memory of all those Members of the Regiment who gave their lives in the Great War. Primus in Urbe.

BAKER.—In loving and ever-present memory of ALFRED OWEN BAKER, Nov. 4, 1924.

BISHOP.—In ever-loving memory of ERIC ALFRED, who fell asleep at Sunnyhill, Wimbledon, on Nov. 4, 1907, aged 14 years. "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

CUTLACK.—In loving remembrance of my dear wife, EMILY ANN, who passed to her rest at "Croyland," Ely, on Nov. 4, 1925.

CUTLACK, EMILY ANN.—To the dear memory of my Mother, who passed away on Nov. 4, 1925. Requiem eternam.—DORA.

EDWARDS.—In unfading and ever-loving memory of our beloved son BARRY, who died Nov. 4, 1928, aged 20 years.

RESTLER.—In ever loving memory of LOUISA EMMA MILTON, of Ringworth, who passed over Nov. 4, 1925.

RESTLER.—In ever loving memory of SIR JAMES RESTLER, K.B.E., Nov. 4, 1918.

RUNTZ.—In loving memory of SIR JOHN J. RUNTZ, J.P., who fell asleep Nov. 4, 1922. R.I.P.

VICCARS.—To the dear memory of my beloved wife, CHRISTINE VICCARS, who was killed whilst hunting with the Quorn Hounds on Nov. 4, 1929.

Loved, cherished, death is the gate,
The beyond of both—a garden.

WALLIS.—In unfading memory of my beloved Husband, of Ealing and Thames Ditton, who passed beyond, Nov. 4, 1927.

WARDEN.—In ever-loving memory of my darling son, ARTHUR HENRY, who passed away Nov. 4, 1907.

WARDEN.—In loving memory of my darling brother ARTHUR.

WHATTON.—On Nov. 4, 1926, HUGH DE HERIZ WHATTON, of Rockley Manor, near Marlborough.

In constant remembrance.

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Estd. 1852). Illustrated Brochure post free.—The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

J. R. KENYON, Ltd., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, CREMATORIUM, EMBALMERS, 45, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 2065. 12, Church-street, Kensington. Western 0757. Est. 1830. Telegrams: "Undertaker, London."

KELLY'S CELTIC CROSSES, Tablets, Monuments, erected in any cemetery.—Write for catalogue No. 25a, KELLY and Co., Cramb Bros., Ltd., 129, Marylebone-road, N.W.1.

BOOKS, PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd., Correspondence invited, 43, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele., Gerr. 2744. Telegrams, Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

LIBRARIES PURCHASED for prompt cash in Town or country. Also prints and autograph letters.—MYERS and Co., 102, New Bond-street, W.1. T.A., Myershire, London. Tele., Mayfair 2931.

DIRECTORS AND PARTNERS

3 lines 15s. (minimum)

ACTIVE OPENING for GENTLEMAN with £6,000. Open-air life. Suit motorist. Income over £1,500 per annum.—Gilbert and Pratt, 18, Walbrook, E.C.4.

ACTIVE DIRECTOR REQUIRED; profitable business; £4,000 essential. Excellent interest. Unusual and secured.—Write Box R.1712. The Times, E.C.4.

BANK OFFICIAL (retired) has clients prepared to INVEST £2,000 to £5,000 each in new or established private concerns. Will join Board. Proofs available and investments of £900,000 made by clients.—Write Box 1302, Post's, 180, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

BUSINESS MEN with undertakings that MERIT further capital, can obtain same through Midwinters, 365, Strand, Holborn 3556-7.

DIRECTOR with £5,000 WANTED for London Coach Co.; splendid future for keen business man; best references.—Write Box 4699, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

DIRECTOR (lady or gentleman) REQUIRED to INVEST £2,000 in a sound concern dealing with service flats; yield about £600 per annum.—Write Box C.41, The Times, E.C.4.

ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, showing profit, RE-QUIRES SERVICES of DIRECTOR (£1,000), who can INVEST £2,000 to join BOARD; experience not important as keenness and energy; accountants' figures available.—Write Box R.1736, The Times, E.C.4.

EAST INDIA AGENTS.—Permanent occupation with INVESTMENT £3,000; recommended by C.A.s.—Write Box 9182, Frost-Smith, 61, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.2.

GENTLEMAN, just acquired old-established Estate Business, REQUIRES ANOTHER with very small CAPITAL to extend; light duties taught.—Call S., Solicitors, 2, Rose's-road, Bristol Station.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS established nine years, in London requires Investor of £3,000 who can give service; customers include Government Departments, municipal authorities, electric supply corporations, railway companies, and the collieries. Proved profit. Investor's share of profit should be £1,500 to £2,000 in first year, and increase as sales are developed; open to full investigation.—Write Box 145, at Horncastles, 60, Cheapside, E.C.2.

MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL ENGINEER holding valuable agencies with well-established firms, with offices in Johannesburg, London, and Durban, young qualified engineer wishing to take up this class of business with a view to PARTNERSHIP.—Write Box M.663, The Times, E.C.4.

OPPORTUNITY for BACHELOR with £5,000 to INVEST. Position as Manager rubber estate, Malaya. Previous experience not essential as could be trained by present Manager. Interest 25 per cent. could be taken. Capital secured.—Full particulars from writing Box E.1617, The Times, E.C.4.

PARTNER REQUIRED, Lady or Gentleman, for well-equipped shop in the best part of Mayfair. Established for some years, with connexions in furs, dresses, and millinery. Part or whole time services. Capital necessary £4,000-£6,000.—Write Box B.377, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

PARTNER wishes to meet GENTLEMAN who will INVEST £250, advertiser finding same amount, making working capital £500 in a well-known Turf Commission Agent's West End Office. No objection to learner. Salary £7 per week and half-share basis. Good clientele, established five years; object for advertising extension of business. Call for interview for advertiser's inspection.—Write Box R.1721, The Times, E.C.4.

SECURITY of CAPITAL ASSOCIATED to active business gentleman investing £1,000, 10 per Cent. Debentures, limited company; assets readily realisable; rapidly increasing; salary £300; investigation offered.—Write Box 05585, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SPECIALITY MANUFACTURER in Company being registered to amalgamate established Brickmakers. Investment £500.—Call Midwinters, 365, Strand.

£2,000 £2,000 SECURITY secures DIRECTORSHIP; manufacturing company, increasing sales; ample security; books open to every investigation.—Write to Principals, Box E.1591, The Times, E.C.4.

INVESTMENTS AND LOANS

3 lines 15s. (minimum)

ACCOUNTANT arranges ADVANCES at 4½ per cent. A net per annum, upon REVERSIONS, LIFE INCOMES.—Vernon Dixon, Criterion-buildings, 24, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1, opposite Criterion Theatre.

ADVANCES, any amounts, arranged at once on REVERSIONS, LIFE INCOMES, ANNUITIES. Interest from 5 per cent. PRIVATE FUNDS ready. Business strictly private and confidential. No delay.—M. Cooper, 6, Maddox-street, W.

ADVANCES, first or second, on property or reversions. Building projects, businesses, and schemes financed. No agents.—M., 182, Silvercleigh-road, Thornton Heath.

ADVANCES ARRANGED to any amount at 4½ per cent. per annum net on reversions, life interests, annuities, &c.—E. F. Smith, 7, Vigo-street, Regent-street.

INVESTMENT up to £1,000, fully secured, producing 10 per cent. per annum; banker's and solicitor's references.—Write Box B.1276, The Times, E.C.4.

LARGE FUNDS AVAILABLE for purchase of (or loans on) at 5 per cent. and upwards, life interest mortgages, &c.—REVERSIONARY INVESTMENTS LTD., 7, Maddox-street, London, W.1. Mayfair 2316.

LOWNE & Co., Ltd., Albion House, 59, New Oxford-st. (first), W.C., have a few gentlemen left who desire to obtain an immediate advance upon a Reversion or Life Interest at net interest of 5 per cent. per annum.

MORTGAGES (repayable by instalments or by payments) granted by Society on weekly or quarterly investment property. Generally 75 per cent. of valuation.—Write Box R.1736, The Times, E.C.4.

POLICIES, Whole Life or Endowment, wanted. Also Reversions.—Utmost value obtained by H. E. Foster and Cranfield (Est. 1843), 6, Poultry, E.C.2.

WEDDING FIRM of WHOLESALE COSTUMIERS REQUIRE FIRST MORTGAGE of £1,750 at 7 per cent. on premises off Oxford-street; adequate security for advance.—Apply Box B.6614, Payne-Jennings Publicity, 6, Cork-street, W.1.

HOSPITAL NURSES

4 lines 10s. (minimum)

LONDON HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSING STAFF.

TRAINED NURSES FOR ADULT

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

HOLIDAY VOYAGES BY P. & O.

GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, TANGIER.

Weekly departures on Fridays from Tilbury. For illustrated Handbooks, Cabin Plans, and Reservations apply P. & O. Passenger Offices, as below.

P. & O.

Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Moorings.
Ranchi	17,000	Brooks	—	Nov. 7
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Townshend	Nov. 7	Nov. 14
Mahsia	15,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Nov. 21	Nov. 28
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
†Rajputana	17,050	Cadle	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Ranpura	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
†Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Thomson	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
Rawalpindi	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Chitral	15,000	Siggers	—	Nov. 6
Malda	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
†Moldavia	17,000	Ellis	Nov. 28	—
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
‡Mongolia	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
Chilka	15,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

" One Class " Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton.

Burdwan (cargo)	6,000	—	Nov. 7	—
Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Nov. 21	—
‡Novara	7,500	Picot	Dec. 5	—
‡Nagova	7,000	Cochrane	Dec. 19	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Ranchi	17,000	Brooks	—	Nov. 7
Kashmir	9,000	Mallaise	Nov. 13	—
Comorin	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
Kashgar	9,000	Sorlell	Dec. 11	—
†Khiva	9,000	Dawson	Dec. 20	—

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.
‡ Taking also Tourist Passengers. † Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
*HATHURA	8,000	Nov. 15	Nov. 18	—
*MUNDRA	7,375	Nov. 29	Dec. 5	Dec. 7
*WARFIELD	6,060	Dec. 20	Dec. 24	Dec. 27
*KENYA	10,000	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 18

* Cargo steamer. † Calls Southampton. ‡ Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Moorings.
MANDALA	8,246	—	Nov. 8	Nov. 15	—
MASELA	8,303	Nov. 12	Nov. 22	Nov. 29	—
MIRZAPORE	8,244	Dec. 3	Dec. 20	Dec. 27	—
MARGHA	8,278	Dec. 10	Dec. 20	Dec. 27	—

PORT SUDAN, ADEN AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Moorings.
MODASA	9,070	—	Nov. 12	Nov. 21	Nov. 29
KAMPALA	9,077	Nov. 29	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	—
MATIANA	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24
MALDA	9,066	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Feb. 21

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham	LONDON.
ASTRAMER	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager, F. H. Grosvenor.
122, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Inland Office, Passage and Freight (A. F. Case, Manager), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Paris: P. & O. Office, 14, Bd. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Cot. C. Bane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL INFORMATION.
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:
GRAY, DAWES & CO., 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N.Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middle East for Bombay and Karachi) Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ships.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON	Sat.
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Nov 20	—
RUAHINE	11,000	Dec. 19	—
*TOKOMARU	9,000	Dec. 19	—
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Jan. 28	—
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 13	—

* Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers only.

Apply for Handbook to the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd., C.P. Agents, 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 3220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, By any Atlantic Line to LIVERPOOL, thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
MAKUREA	—	Nov. 26
NIAGARA	Dec. 10	—
MONOWAI	—	Dec. 24
AORANGI	Jan. 7	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724), or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Vessel.	Tons.	London.	Plymouth
BENDIGO	13,500	Nov. 1	Nov. 3
†BARADINE	12,000	Nov. 21	Nov. 23
BARRABOOL	12,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 17
BALLARAT	13,500	Jan. 30	Feb. 1

† Carrying His MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.

Also TOURIST BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	17,000	Nov. 25	Dec. 4
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Dec. 23	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to TASMANIA and NEW ZEALAND.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

Ships.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORANTO	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14
ORMONDE	15,000	Dec. 6	Dec. 12
ORMUZ	20,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26
ORONTES	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9
ORONSAY	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23
ORSOVA	20,000	Feb. 7	Feb. 13
ORFORD	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3. Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; 107, N. 1, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Marseilles	8,267	Nov. 12	Bombay and Karachi
City of Chicago and Calcutta	8,267	Nov. 14	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Hongkong	9,478	Dec. 11	Karachi and Bombay
City of Sparta	5,415	Dec. 20	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (b) Port Sudan. (c) Madras.
(d) From Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Karachi	5,573	Nov. 8	Cape Town, Algoa Bay, Trafford Hall, Durban, Natal.
City of Canterbury	8,321	Dec. 10	

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
Steamers subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-8, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele. Ave 9346
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. .. Cent. 3340
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street. .. Cent. 9222

ELLERMAN'S

WESTCOTT & LAURANCE LINE LTD.

LEITH, TYNE, ANTWERP and LONDON to MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, LEVANT and BLACK SEA For Steamer. Closing London.

Malta and Alexandria	Kyno	Nov. 5
Gibraltar, Malta and Alexandria	Roumelian	Nov. 15
Malta, Piraeus, Salonika, Izmir (Smyrna), Istanbul (Constantinople)	Oporto	Nov. 19

Loading Berth—West India Dock (A Shed), Takings for homeward voyage: Tripoli (Barbary), via Malta, Larnaca, Limasol, Famagusta (Cyprus), Syrian Coast Ports, via Alexandria, Bourgas, Varna, Odessa, and Constantinople, all Greek Ports via Pireus.

For freight or passage apply to :—
WESTCOTT & LAURANCE, 5, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
WESTCOTT & Co., 21, Canal des Brasseurs, Antwerp.

BIBBY LINE.

THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Liverpool	Sailing Marseilles
Staffordshire	15,000	Nov. 1	Nov. 8
Gloucestershire	12,000	Nov. 14	Nov. 22
Cheshire	15,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 6
Yorkshire	15,000	Dec. 12	Dec. 20

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8066, 8067.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
GEN. METHODIER ..Nov. 20 and Dec. 4 ..ANDRE LEBON
GEN. VOYRON ..Nov. 14 and Nov. 28 ..M. LOUARDIERES
From PIRAEUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR, & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE ..Nov. 30 and Dec. 14 ..PIERRE LOTI
From EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT.
LOTUS ..Nov. 11 and Nov. 18 ..MARSEYEE PACHA

For passage and freight apply to :—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-street, or 61, Pall Mall, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

CRUISES IN SUNLIT WATERS

MEDITERRANEAN, WEST INDIES, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Full particulars of the arrangements made by all Steamship Companies are contained in an attractive booklet issued post free by

PICKFORDS TRAVEL SERVICE,
88-94, Haymarket, S.W.1.
Regent 9021.

SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS

UNITED STATES

TO NEW YORK.

Nov.	Steamer.	From.	Line.
5	OLYMPIC	Southampton	White Star
5	BALTIC	Liverpool	White Star
8	MINNEWASKA	London	A.T.L.
8	FRANCONIA	Southampton	Cunard
8	PENNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
12	MAJESTIC	Southampton	White Star
14	EMP. OF AUSTRALIA	Southampton	Can. Pac.
14	CAMERONIA	Glasgow	Anchor
14	AUSONIA	Southampton	Cunard
15	MAURETANIA	Southampton	Cunard
18	SCYTHIA	Liverpool	Cunard
19	HOMERIC	Southampton	White Star
21	ADRIATIC	Liverpool	White Star
22	AQUITANIA	Southampton	Cunard
22	MINNETONKA	London	A.T.L.
22	CALEDONIA	Glasgow	Anchor
26	WESTERNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
26	LANCASTRIA	Southampton	Cunard
26	OLYMPIC	Southampton	White Star
28	TRANSYLVANIA	Glasgow	Anchor
28	MELITA	Southampton	Cunard
29	SAMARIA	Liverpool	Cunard
29	MINNEKAHDA	London	A.T.L.

† Also calls BOSTON. f Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. d Via Belfast and Glasgow. e Via Queenstown. Via Moville. g Via Havre. A Via Boulogne. Z Via Quebec.

CANADA

TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.

Nov.	Steamer	From	Line
7	DUCHESS OF ATHOLL	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
8	ANTONIA	Liverpool	Cunard
14	EMP. OF AUSTRALIA	Southampton	Can. Pac.
14	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
14	DORIC	Liverpool	White Star
14	MONTCALM	Glasgow	Can. Pac.
15	ALAUNIA	Southampton	Cunard

TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Nov.	Steamer	From	Line
8	PENNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
21	ADRIATIC	Liverpool	White Star
22	WESTERNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
22	LANCASTRIA	Southampton	Cunard
28	ARCANIA	Southampton	Cunard

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Nov.	Steamer	From	Line
29	DUCHESS OF YORK	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
28	DUCH. OF RICHMOND	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
29	MONTCLARE	Southampton	Can. Pac.

m Via Belfast and Glasgow, n Via Cherbourg. o Via Belfast.

Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES or local Agents.

NEW YORK.

WEEKLY DEPARTURES.

SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Nov. 7 from	GENOA	"CONTE GRANDE"
" 8 "	NAPLES	
" 10 "	GIBRALTAR	LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.

Other Sailings: Nov. 25, Dec. 10, Jan. 6, Jan. 27.

Nov. 11 from	TRIESTE	"SATURNIA"
" 11 "	NAPLES	
" 13 "	CANNES	COSULICH LINE, Ltd.

Other Sailings: Nov. 27, Dec. 16, Jan. 7, Feb. 4, March 10.

Nov. 19 from	GENOA	"AUGUSTUS"
" 20 "	NAPLES	
" 22 "	GIBRALTAR	N.G.I. LINE.

Other Sailings: Nov. 29, Dec. 30, Jan. 21, Feb. 3, Feb. 21.

APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS, or :—

LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.
32, Haymarket, S.W.1.
(Gerrard 3082.)

COSULICH LINE. N.G.I. LINE.
16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1.
(Gerrard 8116.) (Regent 7972.)

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN

NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON and CHERBOURG.

BREMEN	Nov. 6

Carrying First and Second Class, also Tourist Third Cabin.

FROM BOULOGNE and SOUTHAMPTON.

BERLIN	Nov. 23

Carrying Cabin, Tourist Third, and Third Class.
LONDON SALE and Co., Ltd., Agents.
11A, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1; Bevis Marks House, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; or to General Agency, Norddeutscher Lloyd, 1, Rue Scribe, Paris.

NELSON LINE. SOUTH AMERICA.

LARGEST & LATEST LINERS FROM LONDON TO RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.

SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL and CANARY ISLANDS.

M.V. HIGHLAND HOPE	Nov. 15
M.V. HIGHLAND MONARCH	Nov. 29

Full details on request to :—
Passenger Office, 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3.
West End Agency, 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

SOUTH AMERICA

VIA VIGO AND LISBON.

LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS

HAMBURG-SOUTH-AMERICAN LINE.

S.S. CAP ARCONA from Boulogne Nov. 23

Cabin Train leaves Victoria 9 a.m.
For particulars apply STELP and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-13, Fenchurch-buildings London, E.C.3. Tel. Mon. 4361 Or Principal Passenger Agents.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.

SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES

from SOUTHAMPTON, via SPAIN, PORTUGAL, LAS PALMAS.

PERNAMBUCO	S.S. "ZEELANDIA"	6 NOV.
BAHIA	S.S. "ORANIA"	20 NOV.
RIO DE JANEIRO	S.S. "FLANDRIA"	11 DEC.
SANTOS	S.S. "ZEELANDIA"	8 JAN.
MONTEVIDEO	For passage and full information	
BUENOS AIRES	apply to the Agents,	

H. H. DRAKEFORD, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1, WAINWRIGHT BROS. and Co., Ltd., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or 20, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.

Winter in the

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

"The Islands of Sunshine."
Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara.
8½ Weeks' Round Voyage, £67.

HARRISON LINE.

S.S. INANDA and S.S. INGOMA

Sailing from London.

For full particulars apply THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; or J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL to BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

†CIRCASSIA	Nov. 26	†CASTALIA	Jan. 14
††BRITANNIA	Jan. 2	††TUSCANIA	Feb. 10

† First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
‡ First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
† Calls Marseilles Jan. 10. †† Calls Marseilles Feb. 16.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Apply for Government Vouchers and Passages to

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3; and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
KATORI MARU	10,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ASAMA MARU	16,000	Nov. 21	Nov. 28	Nov. 30
YASUKUNI MARU	11,800	Dec. 4	Dec. 11	Dec. 13

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0644-9.
(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton
†LLANGIBBY CASTLE	Nov. 6	—
*ARUNDEL CASTLE	—	Nov. 7
†‡SEPTIMIUS CASTLE	Nov. 13	—
*WALMER CASTLE	—	Nov. 14
*WINDSOR CASTLE	—	Nov. 21

* Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.
† Via Teneriffe, Ascension, and St. Helena.
‡ Cruise Christmas and New Year
TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA
at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 5th and 19th December, 1930; 2nd and 30th January, 1931. Apply to the Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3, West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

MAIDEN SAILING of the LUXURIOUS NEW

M/V "COLOMBIA"

will take place from Dover on Nov. 29th, to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pt. Cabello, Curaçao, Pt. Colombia, Cartagena, Cristobal, and Pt. Limon.

DUE BARBADOS DECEMBER 10th.
DUE TRINIDAD DECEMBER 11th.

Giving immediate connexion to Demerara via Trinidad.

For full particulars apply :—
Plas Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 19, Pall Mall, S.W.1, or 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE

FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO

SUMATRA, SINGAPORE, JAVA

VIA ALGIERS, GENOA, PORT SAID AND COLOMBO

THROUGH BOOKINGS VIA JAVA TO

AUSTRALIA & THE FAR EAST.

D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent for Great Britain, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerrard 5623-4-5.

WINTER SUNSHINE.

MEDITERRANEAN, WEST INDIES, MADEIRA, ROUND SOUTH AMERICA AND ROUND AFRICA.
Full details on request. No booking fees.

J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
11, (LOWER) REGENT-STREET, S.W.1 (Regent 7607), and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3 (Avenue 9870).

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA

BY

THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Southamp'n.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,622	Nov. 6	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Nov. 20	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Nov. 22
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Dec. 4	—
DESTADO	11,427	—	Dec. 6
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Dec. 18	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Dec. 20
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Jan. 3

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

TO

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE Via PERU
BERMUDA France, PANAMA CANAL
HAVANA Spain.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Nov. 13
OROMA	11,530	Nov. 27
ORITA	9,298	Dec. 11
OROPESA	14,057	Jan. 15

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."

CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19.
19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.

WEST INDIES CRUISE.

From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23.
45 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.

LATEST "ATLANTIS" FEATURE.
9 HOLES MIDGET GOLF COURSE.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Govc. Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

SOUTH AMERICA

by

BLUE STAR LINE

BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS

to

LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

	From	
"AVILA STAR"	London	14 NOV.
"ALMEDA STAR"	and	28 NOV.
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	Boulogne	19 DEC.
"AVELONA STAR"		2 JAN.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.

ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, Monthly from £60.

CHRISTMAS SUNSHINE CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN.

By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner,

"ARANDORA STAR,"

With Perfect Cuisine and Service.

DEC. 19TH for 19 DAYS to

CEUTA (for TETUAN), PALERMO, NAPLES, VILLEFRANCHE (for MONTE CARLO), MALAGA, LISBON.
38 Gns. and Upwards.

SPECIAL 46 DAYS'

WEST INDIES CRUISE, JANUARY 24, 1931.

The interest aroused by the "Arandora Star" has been such that the new NATIONAL PLAY at DALY'S THEATRE devotes one act to scenes on board.

For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 5671); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co.; and Tourist Agents.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA

BY THE EMPIRE SHORT ROUTE

One service all the way—Canadian Pacific steamers across the Atlantic, Canadian Pacific trains across Canada (connecting with Canadian Pacific Empress steamships across the Pacific. The route of beauty, speed and variety.

SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER.

Largest and fastest ships on the Pacific Ocean.

EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu)	Nov. 27
Latest connecting steamer from Liverpool	Nov. 14
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (via Honolulu)	Dec. 11
Latest connecting steamer from Liverpool	Nov. 21

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

(Fastest route to New Zealand).

To and across Canada by Canadian Pacific—and from Vancouver by Canadian Pacific Steamship Service.
To Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

NIAGARA	Dec. 10	AORANGI	Jan. 7

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM.
62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.1.
103, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

and Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham, Newcastle, Belfast, Dublin, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Berlin, Rome, Vienna, Rotterdam, &c. Or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Nov. 26
Large Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Dec. 10
Moreton Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	Jan. 7

Fares from £38 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.

Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through Bookings to Australia.

†CORINTHIC	12,567 tons from Southampton	7 Nov.
†IONIC	12,244 tons from Southampton	5 Dec.
*MATAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	2 Jan. 1931
†TAINUI	11,020 tons from Southampton	30 Jan.
*TAMAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	27 Feb.

* Oil burner. 1st and 3rd class only.
† Cabin and 1st class only.

Apply to the Company, 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, CEYLON, STRAITS AND CHINA.

SARPEDON	8 Nov.	HECTOR 21 Jan.
PATROCLUS	6 Dec.	ANCHISES 14 Feb.
ANTENOR	3 Jan.	AENEAS 28 Feb.

SHORT SEA VOYAGES.
Special Winter Return Rates :—Port Said £48, Colombo £72.
London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.2, or principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO

SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. ULYSSES	From Liverpool	8th NOV.
(2) S.S. EURIPIDES	Liverpool	6th DEC.
(1) S.S. NESTOR	Liverpool	3rd JAN.

(1) First Class only.
(2) First and Third Class.
For full particulars apply to :—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

HOLIDAYS AT SEA.

Frequent Departures of Special Cruising Steamers.
Special Tourist Rates to most Parts of the World.
Apply for full Programme free on request.

HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD.,
25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

Cie. de NAVIGATION MIXTE.

(Cie. Touache.)

ALGERIA from PORT VENDRES.
ALGERIA and TUNISIA from MARSEILLES.
Full particulars from :—

DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd.

General Agents for Great Britain and Ireland.
7, BLANDFORD-SQUARE, N.W.1.

TOURS

"THE MAGIC OF ISLAM."

NORTH AFRICAN MOTOR TOURS.

To the "Land of Infinite Diversity" where Fashion now winters.

The verdure and flowers of the Tell. The grandeur of mountainous Kabylia. The mysteries of the rugged Aures. The sands and palms of the true Sahara. Delicious El Oued in the high dunes. Timimoun and its Equator-bound Caravans. El Goléa, where roses bloom always. Ghardaia and the cities of the M'zab, the "Desert within the Desert." The hanging gardens of Nefta. Wargla, and its 100,000 palms. The palaces and fountains of Fez. Red Marrakesh (Morocco City).

ALGERIA—TUNISIA MOROCCO—THE SAHARA.

Private independent tours by splendid five-seater landaulets. Arrange your own route and dates.

Also

grouped tours (14-seater touring coaches) at fixed dates, over 30 distinct routes. Company's own mail steamers, cars, and the famous Transatlantique Hotels, the finest in Africa (44 opened).

Cie. Gle. TRANSATLANTIQUE, Ltd.
(FRENCH LINE).
20, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

GO EAST WITH EDWARD GRAY,

THE WORLD'S MOST EXPERIENCED TRAVELLER.
A MONTH IN BEAUTIFUL CEYLON.
Penang, Singapore, Hong-kong, Shanghai.
Japan in the Cherry Blossom Season.
Canadian Rockies at their best.

Mr. Edward Gray, F.R.G.S., F.A.G.S., Australia House, Strand, W.C.2, leaves for his sixteenth Tour of the World on January 22nd. Moderate inclusive cost. A Descriptive Itinerary will be sent to those who would like to join the party.

TOURS (continued)

COOK'S

AND

WAGONS-LITS,

WORLD-TRAVEL SERVICE

(WITH OVER 300 OF

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, London, N.7.
VACANCIES occur for TWO SURGEONS to the Hospital, and applications are invited for the appointments. Candidates must be Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.
Particulars of the offices and details with regard to the submission of testimonials, &c., may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications should be sent not later than 21st November, 1930.
GILBERT G. PANTER, Secretary.

ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE, CATFORD, S.E.6. APPLICATIONS are invited for the POSITION of HEADMASTER of the above-named School, vacant by the death of the Rev. F. G. Forder, M.A. The recognized accommodation is 625. The number at present on the roll is 435.
Candidates must be graduates of a University of the United Kingdom.
The salary will be on the London County Council scale for Headmasters of Secondary Schools with accommodation in excess of 400—viz., £950 a year, rising by annual increments of £50 to a maximum of £1,200 a year, service as the Headmaster of a school of a similar grade, i.e., with accommodation for over 400, will be taken into consideration in the assessment of the commencing salary.
The candidate appointed will be required to reside in the house provided by the Governors in the College grounds, and a sum of £72 a year will be deducted from the scale salary in respect of rent.
The appointment will be subject to a medical examination.
Forms of application may be obtained from the Correspondent, the St. Dunstan's Educational Foundation, 31, Jewry-street, Aldgate, London, E.C.3, to whom they must be returned, with typed copies of not more than three testimonials, not later than Monday, 17th November, 1930.
Canvassing either by letter or in person will disqualify.

SALFORD EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
MUNICIPAL SECONDARY SCHOOL for GIRLS.
Head Mistress: Miss Mary Phillips, M.A.
REQUIRED for January, 1931, HONOURS GRADUATE for FRENCH and GERMAN; experience essential. —Form of application and particulars from Director of Education, Education Office, Salford.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT REQUIRE the services of a SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Sudan Medical Service, for one tour only. Candidates should hold qualifying certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute or that of the Joint Board, or Sanitary Inspectors' Association of Scotland. Some experience as Sanitary Inspector in this country is essential. Commencing salary £E.360 per annum (£E.1 = £1 0s. 6d.). If on completion of two years' contract the Inspector's services are satisfactory and he is retained in the service, the post may be progressive and pensionable, the salary rising by biennial increments to £E.780 per annum. Strict medical examination. Passages second-class both ways. Apply by letter, giving full details of training, qualifications and experience, with copies of testimonials, to The Controller, Sudan Government, London Office, Wellington House, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1, marking the envelope "Sanitary Inspector."

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.
LECTURESHIP (UNGRADED) in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.
The Council invite APPLICATIONS for this LECTURESHIP. Applicants should be graduates of a University. Salary £400 rising by annual increments to £500 per annum. The Lecturer (Mathl) place in this scale will depend on his qualifications.
Three copies of application, accompanied by not more than three testimonials, must be sent to the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained, not later than 28th November, 1930.
EDWARD CAREY, Registrar.
October, 1930.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

AN Advertiser living in Essex writes:—"I should like to say I was satisfactorily suited with a situation within a few hours of my advertisement appearing in The Times," Oct. 29, 1930."

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and will be less liable to miscarriage.

A Manufacturing Firm of world-wide repute requires two young, ambitious men of good education to be trained in their service and sales organization; prospects exceptional and open a wide, purposeful career for men of the right type.—Write Box W.159, The Times, E.C.4.

A "Varsity, retired from abroad, to qualify by new and "ability for 20-30 executive positions which can yield £500 a year upwards progressively to right men. Training free, with remuneration. Attractive all-round character. Business experience not essential. Start 9th inst., 10th.—Keen and hard workers only need write, with particulars of education, career, &c., to Box A.196, The Times, E.C.4.

APPLICATIONS are invited from men of experience in the Electrical Industry, concerns, corporations, public authorities, &c., for a position on the Manchester sales staff of an important manufacturing concern; a degree or practical experience and electrical and lighting practice highly desirable. Applications in writing, marked "M.S.," should give fullest details, age, experience, qualifications, &c., to Science, care of Deacon's Advertising, 36, Gresham-street, E.C.2.

ASSISTANT London Representative required by important British steel manufacturers of rails, structural steel, &c. Applicants must have a thorough knowledge of the trade need apply, giving full details of experience and salary expected.—Write Box E.1580, The Times, E.C.4.

CHEMIST required for large rubber factory; experience in compounding and control of mechanical and general sports goods essential.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, Box E.1604, The Times, E.C.4.

CLERK, age about 17, for accounts department of Kensington firm; 44 hours week.—Write, stating age, qualifications, experience, if any, with copy of references, to Box E.1737, The Times, E.C.4.

DRAUGHTSMEN wanted for Electro-mechanical Instruments; sound modern production methods backed by experience; knowledge of telegraph-telephone practice desirable; good prospects for right men.—Write, stating age and experience required, with full particulars, to the Employment and Welfare Manager, Creed and Co., Ltd., Telegraph House, East Croydon.

FRANCIS FRENCH, Theatrical Costumier, specializing in artificial silk dress goods, require sole representation for London and suburban stores; must have own car; salary £400 per annum and commission, no expenses; guaranteed connection required; applications treated strictly confidential.—Write Box E.1602, The Times, E.C.4.

OLD-ESTABLISHED firm of Manila rope manufactures require Representative to sell their products among merchants in Yorkshire and Midlands.—Please write stating experience, terms required, Box E.1587, The Times, E.C.4.

OLD-ESTABLISHED wire rope firm, non-Association, requires first-class Representative for Collieries, Nottingham, Derbyshire and adjacent area.—Write Box F.1586, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED for Christian girls' organization, Assistant Secretary, 25 to 30, with administrative business ability to deal with correspondence, interview and advise.—Write full particulars of qualifications, business experience, social service, age, salary required, and references (copies) to Box C.28, The Times, E.C.4.

TUTOR required evenings, Bachelor Commerce subjects.—Write fully, with qualifications and experience, Times, E.C.4.

VACANCY, Salesman for motor delivery country produce in London, established business; young Public School leaver; country life; four days a week; five week Town; start £2 a week and commission.—Write, full particulars Box E.1650, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, gentleman between 30 and 40, with Oxford or Cambridge (hons.) degree, to act as Confidential Secretary to an Indian gentleman in India or take up such other duties as required. Should be fond of children and prepared to reside in India for 2 years; stating if married and lowest salary accepted, Box 15511, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED, energetic Assistant Manager by a brewery company to manage branch stores; knowledge of public house management, beer bottling, wines and spirits; age 25 to 35; salary £400, with bonus; particulars of experience and copies of testimonials, to Box E.1639, The Times, E.C.4.

ARE you seeking a position abroad—Africa, India, Australia or the East? Clerks, Accountants, Engineers, Mining, Railwaymen and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms and details of Association's scheme.—The Overseas Civil Service Bureau, Ltd., (Dept. 2), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business est. 1908.

A Brilliant Career is open to the Pitman-trained student. Study correspondence or shorthand at home. Write for free booklet, "The Key to a Successful Career," Pitman's Correspondence College, 197 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

ARE you Missing These Opportunities?—In August, 1922, Mr. Williams, a Mining Engineer, enrolled with the B.S.S. To-day he earns £15 per week (average). In June, 1929, Mr. Burns, who was selling on commission only, came to us. To-day his salary and allowance is £11 15s. weekly, plus commission on all sales in his territory. Mr. Chibnall was only 20 years of age when he enrolled. Three days after completing his training he was placed in a salaried position. The first week he received £3 10s., and the next two weeks £20. Every man who is accepted by the B.S.S. is introduced to Salesmen, Managers and all men on the look out for a better job should telephone, write, or call The British School of Selling (Salesmanship, Ltd.), 7, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.2. 'Phone: Holborn 0905, 0955.

AMBITIOUS MEN!—The Russell Course in Scientific Salesmanship will develop in you the ability to get what you want in the shortest possible time. One pupil lost in six months from 32s. 6d. per week to £12 10s., and had no previous experience. Another rose while still a student from Insurance Inspector to Assistant Manager at £700 a year. If you accept what you undertake to introduce you to salaried vacancies. Great British firms are regularly being supplied with particulars of Russell-trained men. Send to-day for "The Key" and "How to make it Secure."—Russell-Hart Co., Ltd., 65, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3. Day and Residential. Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical course of works experience with training in administration appointments for qualified students. Candidates will be accepted for Probationary Term.—Brigadier-General Priestley.

CIVIL Service.—All who intend to train for a Civil Service career should write to-day for a copy of the up-to-date Civil Service Guide offered free by the Metropolitan College, Dept. 82/1, St. Albans.

EARN Big Money in the Wireless Trade!—Become a trained salesman and radio expert. A short training enables you to qualify for a really big job with good salary, ending in an introduction to prospective employers.—Write post-card for syllabus of Special Six-weeks' Course of Instruction in the evenings, Dept. W.C.2, The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5. 'Phone: Ken. 34 years.

EARN £3-£6 weekly as a Certificated Bookkeeper. Postal tuition 10s. monthly. Success assured. Free Employment Bureau for students. Call (or write) for Free Booklet. City Correspondence College (D.144), 23, Coleman-street, London, E.C. 'Phone, Met. 5986.

EQUIP yourself, in leisure time at home, for a well-paid post as Private Secretary. Practical postal training by expert tutors.—Send to-day for a free copy of "Private Secretaryship" to Metropolitan College, Dept. F.2, St. Albans.

PARENTS should apply to the London Telegraph Training College, Ltd. (estab. 34 years), for particulars of assured and remunerative positions available after tuition to Youths of from 15 years of age.—Write for prospectus to Dept. "A," Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

SECRETARIAL Posts!—You can be trained to fill an important and well-paid post if you are already a qualified shorthand-typist. Our Private Secretary's Course is postal, and when qualified you are introduced to secretarial vacancies. Send to-day for "The Personal Secretary." free and no obligation.—Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

TO Public School or "Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Services.—Write for details of "The New Salesmanship," the career of the future, Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WIRELESS.—All youths interested in wireless as a career can take a free trial of the course at Brighton Wireless College and prove personally its value. Apply for full details. B.W.C., Gloucester-place, Brighton.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

ASSISTANT Business Manager required by leading Ceylon daily, age 28-30, unmarried; all-round newspaper training; knowledge modern advertising practice; executive ability; three years' agreement, return passage; good prospects.—Full particulars write Box R.1725, The Times, E.C.4.

COLOUR Printing and Folding-box making.—Energetic Junior Traveller, with connexion, for London area; salary and commission.—Write full particulars to Field, Sons and Co., Ltd., Southgate, Bradford.

ARTICLED PUPILS

ANALYTICAL and Research Chemist of good standing, London laboratory, has vacancy for premium Pupil.—Write Box C.98, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

ART.—A commercial art studio has a Vacancy for talented Pupils, both sexes.—Write, with specimens, F. Seymour, 107, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

FIRM of London Architects have a vacancy for a Public School boy as Pupil; moderate premium, returned as salary; first-class references required.—Write Box 6073, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

JOURNALIST has vacancy in his Fleet-street office for personal pupil with literary ability.—Write Box M.432, The Times, E.C.4.

LEADING firm of chartered surveyors, land agents, and structural engineers with country practice and general business have vacancy for the right type of Articled Pupil; Public School boy preferred; reasonable premium for two or three years' articles, part possibly returnable in salary in third year to suitable boy.—Write Box B.1102, The Times, E.C.4.

MESSRS. Bassano, Ltd., Court Photographers, of 38, Dover-street, W., have a vacancy for a Pupil.—Particulars on application.

WEST-END firm of Dress Designers have vacancy for Pupil, designing, cutting, fitting, making.—Write Box 8727, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

ACCOMPLISHED Senior Shorthand-Typist required; salary £3; bookkeeping, office routine, management; state age, fullest details of education and posts held, giving dates.—Write Box E.1714, The Times, E.C.4.

AMBITIOUS educated Lady of good address and personality required to take position offering wide scope and prospects. Large profits depending on ability to make interesting acquaintances. Congenial interesting work. Some medical knowledge an asset.—Write Box 9074, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.

LADY Shorthand-Typist for managing clerk's work (conveyancing and probate). Previous legal experience necessary.—Write Box 557, Leathwait and Simmons, 34, Throgmorton-street, E.C.2.

SPANISH-FRENCH Shorthand-Typist required for evening work (West).—Write, with terms, to Box B.1302, The Times, E.C.4.

TECHNICAL Institution will shortly require well educated, capable female Shorthand-Typist; some journalistic experience desirable; age, qualifications, previous employment, and salary required to Box W.168, The Times, E.C.4

LADY Clerks, Typists, &c., prepare for a more remunerative position through Pitman's College.—Write for free booklet, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ADMIRAL Byrd, U.S.N., recommends former Private Secretary, Englishman, 28, any permanent position of trust; first-class knowledge correspondence, publicity and literary work; highest credentials.—Write Box M.500, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER, accustomed to responsibility and with experience in a managerial and executive capacity, desires a change. A scientific training and wide commercial experience will make him particularly suitable to those requiring a man of high principles for investigation purposes or the control of a manufacturing company; widely travelled and has a first-hand knowledge of many countries. Successful results of past work and excellent credentials available.—Write Box M.385, The Times, E.C.4.

ADVERTISER, 49, Eton-avenue, New Malden, Incorporated Accountant; 12 years with Chartered Accountants; 11 commercial concerns; French, German, Shorthand.

ADAPTABLE Man, educated, 30, seeks post any capacity; experienced secretary, proved salesman; references.—Write Box 02201, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

AMBITIOUS young gentleman (30) desires position of trust; excellent banking and business experience; would go abroad.—Haynes, Rushworth-road, Reigate.

AMERICA (Latin).—At the present time, when Great Britain is trying to develop business with Latin America, a gentleman, member of very well-known South American family, now established in England, with the best diplomatic and bankers' references, an ex-Member of Parliament, ex-editor of important newspapers, young, energetic, and full of initiative, offers his services to any industrial or commercial concern, the Press, or to any advertising firm or publisher wishing to utilize in an organized adviser, special correspondent, or representative in any important activity in London or other large town of England. Willing to travel abroad if necessary.—Write Box 05803, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

AN Indian Gentleman, 31, M.A.(Lond.), barrister, social connexions in England or abroad desires post as good secretarial post.—Write Box 05562, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ARCHITECT, abl. designer, extensive practical experience, Continental, Paris, Berlin, seeks post; offers his services.—Write Box 05539, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ACCOUNTANT (fully qualified) desires situation; thoroughly experienced in all branches company work, flotations, and liquidations; good knowledge banking and general business routine; moderate salary accepted.—A.174, West Wycombe-road, High Wycombe.

ABILITY, Brains, and Character.—Educated young Englishman, Spanish, French, and German, with native fluency, thorough business knowledge and experience, books, accounts, &c., desires position at home or abroad; recently assistant secretary to Foreign Embassy, highly-placed through influence of Government.—Write Box E.1838, The Times, E.C.4.

BUSINESS man, highest testimonials, seeks position with view part or whole time.—Write Box 146, at Horncastle's, 60, Cheapside, E.C.2.

CAPABLE young man, 26, experienced assistant sales manager large concern, secretarial duties (stenographer), accounts, correspondence, good organizing and initiative ability.—Box 50, Whiteley's, Queen's-road, W.2.

DENTAL Mechanics.—Young public School boy, aged 17, desires position of learning, would welcome small training or employment.—Write Box W.179, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGLISHMAN, age 28, Motor and Mechanical Engineer, seeks position home or out East; eight years' Indian experience. Positions held: works superintendent, sales manager, and district sales and service manager. Open to engagement at once. Just returned from India.—Apply to G., care of Mrs. L. House, Birch Hill, Chester-le-Street, Somerset.

EXPERIENCED Clerk (35), 20 years with and highly recommended by present firm, desires position either in commercial or legal department of any responsible business; moderate salary expected.—Write Box 9074, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

FRANCE.—Saleswoman, returning Paris, wishes to resume good connection; excellent connections textiles, &c. —Write Box E.1621, The Times, E.C.4.

INDIAN Graduate (22), studying in London, unable to continue studies due to financial difficulties, seeks any job of any kind, at home or abroad.—Write Box B.1184, The Times, E.C.4.

KEN, young man, 20, seeks employment with Municipal, Public Service Engineer; Public School education, knowledge mechanics, electricity, shorthand, typewriting.—Davis, care of Bank Chambers, 118, High-road, Wembley.

LANDSCAPE Gardening.—Youth (Public School), aged 20, four years' agricultural and horticultural training (including Cirencester), seeks post with landscape gardening firm.—Write Box E.1629, The Times, E.C.4.

PRODUCTION Engineer desires situation; qualified man, over 10 years' experience; was able to time study; sound references; capable of taking control with full authority.—Write Box C.30, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC Schoolboy, 19, with full commercial training, fluent bi-lingual English, Spanish, bookkeeping, shorthand, typing, seeks situation, preferably abroad, South America; highest references.—Write Box B.1308, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School Man, 22, good commercial training, excellent references, desires make change for position with better prospects.—Write Box E.1576, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY-ACCOUNTANT; experienced office organization, executorship accounts, costing and labour-saving methods.—Write Box C.27, The Times, E.C.4.

SCHOOLMASTER requires post as Secretary, private or public school, London district; good credentials; age 36.—Box A.913, Lee and Nightingale, Liverpool.

SOUTH America.—Firms interested in this market requiring competent manager or representative are asked to communicate with Englishman holding important executive post in Buenos Aires; understands local conditions; fluent Spanish.—Write Box 960, 8, Serle-street, W.C.2.

TEN years' experience, London, Midlands, Vienna, Prague, Hamburg, Danzig, as Manager and Secretary, office and works organization, shipping, correspondence, age 30, fluent German, English, Slav, some French, desires change.—Write Box E.1615, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Envelope Addressing at own home.—Write Box E.1573, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Man, age 23 years, Public School, Cambridge Honours Degree, recently qualified in Review Office examination, very good French, German, Spanish, and Russian, seeks employment.—Write Box R.1738, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.,

EXPERIENCED Verbatim Reporter (free-lance), also technical.—Miss Wilkinson, 23, Baldry-gardens, Streatham Common, S.W.16.

LINOTYPE Operator (N.S.): experienced news and jobbing, quick, clean; London or Home Counties.—Williams, 106, Acre-lane, Brixton, S.W.2.

THE Editor of The Newsagent World, 14, Cross-street, Finsbury, E.C.2 is in touch with several reputable Journalists of various qualifications, now disengaged, and will gladly arrange interviews with proprietors looking for good men.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

BURROUGHS Bookkeeping Operator, with good experience, requires situation in London; wages £3.—E. H. J., Park-avenue, Willesden Green, N.W.10.

EXPERIENCED Lady Secretary-Interpreter desires post, London or abroad; shorthand, typing, French, German, some Portuguese; £1, or No. 2.—The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

LADY Secretary-Receptionist, 26, seeks post West End Doctor or Dentist, &c.; expert shorthand-typing; 5 years' experience; 7 years' extensive experience; good appearance; own portable typewriter; highest references.—Miss C., 12, Ormonde-terrace, N.W.8.

LADY seeks post as Confidential Secretary; expert knowledge bookkeeping and figures generally; interviewing experience; thorough knowledge of every branch of office routine; has acted as company secretary.—Write Box 05449, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY Secretary (29); 10 years' experience; expert at Shorthand-typist; excellent references; disengaged.—Write Box 09044, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY (23), Cambridge Honours Degree, secretarial training, seeks post knowledge French, Italian, Spanish.—Write Box E.1606, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY, middle-aged, German, French, Russian, shorthand-typing, 10 years' banking experience, seeks Engagement.—M. A., 24, Liberia-road, Highbury, N.5.

LADY well educated (London Matriculation), experienced secretarial duties, excellent knowledge shorthand, typewriting, French shorthand, seeks position as Private Secretary.—Write Box 5729, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LADY (21), University education, commercial experience (speeds 120-60), seeks private Secretarial post, residential or otherwise.—Write Box 8741, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

PRIVATE Secretary.—Lady seeks country post with naturalist, author, or on private estate; experienced.—Write Box 2361, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SECRETARY-SHORTHAND-TYPIST; age 29; experienced; London General and Higher Schools Certificates; knowledge French, filing, &c.; used to working on own initiative; 45s. to 50s.—H. E. M., 50, Kevelon-road, S.E.4. 'Phone, New Cross 4704.

TYPING done quickly and efficiently at low rates. Also French and Spanish translations; expert stenographer in above languages available at hourly charge.—Miss Covey, 48, Berners-street, W. 'Phone, Museum 4141.

WELL-EDUCATED Young Lady Stenographer, good knowledge French, desires Secretarial post.—Write Box R.1731, The Times, E.C.4.

Private Secretary (or Senior Shorthand-Typist) can be provided by the Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 12, Henrietta-street, W.C.2 (Temple Bar 9058) (permanent and temporary).

MISS Kerr-Sander, 175, Piccadilly, W.1, Tele., No. Gerrard 6010, recommends Shorthand-Typists, Secretaries, and Foreign Correspondents for responsible positions where a good education and initiative are required.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

DAILY Dressmaking, day and evening gowns, renovating.—52, Leighton-gardens, Kensal Rise.

EXPERIENCED Visiting Dressmaker, evening and day dresses, coats, ensembles; good work and highest testimonials.—Write Box B.1050, The Times, E.C.4.

FRENCH Milliner models and renovates.—Marguerite, 15, Quadrant-arcade, Regent-street, W.1. Gerrard 4516.

TYPING AND COPYING

TYPEWRITING.—Nove's, Plays, difficult Scientific and Technical Manuscripts copied accurately and quickly, up to 25,000 words a day, by Margaret Watson, Palace-chambers, Bridge-street, S.W.1. Vic. 3838.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

OFFICER'S Wife going Mauritius three years requires experienced Governess over 30; gentlewoman essential; one girl 10; fluent French.—Write, stating full qualifications, &c., Hutchison, 102, Queen's-gate.

WANTED, for boy 7, governess; knowledge of health, breathing exercises; fond children's instruction and country.—Mrs. Burton, Burgh Wood House, Hurst Green, Sussex.

GOVERNESS required, girls 9 and 5, teaching, Japan, £120; Lady Nurse, girls 3 years and 10 months, India, £60; ditto, boy 3½ years, Town, £60; ditto, 6 years and 18 months, Bucks, £60; ditto, boy 2½ years, Surrey, £70; ditto, girl 7 years, baby 4 months, Surrey, £80; ditto, three girls, 7 months, 7 and 13 years, under nurse kept, Surrey, £100; ditto, five children from 10 months to 8 years, governess and under nurse kept, Surrey, £100.—Lady Cook for hospital, Torquay, £65, rising to £85; ditto, for hospital, Ascot, £120; ditto, small home, Bournemouth, £75; Lady Housemaid, private house, Devon; Nurse for two children 2½ years and 4 months, Bexley, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday.—The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

GARDENER, Lady Housemaid, Nanny, Nurse-Housekeeper, Cook-General, Kitchenmaid, Parlourmaid, Housemaid, Nurserymaid, Nursery Governess, Nursery Governess-Companion, Nursery Governess-Companion-Secretary, Nursery Governess-Companion-Secretary-Typist, Nursery Governess-Companion-Secretary-Typist-Linguist, Nursery Governess-Companion-Secretary-Typist-Linguist-Musician, Nursery Governess-Companion-Secretary-Typist-Linguist-Musician-Artist, Nursery Governess-Companion-Secretary-Typist-Linguist-Musician-Artist-Secretary-Chauffeuse, Nursery Governess-Companion-Secretary-Typist-Linguist-Musician-Artist-Secretary-Chauffeuse-Lady Nurse, Nursery Governess-Companion-Secretary-Typist-Linguist-Musician-Artist-Secretary-Chauffeuse-Lady Nurse-Housekeeper, Nursery Governess-Companion-Secretary-Typist-Linguist-Musician-Artist-Secretary-Chauffeuse-Lady Nurse-Housekeeper-Cook, Nursery Governess-Companion-Secretary-Typist-Linguist-Musician-Artist-Secretary-Chauffeuse-Lady Nurse-Housekeeper-Cook-Housemaid, Nursery Governess-Companion-Secretary-Typist-Linguist-Musician-Artist-Secretary-Chauffeuse-Lady Nurse-Housekeeper-Cook-Housemaid-Parlourmaid, Nursery Governess-Companion-Secretary-Typist-Linguist-Musician-Artist-Secretary-Chauffeuse-Lady Nurse-Housekeeper-Cook-Housemaid-Parlourmaid-Nursery Governess, Nursery Governess-Companion-Secretary-Typist-Linguist-Musician-Artist-Secretary-Chauffeuse-Lady Nurse-Housekeeper-Cook-Housemaid-Parlourmaid-

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED
(Continued from Page Three)

REFINED service offered to gentleman by efficient, responsible married couple; present post five years. Apply Box 600S, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EMPLOYERS.—Married couples and all classes of servants supplied by ex-Butler who understands your requirements.—Elite Training School, 60, New Oxford-street, W.C.1. Museum 0482.

MRS. Reeve's Agency, Derby, can recommend Married Couple, Butler and Housekeeper; seven years, four years' and seven years' references. Also married Butler (one child), 34; £100; 3½ years present post, leaving through reduction.

DOMESTIC Servants supplied for all parts of Town or Country.—The Modern Counties Club, &c.—Phone at once Fulham 0222 or write National Employment Bureau, 189, North End-road, West Kensington, W.14. No booking fee.

BUTLER, experienced; single; 28; 10in.; fine.—Dale, Abbotsbury, Dunbury.

BUTLER-VALET; married, go as single; 25; personal references; present situation 4½ years.—Lambert, Sopley House, Worcester-road, Malvern.

BUTLER; thoroughly experienced; used large staff; engaged; careful manager; or willing take entire charge gentleman's genteel establishment; personal reference.—Fox, 18, Ranelagh-road, Thatcham, Berks.

BUTLER-VALET requires situation; married; age 35; town or country; disengaged now.—Lunn, 8, Hawksbrook-rd, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.

BUTLER, ex Paris woman, 34, experienced, free, temporary or permanent.—J. Scott, 138, Warwick-street, S.W.

MAN Civil-Gen'eral, 28, where another kept; disengaged; careful manager; or willing take entire charge gentleman's genteel establishment; personal reference.—Fox, 18, Ranelagh-road, Thatcham, Berks.

BUTLER-VALET requires situation; married; age 35; town or country disengaged now.—Lunn, 8, Hawksbrook-rd, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.

R., his Butler, now with Mrs. Benson, 102, Park-street, W., who also recommends.—Apply letter or 'phone, Mayfair 2230.

SITUATION required as Valet.—Write Box R.1641, The Times, E.C.4.

WORKING Butler, experienced, middle-aged, Yorkshire; good references; free now.—Keith, 121, Acre-lane, Brixton, S.W.2.

YOUNG Butler-Chauffeur seeks re-engagement.—Gregory, 12, Ewhurst-r d, Crofton Park, London.

YOUNG Man (American) would give services as Manservant or Chauffeur in return board and lodging, where opportunity to learn business; excellent references.—Partners, Mrs. Game, 96 e South Hill-Park, Hampstead.

YOUNG Man, aged 27, in his situation as bachelor gentleman's servant; 7 years experience; good references.—Write Box C.31, The Times, E.C.4.

BUTLER-VALET, aged 40; c. of E.; eight years' first-class references; free now.—Valet, 4, Warwick-road, Kensington, W.8.—Western 2718.

BUTLER, with footman; highly recommended; in London; modern London; on wife's; 5ft. 10in.; £100-£120; present over two years; butler where two footmen previously; nine years last footman.—Both places from Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tel.: Welbeck 7777. No booking fee. Offices close 5.30, Saturdays 1.

BUTLER, age 38; desires situation in London; wages £70-£75; good references.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge, London. 'Phone, Sloane 5564.

EXCELLENT Butler desires situation in London where footman is kept; wages £100-£110; age 30; good personal references; disengaged now.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge, London. 'Phone, Sloane 5564.

EX-BUTLER, conducting Training School, has several really reliable men, well trained in all parlour work, either single or married, for Oxford-street, W.—Museum 8832.

EXCELLENT Odiman is in London; 5ft. 5in.; thoroughly trustworthy; experienced in fitted pantries.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tel.: Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

FOOTMAN, age 23; 5ft. 11in.; neatly dressed; 3 years' family footman under butler; well recommended; clean and smart appearance.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tel.: Welbeck 7777. No booking fee. Offices close 5.30, Saturdays 1.

FOOTMAN where boy in London, wants London or near; age 20; 5ft. 8in.; neatly dressed; 3 years fitted family footman under butler; well recommended; clean and smart appearance.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tel.: Welbeck 7777. No booking fee. Offices close 5.30, Saturdays 1.

FOOTMAN where boy in London, wants London or near; age 20; 5ft. 8in.; neatly dressed; 3 years fitted family footman under butler; well recommended; clean and smart appearance.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tel.: Welbeck 7777. No booking fee. Offices close 5.30, Saturdays 1.

MANSERVANT desires daily situation; capable valet and waiter; good references; age 30.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge, London. 'Phone, Sloane 5564.

MANSERVANTS, Butler-Valets, House and Parlourmaids, Footmen, personal referen., Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street. Sloane 3115.

PARLOURMAN in Warwickshire prefers Midlands; 24; thoroughly reliable; good references; single; thoroughly recommended; understands hunting kit, title experience with guns; 5ft2; would job.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tels., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

PARLOURMAN or Oddman, age 28, desires situation, London or country; wages £52; good references.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge, London. 'Phone, Sloane 5564.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend Married Couple, Butler and Housekeeper; seven years, four years' and seven years' references. Also married Butler (one child), 34; £100; 3½ years present post, leaving through reduction.

DOMESTIC Servants supplied for all parts of Town or Country.—The Modern Counties Club, &c.—Phone at once Fulham 0222 or write National Employment Bureau, 189, North End-road, West Kensington, W.14. No booking fee.

BUTLER, experienced; single; 28; 10in.; fine.—Dale, Abbotsbury, Dunbury.

BUTLER-VALET; married, go as single; 25; personal references; present situation 4½ years.—Lambert, Sopley House, Worcester-road, Malvern.

BUTLER; thoroughly experienced; used large staff; engaged; careful manager; or willing take entire charge gentleman's genteel establishment; personal reference.—Fox, 18, Ranelagh-road, Thatcham, Berks.

BUTLER-VALET requires situation; married; age 35; town or country disengaged now.—Lunn, 8, Hawksbrook-rd, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.

R., his Butler, now with Mrs. Benson, 102, Park-street, W., who also recommends.—Apply letter or 'phone, Mayfair 2230.

SITUATION required as Valet.—Write Box R.1641, The Times, E.C.4.

WORKING Butler, experienced, middle-aged, Yorkshire; good references; free now.—Keith, 121, Acre-lane, Brixton, S.W.2.

YOUNG Butler-Chauffeur seeks re-engagement.—Gregory, 12, Ewhurst-r d, Crofton Park, London.

YOUNG Man (American) would give services as Manservant or Chauffeur in return board and lodging, where opportunity to learn business; excellent references.—Partners, Mrs. Game, 96 e South Hill-Park, Hampstead.

YOUNG Man, aged 27, in his situation as bachelor gentleman's servant; 7 years experience; good references.—Write Box C.31, The Times, E.C.4.

BUTLER-VALET, aged 40; c. of E.; eight years' first-class references; free now.—Valet, 4, Warwick-road, Kensington, W.8.—Western 2718.

BUTLER, with footman; highly recommended; in London; modern London; one wife's; 5ft. 10in.; £100-£120; present over two years; butler where two footmen previously; nine years last footman.—Both places from Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tel.: Welbeck 7777. No booking fee. Offices close 5.30, Saturdays 1.

BUTLER, age 38; desires situation in London; wages £70-£75; good references.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge, London. 'Phone, Sloane 5564.

EXCELLENT Butler desires situation in London where footman is kept; wages £100-£110; age 30; good personal references; disengaged now.—Apply Beauchamp Registry Office, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge, London. 'Phone, Sloane 5564.

EX-BUTLER, conducting Training School, has several really reliable men, well trained in all parlour work, either single or married, for Oxford-street, W.—Museum 8832.

EXCELLENT Odiman is in London; 5ft. 5in.; thoroughly trustworthy; experienced in fitted pantries.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tels., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee

Law Report, Nov. 3

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Court of Appeal—Lord Justice Scrutton, Lord Justice Greer, and Lord Justice Slesser—adjourned for a week the hearing of the appeal from the judgment of a Divisional Court upholding the decision of a Judge in Chambers who refused to order the issue of a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring up the body of Joan Margaret Carroll, an infant, which had been applied for by the mother. (In re Carroll.)

The Court of Criminal Appeal—Mr. Justice Swift, Mr. Justice Acton, and Mr. Justice Talbot—began the hearing of his appeal against conviction of Michael Dennis Corrigan, who was convicted at the Central Criminal Court in September last of fraudulent conversion, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. A question about the law of extradition was raised. (Rex v. Corrigan.)

Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury began the hearing of an action for damages for alleged slander brought by Miss Elsa Helene D'Arcy, a professional dancer, against Mme. Anna Dandre, professionally known as Anna Pavlova, and her husband, M. Victor Dandre, who, it is alleged, uttered the words complained of while he was acting as the agent of his wife. The defendants deny that the words were spoken. (D'Arcy v. Dandre and Another.)

The defence was opened in the action before Mr. Justice Avory and a special jury in which the plaintiff, Mrs. Rhoda Elizabeth Flanders, a dog breeder, claims damages from Sir Charles and Lady Eves for alleged slander and assault by Lady Eves. The defence is a denial that Lady Eves uttered the words or committed the alleged assault, and, alternatively, if Lady Eves used some of the words, which is denied, they were uttered on a privileged occasion, and were true in substance and in fact. (Flanders v. Eves and Wife.)

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL

A QUESTION OF EXTRADITION LAW

REX v. CORRIGAN

(*Before* Mr. Justice Swift, Mr. Justice Acton, *and* Mr. Justice Talbot)

The Court began the hearing of the appeal against his conviction of Michael Dennis Corrigan, who was convicted before Judge Holman Gregory at the Central Criminal Court on September 16, 1930, of fraudulent conversion and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Mr. J. P. Eddy and Mr. Maurice Lush appeared for the appellant; Mr. Eustace Fulton for the Crown.

Mr. Eddy said that the appellant was convicted on an indictment containing 13 counts charging fraudulent conversion of property contrary to section 20 of the Larceny Act, 1916—namely, sums of money entrusted to the appellant for the purchase of oil shares. The first four counts, on which he was convicted, related to a sum of £800 and three sums of £1,000 entrusted to him by a Mrs. Harrold. On the fifth count, which alleged fraudulent conversion of a sum belonging to one Cannon, the appellant was acquitted by the Judge's direction. On counts 6 to 13, charging fraudulent conversion of eight sums ranging from £100 to £6,000, entrusted to him by one Noad, he was convicted.

Another indictment containing 15 counts charging the appellant with obtaining money by false pretences contrary to section 32 of the Larceny Act, 1916, remained on the file.

Two matters, said counsel, arose on the appeal. First, the question whether the Central Criminal Court had jurisdiction to take cognizance of the indictment, which raised a point of interest and importance on the law of extradition. The appellant was charged on a warrant with false pretences and surrendered to the French police on that charge. In his (counsel's) submission there was no jurisdiction to try the appellant on any other charge. Secondly, points would arise on the evidence and summing-up.

History of the Case

On October 21, 1929, the Director of Public Prosecutions and Mr. Cannon laid an information against the appellant on a charge of obtaining £4,900 by false pretences from Mr. Cannon, who said that he was willing and anxious to prosecute him. On that information a warrant was issued, and application was made through the usual channels for the appellant's extradition from France. He was arrested in Paris and brought before the French Court. He was told that the charge against him was false pretences, and he consented to be extradited. Nevertheless he was kept in prison about three months and brought before the Court five times. On November 18 the Director of Public Prosecutions had laid other informations for obtaining sums by false pretences from Noad and Mrs. Harrold.

Those two further charges were before the French Court, and the appellant consented to be extradited on those two also. On January 6, 1930, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed the British Embassy that the appellant had consented to be handed over without completion of the formalities of extradition, and the British police received a telegram that the appellant could be surrendered.

Mr. Justice Swift.—But was he surrendered, since he had consented to come?

Mr. Eddy.—I submit that he was. He was not free to go as he pleased. He was taken in a prison van from Paris to Boulogne and there lodged in prison till he was handed over to the British police officer who was sent to fetch him.

On arrival in England he was charged at the police court with false pretences in a number of cases, and after 18 appearances he was committed to the Central Criminal Court on those charges only. Not till the case came to the Central Criminal Court did the Crown change its ground and indict him for fraudulent conversion.

The Terms of the Treaty

Counsel then referred to the Extradition Act, 1870. It was necessary also to look at the Extradition Treaty with France, which was embodied in an Order in Council of May, 1878 (S.R. and O., Vol. 5, Tit. Fugitive Criminal, p. 86), since the words of the treaty were narrower than those of the Act. The treaty, by Article 4, provided that a fugitive criminal "shall not be tried for any crime or offence committed in the other country before the extradition, other than the crime for which his surrender has been granted."

It was not, he submitted, necessary that a formal order of surrender should be made—the Judge at the trial was misled by a passage in Archbold's Criminal Practice (27th ed., p. 176), where the words "order of surrender" were used—but it was sufficient if the man was in fact surrendered.

Mr. Justice Acton.—You have to prove not only that he was surrendered in fact—about which you may have a difficulty—but that he was surrendered in such circumstances as to exclude the possibility of his trial on any charge, even on the same facts, other than that on which he was surrendered.

Mr. Justice Talbot.—Among the papers handed to the Court are some letters which seem to make it doubtful whether Corrigan was ever extradited at all.

Mr. Justice Swift.—That is what I have been suspecting for some time. It seems to me that he returned as voluntarily as though he had woken up one morning in Paris and said, "I think I'll go back to England," without any intervention by the police. But having arrested him, the French authorities did not want him wandering at large in France, so they kept him in custody till he could be fetched by a British police escort.

The Court then perused the informations on which the warrants were granted and

Mr. Justice Swift said that it was apparent on the face of them that they would support a charge of fraudulent conversion.

Mr. Justice Acton.—Is there anything to show that the extraditing Government concern themselves with the precise manner in which the charge is formulated?

Mr. Eddy referred to R. v. Wilson (3 Q.B.D., 42), the Lennie Mutineers (see Wheaton's International Law, p. 226).

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Mr. L. H. Brooks; Director of Public Prosecutions.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

"JOURNEY'S END"; AN ACTOR AWARDED £140 DAMAGES

FORD v. CLIFFORD HAMILTON, LIMITED

(*Before* Mr. Justice Horridge *and a Special Jury*)

A verdict for the plaintiff, with £140 damages, was returned in the action in which Mr. Henry Ford, an actor, of Gladstone-road, Wimbledon, Surrey, claimed damages for alleged breach of contract, and, alternatively, damages for alleged wrongful dismissal, from Clifford Hamilton, Limited, theatrical managers, of Charles-street, S.W.

Mr. Ford alleged that the defendants engaged him to play the part of Lieutenant Trotter in *Journey's End*, and any other part for which he might be cast, during a tour to begin on August 26, 1929, at a salary of £10 a week, but that the defendants refused to allow him to perform and failed to pay him his salary.

The defendants denied the alleged agreement, and said that they were entitled to dismiss Mr. Ford because he did not rehearse to the best of his ability.

Mr. Gilbert Beyfus appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. du Parcq, K.C., and Mr. W. T. Monckton, K.C., for the defendants.

Judgment for £140, with costs, was entered for Mr. Ford.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Beyfus and Beyfus; Messrs. McKenna and Co.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

33 DECREES MADE ABSOLUTE

(*Before* Mr. Justice Bateson)

The decrees *nisi* in the following 33 Matrimonial Causes were made absolute to-day:—

Nicholson v. Nicholson and Ashton: Parslew, Q., Hall, W. J. Parslew, K. J.: Stephens v. Stephens and Wilkinson: Williams, M. v. Williams, D. J.: Holmes v. Holmes and MacMullen: Shipman, E. A. v. Shipman, S. C. E. one. S. C.: Smith, A. C. v. Smith, C. H.: Middleton, M. S. v. Middleton, G. W.: Moss v. Moss and Elliott: Wily, F. E. v. Wily, F. B.: Fox, A. v. Fox, I.: Adams, L. v. Adams, H. C.: Stadholme, E. M. v. Stadholme, C. H.: Ardcomah, K. J. v. Briscomb, R. G.: Craig, E. H. v. Craig, A. H.: Carbery v. Carbery and Weekes: Pratchett v. Pratchett and Hewlett: Aplota, K. v. Aplota, Kate: Crane v. Crane and Richardson: Hill v. Hill and Wilson: Eversfield v. Eversfield and Antill: Duncan, M. E. v. Duncan, A. C.: Warr v. Warr and Thompson: Hicks v. Hicks and Cox: Kennedy, W. E. v. Kennedy, J. C.: Markiew v. Markiew and Dearlove: Kempster, F. M. v. Kempster, F. T. R. Cases in District Registries:—Fawcett v. Fawcett and Barber: Leedham v. Leedham and Stead: White, L. v. White, J. T.: Clarke, D. G. v. Clarke, C. W.: Williams orse. Sumner v. Williams; Lloyd, J. v. Lloyd, L.

LAW NOTICES, NOVEMBER 4

House of Lords

At 10.30:—Ellerman Lines, Ltd. v. Murray (hearing); White Star Line of Royal and United States Mail Steamers, Oceanic Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. v. Comerford (hearing).

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

First Division.—At 10.30:—Appeal.—The United States Shipping Board v. the ship St. Albans (pt. hd.). Second Division.—At 10.30:—Appeal.—Raj Kumar Gobinda Narayan Singh and ors. v. Sham Lal Singh and ors. (pt. hd.).

Court of Appeal

Court I. (The Master of the Rolls, Lawrence, and Romer, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeal.—From the Chancery Division (Final List).—Huntoon v. Kolynos Inc. (pt. hd.) (8); re an Arbitration between Allistone and Gidding (10); Mitford v. Denison and Co. (12); Rennant v. Frederick George and Co., Ltd. (13).

Court II. (Scrutton, Greer, and Slesser, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Final and New Trial List).—Amstutz v. the Fountain Corporation of New York, U.S.A. (pt. hd.) (12); Reckitt v. Midland Bank, Ltd. (15).

Court of Criminal Appeal

Lord Chief Justice's Court (Swift, Acton, and Talbot, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Final Appeal.—R. v. Michael Dennis Corrigan (pt. hd.) (209).

Chancery Division

Court I. (Eve, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Vanderveil v. London and Palatine Trust, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (26); Stroobant-Boogaerdts v. London Financial Service, Ltd. (37).

Court III. (Clauson, J.).—After Divisional Court.—Not before 12:—Witness List. Part I.—Llewellin v. Crawshaw (pt. hd.) (12); Kinross v. Wigley (18); re Gadley, infants, and re Guardianship of Infants Acts, add. summs. (with witnesses) (19).

Court IV. (Clauson and Farwell, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Sitting in Bankruptcy.—Divisional Court.—Re Debtor (No. 4 of 1930) (Ex parte the Debtor v. the Petitioning Creditor and the Official Receiver) (5); re Debtor (No. 23 of 1930) (Ex parte the Debtor v. the Petitioning Creditors and the Official Receiver) (6).—(Farwell, J.).—After Divisional Court.—(In Bankruptcy.)—Not before 12:—Witness List. Part II.—Trustee of Thompson (a Bankrupt) v. Molineux (pt. hd.) (6).

Lord Chancellor's Court (Hanworth, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—Re Cane.—Re Herbert's Stores (City), Ltd. (Dent, Allcroft and Co., Ltd. v. the Company).—Petition Hobbs v. Wood:—Adjourned Summons (Baden Delvaux (Westminster Bank, Ltd. v. Baden) (12); re Welch (O'Brien v. Whitehead) (13); re Clarke (Westminster Bank, Ltd. v. Macphail) (14); re Alexander and Lemon's Lease (Lemon v. Alexander) (15).

Court V. (Maugham, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—C. C. Wakefield and Co., Ltd. v. Gratton Bros. (pt. hd.) (21); Bagge v. Green (22); Thomas v. Thomas (25).

Court II. (Luxmoore, J.).—At 10.30:— Motions.—Short Cases.—Re Piccadilly Theatre (1928), Ltd. (Gates v. the Company); Lockhart v. Gamble; Schlizzi v. Johnson. Procedure Summonses:—Ashby v. Kettering North Park Working Men's Club; re Leadley's Settled Legacy (Mintoft v. Chapman). (From the list of Clauson, J.).—Witness List. Part I.—Campbell v. Maltby (15); re Mark Martin, dec. (McCallum v. Martin) (21).

King's Bench Division

Court VIII. (Avory, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Juries.—Flanders v. Eves and Wife (pt. hd.) (1214); Hazel v. Associated Newspapers, Ltd. (settled) (1258); Scherrer v. Packer and Co. (1293); Phonograph Co. of Britain Distributing Co., Ltd. (voluntary liquidation) v. Hyndman and ors. (1932); Spurgin v. Cliff and ors. (1930).

Court VII. (Hawke, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Juries.—D'Arcy v. Dandre and anr. (pt. hd.) (1156); Cruttwell v. Dove (1266).

Court IV. (McCardie, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries. F. Gilbert (Importers), Ltd. v. Mackay (1924); Kent Knockmill Silver Fox Farms, Ltd. (1929).

Court II. (Talbot, J.).—After Court of Criminal Appeal.—Not before 2:—Common Juries.—To be mentioned:—Rowe v. Rowe (1764). For Hearing:—Cherry v. Organ (1445); Reynolds and anr. v. Andrews (1414).

Court IX. (Wright, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summonses.—Attended by Counsel.—United States Shipping Board v. Lambert Bros. (two summs.). Not attended by Counsel:—United British S.S. Co. Ltd. v. R. L. Lane, Ltd. Not before 10.45:—Order XIV., Rule 4a.—Dene Trust, Ltd. v. Waller and anr. (2455); Same v. Same (2456); Norman v. Halpern and ors. (1810); Leslie v. Cook (2845).

Court I. (Divisional Court) (Swift and Acton, JJ.).—Not before 2:—Ex parte Motions.—Motion.—Alfred W. Newbery and Co., Ltd. v. Bonts Bros. (216). Civil Paper.—Hankinson v. Vickers (127); Winkworth v. Raven (146).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for the Lord Chief Justice's Court must attend in King's Bench Court VIII. at 10.15.

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court II. must attend in that Court at 10 o'clock.

Railway Rates Tribunal Court

Court "B" (Judges' Quadrangle) (Sir Walter Clode, K.C. (President), Mr. W. A. Jepson, and Mr. G. C. Lockey).—At 10.30:—Applications by Railway Companies, re Classification and Owner's Risk (pt. hd.).

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

Court III. (Bateson, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Cause without Jury.—Ward, F. E. v. Ward, W. H. (37). Not before 12:—Summonses Adjourned into Court.—Burridge, orse. Tripp v. Inverclyde. At 2.15:—Probate Motion.—Ore. J. A., dec.

Court I. (Langton, J.).—At 11.30:—Defended Cause without Jury.—Hall, F. E. v. Coker, A. (Ironside intervening) (pt. hd.) (9).

Official Referee

Court I.—R.C.J., No. 756 (Sir Francis Newbolt, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Blunt and McCormack, Ltd. v. Blunt, Walker v. Pierson. At 11:—Lloyd v. Oliver; Poore and Son v. Diamant (pt. hd.).

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

Court I. (Registrar Mellon).—At 11:—Weisman, M.: Satake, T.: Sutton, E.: Sampson, H. N.: Robinson, T. H.: Parkhouse, A. V.: Rosenberg, J.: Waechter, Lady E. M. J.: Sondheim, H.: Salmond, W. v.: Richards, A. J.: Verbury, W. A. (orse. Verbury and Trevallion): Sheridan, O. M.: McGowan, C. J. (orse. Thornton, C. J.): Vann, P.

In Chambers.—Room 36 (Registrar Warmington). At 11:—Petitions (924, 941, and 938 of 1930): Add. Petition (704 of 1930); Petition (960 of 1930): Add. Petition (881 of 1930): Restored Petition (456 of 1930). At 11.30:—Add. Petition (699 of 1930). At 12:—Knight, W. S.

Meetings of Creditors in Bankruptcy (the Official Receivers).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Room 53—First Floor.—At 11:—Johnston, Capt. C. At 11.30:—Holmes, F. At 12:—Handel, S. Room 57.—At 11:—Erskine-Tulloch, D. R. S. D.

Companies

Chancery Division.—Companies Court (Registrar Stirnell).—In Chambers—Room 48.—At 11:—Ex parte applications. At 11.15:—W. E. E., Ltd.: Mowbray Pyke and Co., Ltd. At 11.30:—Emanuel Smith and Sons, Ltd.: Transmutograph, Ltd.: Burnards (Established 1890), Ltd. (Burnard v. Burnards (Established 1890), Ltd. At 12:—Same (Same v. Same): Foscraph Patent Corporation, Ltd.: Prime Rogers and Co., Ltd. At 12.30:—British American Continental Bank, Ltd. At 2.15:—Little Wadhurst Farm, Ltd. Room 69.—At 11.30:—Wicklow, Ltd. At 2.30:—Goodhue, Wall and Co., Ltd.: Associated Lead Manufacturers, Ltd. Room 67.—At 11:—Gopeng (Perak) Rubber Estates, Ltd. At 11.30:—Wesley Motors, Ltd. Room 80.—At 11.15:—Sungei Telor (Malaya) Rubber Estates, Ltd. At 11.30:—Warwick Typewriter Co., Ltd. At 11.45:—Sphinx Electric, Ltd. At 12.15:—Spenser, Whateley and Co., Ltd. At 12.45:—Sheffield Speedway and Stadium, Ltd. Room 87.—At 11.15:—Industrial Rubber Co., Ltd. At 11.30:—Central Trust Co., Ltd. At 11.45:—Cartagena (Colombia) Waterworks, Ltd. At 12:—Blundestone Engineering Service, Ltd. At 12.15:—Dragon Publishing Co., Ltd. At 2.30:—Bridges and Co., Ltd. At 3:—Charles Fisegod, Ltd. Room 88.—At 11.30:—John Sinclair and Co., Ltd. At 12:—London and Palatine Trust, Ltd. Room 68.—At 12:—British Marble, Ltd. At 2.30:—Cartagena (Colombia) Waterworks, Ltd. (Rabaiotti and Wilcox, Ltd. v. Cartagena (Colombia) Waterworks, Ltd., and ors.).

Official Receivers—Companies (Winding Up).—Meetings at 33, Carey-street, W.C.:—At 11.30:—Lafayette (Brighton), Ltd. (first meeting of creditors). At 12:—Ditto (first meeting of contributories). At 2.30:—Chandos Investment Company, Ltd. (first meeting of creditors). At 3:—Ditto (first meeting of contributories).

King's Bench Judge's Chambers.—Branson, J., will sit in chambers to-day at 10.30 for the disposal of 30 cases attended by counsel, and at 12 for four cases not attended by counsel.

Masters sitting.—Bonner, Jelf, Ball, Sinnet, Baker, Moseley, and Burnand.

Taxing Master.—Blake.

Master of the Crown Office sitting.—Kershaw.

Chancery Registrars.—The following Registrars will be in attendance:—Jolly (on Appeal Court I.); Ritchie (on Eve, J.); Jolly (on Maugham, J.); Bisher (on Bennett, J.); More (on Clauson, J.); Andrews (on Luxmoore, J.); Hicks Beach (on Farwell, J.).

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

SLANDER ACTION AGAINST MME. PAVLOVA

D'ARCY v. DANDRE AND ANOTHER

(*Before* Mr. Justice Horridge *and a Special Jury*)

The hearing was begun of an action in which Miss Elsa Helene D'Arcy, a professional dancer, of Mariule Arch, W., claims damages for alleged slander from Mme. Anna Dandre, the dancer who is professionally known as Anna Pavlova, and her husband, M. Victor Dandre, of Ivy House, North End-road, Hampstead.

The defendants deny that the words complained of were uttered.

Mr. Croom-Johnson, K.C., and Mr. Gilbert Beyfus appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Malcolm Hilbery, K.C., and Mr. S. A. Kyffin for the defendants.

Mr. Croom-Johnson, in opening the case, said that it was alleged that the words complained of were uttered by M. Dandre while he was acting as the agent of his wife. It was not said that the words were true. While the action was brought primarily to clear Miss D'Arcy's name, the alleged slander was particularly cruel and one in respect of which damages must be substantial.

Miss D'Arcy was 25 years of age. For some years she had been employed by Mme. Pavlova as a dancer in the companies which Mme. Pavlova had taken to various parts of the world. In 1928 Mme. Pavlova's company had been on a tour to South America. During that tour a dancer named Slavinski joined the company.

On November 12, 1928, the company went out again for a tour to the East and Australia. They visited Rangoon and went thence to Penang and Ipoh in the Straits Settlements. Miss D'Arcy danced "Anitra's Dance" alone during the performances and took part in a number of other dances.

When the company arrived at Ipoh on January 29 there was nothing, so far as Miss D'Arcy knew, to disturb the pleasant relations which had existed between her and Mme. Pavlova and M. Dandre. To her astonishment, therefore, when she went to the theatre at Ipoh she found that "Anitra's Dance" had, without any warning, been cut out of the programme. That alone was likely to be a very serious reflexion on Miss D'Arcy. In addition, she found that, in other parts of the programme, other members of the company had been appointed to take her place.

An Interview With M. Dandre

She went at once to M. Dandre, who was acting as Mme. Pavlova's manager, to discover the reason for that. M. Dandre gave her a long account of certain instructions which he had received from Mme. Pavlova and said that Mme. Pavlova had told him that Miss D'Arcy had acted in an indecent and immoral manner on the deck of the steamer going to Penang. Miss D'Arcy expressed her indignation to M. Dandre and said that nothing of any sort or kind had ever occurred to justify such a charge.

On January 30 she was still in great distress. She was many miles away from home and without anyone to give her help or advice. She asked M. Slavinski, with whom she had been friendly, to see M. Dandre and find out what was the matter. M. Slavinski went and saw M. Dandre and a conversation took place in Russian in the course of which, it was alleged, M. Dandre said: "Madame Pavlova will not allow Miss D'Arcy to act owing to her immoral and indecent behaviour with you on the boat."

The truth was that during one of the tours M. Slavinski had expressed to Miss D'Arcy his admiration for her and had asked her to marry him. She had refused, but they had remained on friendly terms. On journey to Penang they sat out on the deck in the evening. Madame Pavlova was walking about the deck with M. Pianowski, the ballet master. M. Slavinski caught hold of Miss D'Arcy's hand, and, just as Madame Pavlova passed, he snatched a kiss from Miss D'Arcy.

"I want you to understand what I mean," said counsel. "She did not kiss him. He hurriedly kissed her." The jury would be able to estimate the importance of such an incident on board ship and in romantic circumstances. Soon afterwards Miss D'Arcy left M. Slavinski and they retired to their respective cabins.

Miss D'Arcy was never allowed to perform in the company again. She protested, and she was told that, if she apologized to Madame Pavlova, everything would be all right. She tried to find out what she had to apologize for. The accusation that she had been guilty of immoral and indecent conduct was never withdrawn. To invite her in those circumstances to apologize was to invite her to convict herself. She refused to do it, and, in the end, her engagement was terminated. Miss D'Arcy left the company and returned to her mother in London. M. Slavinski was allowed to rejoin the company at Java.

Miss D'Arcy had claimed damages for breach of contract. In her defence Madame Pavlova said that she was entitled to refuse to allow Miss D'Arcy to perform as she (Miss D'Arcy) had disobeyed the rules of the company in that, while in the steamer, she had sat on the deck with M. Slavinski's arm round her waist and that, at Ipoh, she sat with M. Slavinski in the auditorium while a rehearsal was proceeding, commenting and laughing with him audibly. Madame Pavlova, while denying liability, had paid £150 into Court. Miss D'Arcy accepted it and that issue was, therefore, at an end.

The Plaintiff's Evidence

Miss D'Arcy, giving evidence, said that she first joined Madame Pavlova's company when she was 18 years old and had worked her way up to be one of the principal dancers.

When M. Dandre told her what the accusation was against her she denied the truth of it. M. Dandre said that he believed her, but that Mme. Pavlova was "in a mood in which it was impossible to speak to her." He said that the best thing for Miss D'Arcy to do would be to write a letter of apology to Madame Pavlova. She (Miss D'Arcy) was more indignant than before and refused to apologize.

In another conversation M. Dandre said that there was a great deal of jealousy and that, if it had been a man other than M. Slavinski, nothing would have been said.

Miss D'Arcy, in cross-examination, said that she had not noticed that Mme. Pavlova was very strict about the behaviour of members of her company in public. The members of the company always behaved decorously.

Mr. Hilbery.—M. Slavinski had been pursuing you with a certain amount of attention?—Yes.

Before any of these incidents, did M. Dandre warn you that it would be better if you did not get too friendly with M. Slavinski?—M. Dandre once told me that it would be better if I were not seen with M. Slavinski, but M. Slavinski always treated me with the greatest respect and I saw no reason to discontinue our friendship.

Mr. Justice Horridge.—Did M. Dandre give you any reason to think that M. Slavinski was not a desirable person for you to associate with?—No.

Asked about the incident in the steamer, Miss D'Arcy said that it was not even a "little flirtation." She and M. Slavinski were talking about what had happened during the day.

Mr. Hilbery.—No exuressions of admiration or affection?—None whatever.

Then, after the dull topics of the day, he snatched a kiss?—He leant over and kissed me quickly on the cheek.

Not even putting his arm round you?—No. We were sitting in deck chairs which had arms and he could not do so. (Laughter.)

At Penang, Miss D'Arcy went on, she was sitting in the auditorium while Madame Pavlova and some other members of the company were rehearsing on the stage. M. Slavinski and a friend came in and sat next to her.

Mr. Hilbery.—Were you laughing and talking together?—No. He had only been sitting there a minute when Madame Pavlova called me on to the stage and told me that my proper place was either the stage or my dressing-room.

Was it not an unwritten rule of the company that its members should not sit in the auditorium during rehearsals or practice?—No. I have seen the members of the company sitting in the auditorium in their tens, twenties, and thirties.

Miss D'Arcy admitted that on one occasion on board ship M. Slavinski put his arm round her shoulders while they were watching some members of the company playing cards.

When she saw M. Dandre on his return to London, continued Miss D'Arcy, she told him that, if Madame Pavlova found it hard to apologize, she would suggest that Madame Pavlova should admit that she had made a mistake and reinstate her in her company for a London season, so as to show people who were talking that there had been some error.

"Rumours All Over the Place"

Mr. Hilbery.—At that interview you never once suggested that either M. Dandre or Madame Pavlova had slandered you, but you said that some of the members of the company were saying things?—I said that, owing to what Madame Pavlova had said, there were rumours all over the place.

Did M. Dandre offer you a letter from Madame Pavlova stating that there was nothing connected with your return from the tour which could cast any reflection on you or your professional ability?—That was no form of apology. Madame Pavlova did not say that she had been mistaken in the statements which she had made about me.

You were not very reasonable, were you?—It seemed to me that anyone who read that letter would think that Madame Pavlova was trying to help me out of a difficult position.

"I should never have left the company, nor gone through the misery which I have suffered after being with the company during all those years," Miss D'Arcy added, "if what I have said happened had not occurred. If it was merely a matter of Madame Pavlova being annoyed with me because M. Slavinski's arm was round my waist, I should have apologized, but this was far more serious."

Mr. Hilbery.—Have you since danced in companies of which M. Slavinski was a member?—For the last six or seven months a girl friend and I have danced in a company in which M. Slavinski is engaged.

Was one of the places at which you have been the London Coliseum?—Yes.

Was the company called "D'Arcy's Company"?—Oh, no. The performance was on the programme as a *ballet divertissement*, I believe.

Madame Pavlova is known as the greatest exponent of her art in the civilized world?—Yes.

And you are a humbler exponent of the art?—Yes.

What you want to insist on is some acknowledgment by the great artist that you can produce to show that you have triumphed?—Nothing of the sort. I want to show people who come to me with stories that there is no truth in them.

M. Tadeus Slavinski, who said that he was a Pole and had been a professional dancer since he was six years old, stated that when he asked M. Dandre why Miss D'Arcy was not allowed to perform, M. Dandre replied that it was because of her immoral and indecent conduct on the boat with him (the witness).

He asked whether he should go and see Mme. Pavlova, but M. Dandre said that it was no use as she had got nothing against him (M. Slavinski). He told M. Dandre that the accusation of what was alleged to have occurred in the boat was a lie.

In cross-examination, M. Slavinski said that he told M. Dandre that the accusation was against him as much as against Miss D'Arcy and he did not understand why Mme. Pavlova had nothing against him.

Mr. Hilbery.—Did you not go first of all to M. Dandre with the idea of apologizing to him for anything which had occurred so far as you had been mixed up in it?—No.

I suggest that M. Dandre never said one word about immoral or indecent conduct? Then you know more about it than I do. (Laughter.)

M. Dandre has had a good deal of occasion to find fault with you for being drunk on the stage?—Never.

At Buenos Aires did not M. Dandre himself take you off the stage because you were so drunk?—I do not remember such a thing. (Laughter.)

You know what the import of the word "immoral" is in English?—It means just the same as in Russian. (Laughter.)

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Gibbs, White, and King; Messrs. Tatham, Oblein, and Nash.

COURT OF APPEAL

CATHOLIC CHILD ADOPTED BY PROTESTANTS

IN RE CARROLL

(*Before* Lord Justice Scrutton, Lord Justice Greer, *and* Lord Justice Slesser)

The Court adjourned till Monday, November 10, the hearing of this appeal from the judgment of the Divisional Court, reported in *The Times* of July 23, dismissing an appeal from the order of Mr. Justice Charles, in Chambers, refusing to direct the issue of a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring up the body of Joan Margaret Carroll, an infant.

The applicant for the writ was Ellen Carroll, an unmarried woman, the mother of Joan Margaret Carroll, and the respondents were the Homeless Children's Aid and Adoption Society and F. B. Meyer Children's Home (Incorporated), a Protestant rescue society—referred to as the society.

Joan Carroll was born on April 14, 1929, at Warkworth House, Isleworth, an infirmary under the Middlesex County Council. Before the close of that year Ellen Carroll took steps to transfer the custody of the infant to the society, and also signed a consent to the adoption of the infant by certain adopters of the Protestant faith. The mother, who was a Roman Catholic, had, in answer to a question by the society, stated that the child had been baptized, but omitted to add whether as a Protestant or Roman Catholic.

The adopters intended to proceed to complete the process of the adoption of the child as required by the Adoption of Children Act, 1926, but on December 7, 1929, a letter was received by the society from the Rev. Francis Rusher, Roman Catholic chaplain to Warkworth House, stating that the applicant was a Roman Catholic, that the child was baptized by a Roman Catholic priest, and that they were trying to find a Catholic home for it. The letter stated that the applicant was anxious that the child should be brought up in the faith of its baptism, but forgot that important point in her anxiety when she applied to the society.

Subsequently the society received inquiries about the child from Father Craven, Administrator of the Crusade of Rescue and Home for Destitute Catholic Children. The applicant also wrote saying that she wanted the child back so that she could arrange for it to be brought up in its own religion. She wrote again on February 19, 1930, saying that Father Craven had a Catholic home waiting for the child, and asking when she could fetch it.

The society advised the adopters to wait till the position was cleared up before proceeding to obtain an adoption order.

The society felt themselves in a position of grave responsibility and considered it their duty to place the circumstances before the Court for its directions.

The Divisional Court refused to order the issue of the writ.

The applicant appealed.

Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. S. Seuffert appeared for the appellant; Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C., and Mr. E. G. Palmer for the respondents.

When the hearing was resumed to-day Lord Justice Scrutton said that the Court had been thinking the case over since the adjournment on Friday last, and of the best way of dealing with it. Without deciding anything, they were inclined to think that it might be an answer to the application that the child was not in the custody of the society. The Court thought, however, that it would be best to adjourn the case to join the adopting parents, and for that purpose to hand to the other side their name as being the persons in whose custody the child actually was.

Sir Thomas Inskip said that the society had always been willing to submit to the order of the Court, but, to save expense, they might desire to drop out of the proceedings when the adopting parents were joined. Down to the initiation of proceedings the society had no indication of any change of mind on the part of the mother. In her letters, written in March, she had directed the society to keep the child. In those circumstances the society felt that it had some sort of duty to protect those excellent people against an action, which Mr. Justice Charles thought was not the action of the mother.

Lord Justice Greer said that, speaking for himself, he would be willing to strain a point if the mother could be disposed of without bringing in the adopting parents.

Sir Thomas Inskip said that if the society brought strong pressure to bear on the adopting parents they might comply with the wishes of the society, but strictly and legally he could not undertake to produce the child.

Lord Justice Scrutton stated that if the names of the adopting parents were given the Court would expect an undertaking that until the hearing nothing should be done to disturb the position of the child.

Serjeant Sullivan said that he was prepared to give that undertaking.

The hearing was then adjourned for a week.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Ellis & Willles and Ingpen & Armitage; Messrs. Carter and Bell.

COMPANIES WINDING UP ORDER

Mr. Justice Maugham made orders in the usual form yesterday for the compulsory winding up of Sporting Times (1928), Limited; Bolivia Concessions, Limited; Alfred Young and Co., Limited; Oravox, Limited; Oxford Glove Factory, Limited; A. and L. Weil, Limited; Shirleys (Neograph), Limited; De Forest Phonofilms, Limited; and Timil Products, Limited.

AMENDED ADMIRALTY SHORT CAUSE RULES

Lord Merrivale, the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, has, until further order, assigned to Mr. Justice Langton the business arising under the Amended Short Cause Rules (Admiralty).

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

LADY EVES SUED FOR ALLEGED SLANDER AND ASSAULT

FLANDERS v. EVES AND WIFE

(*Before* Mr. Justice Avory *and a Special Jury*)

The hearing was continued of the action by Mrs. Rhoda Elizabeth Flanders, a breeder of dogs, of 16, Rupert-street, Shaftesbury-avenue, W., with kennels at Dorking and Highgate, for damages for alleged slander and assault against Sir Charles and Lady Eves, of Chestnut Lodge, Horsham, Sussex.

The plaintiff alleges that on June 15, 1929, Lady Eves falsely and maliciously spoke of and concerning her [the plaintiff] in her business to her manager, Mr. Harold Adams, the following words:—

My dogs have been terribly neglected and Mrs. Flanders should be absolutely ashamed of herself. She has no right to have the care of dogs. I will tell everybody I possibly can and will do her all the harm that is possible.

Further, that on July 3, 1929, Lady Eves said in the presence of Mr. Adams and a customer:—

Mrs. Flanders is nothing but a bluffer. My dogs have had distemper, two of them are already dead, and no doubt the other will have to be put to sleep.

It is alleged that later in the day she called at the shop in Rupert-street while the plaintiff was there, made the same accusations against her, called her by an opprobrious epithet, and assaulted her.

The defence is a denial that Lady Eves spoke the words or committed the alleged assault. It is pleaded, alternatively, that if she used some of the words (which is denied) they were uttered on a privileged occasion and were true in substance and in fact. The defendants counterclaim damages in respect of the dogs.

Mr. R. F. Levy appeared for the plaintiff; Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., and Mr. E. F. Lever for the defendants.

The plaintiff, in further cross-examination by Sir Henry Maddocks, said that she had no recollection of Mrs. Eva Lewis, of Brondesbury, calling at her shop in May last year and complaining of the condition of a Pekingese which had been sold to her. She did not remember that Mrs. Lewis, after leaving the dog for a week, refused to take it back because it was covered with grease and had hardly any hair on it.

In re-examination, the plaintiff said that she often put oil on the dogs to make their coats flow.

"No Signs of Distemper"

Mr. Harold W. Adams, the plaintiff's manager, said that there was a kennel man, two kennel maids, and a housekeeper at the Dorking establishment. There was an isolation room for puppies at the top of the house and another in the grounds for older dogs, but none of the animals ever showed signs of distemper.

He handed over the three dogs to Sir Charles and Lady Eves when they called for them on June 14, 1929. He had previously groomed the dogs, and they were in perfect condition. Averil was very thin and required attention, but had no disease. Sir Charles Eves remarked on its thinness, and the witness suggested that it should be left for a few days to fatten up, but Lady Eves said that she could give it all the attention it needed. She and her husband both said that the two other dogs were looking very nice.

On the following morning Lady Eves rang up, but as Mrs. Flanders could not make out what she was saying she handed him (the witness) the telephone receiver. Lady Eves said that Mrs. Flanders was a "bluffer," and that the dogs were very ill. He then handed the receiver back to the plaintiff

Sporting News

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

ENGLISH AMATEUR TEAM

The International Selection Committee chose the following eleven to represent England in the amateur match against Ireland at Belfast on Saturday, November 15:—

K. C. Tewkesbury (Birmingham University), goal; F. J. Gregory (Wimbledon) and E. H. Gates (London Caledonians), backs; C. Murray (Dulwich Hamlet), W. T. Whewell (Corinthians) (captain), and P. Anderson (Crittall's Athletic), half-backs; W. R. Warnes (Woking), J. C. Burns (Queen's Park Rangers), W. V. T. Gibbins (West Ham United), R. Beswarwick (Enfield), and G. Peploe (Ilford), forwards.

The team contains five players who are new to international football—Tewkesbury, Murray, Warnes, Beswarwick, and Peploe. Gregory and Gates were the full-backs in the recent match between North and South Counties at Stamford Bridge. Warnes and Burns both played well in that game. Gibbins has been with West Ham United for some years and has taken Watson's place at centre forward recently with much success. He was one of the best of the forwards in the match against Scotland at Hampden Park last spring. He, Whewell, and Gates are the only three left of the English team then. Peploe has long been in the running for a cap as an outside left forward.

TRIAL MATCH AT CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge University had an additional trial game yesterday, the teams being composed of players who were not in the representative eleven. It was a fairly good game in the early stages, but afterwards the standard became more moderate, and there were really no players who called for special mention. If the University captain was looking for anyone to strengthen his side he could not have derived much satisfaction from the game. Colours won by four goals to one, scoring three times in the first half through G. R. Moxon (St. John's) (two) and K. Keast (King's), while L. A. Collis (Trinity) scored in the second half. G. L. Walker (Christ's) obtained the Whites' goal during the first half.

THE F.A. CUP

The draw for the fourth qualifying round of the F.A. Cup is as follows:—

Workington v. Manchester Central; Rhyl Athletic v. Prescot Cables; Lancaster Town v. Horwich R.M.I.; Jarrow v. Evenwood Town or Consett; Scarborough v. Wolsingham or West Stanley; Wombwell, Scunthorpe United v. Worcester City; Highgate v. Mansfield Town; Wellington Town v. Buxton; Boston Town v. Nuneaton; Peterborough v. Hemel Hempstead; Ilford United; Gresley Rovers v. King's Lynn; Peterborough and Fletton United v. Kettering Town; Hampstead v. London Caledonians v. Dulwich Hamlet; Sunbead v. Wimbledon; Leyton v. Aldershot; Kingstonian v. Barnet; Walthamstow Avenue v. Aldershot Traction Co.; Shepper United v. Folkestone; Northfleet United v. Dartford; Tunbridge Wells Rangers v. Margate Town; Sittingbourne v. Southwick; Swindon Victoria v. Merthyr Town; Taunton Town v. Newport (Isle of Wight).

Ties to be played on Saturday, November 15, kick-off 2.30.

INTER-LEAGUE MATCH

Two changes are announced in the Scottish League team to meet the Football League at Tottenham (to-morrow): Gallacher (Celtic) and Blair (Clyde) were both hurt on Saturday, and so Battles (Heart of Midlothian) will fill the vacancy at centre-forward and McGonagle (Celtic) will come in in place of Blair at left back.

LONDON LEAGUE v. PARIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 2

In their annual match with Paris at the Stade Buffalo yesterday a team representing the London League were badly beaten by six goals to three. After setting a hot pace in the first half and holding the lead twice London went to pieces during the second half, during which Paris scored four times. The British team played the more scientific football, but lacked the keenness and thrust contained in the bustling tactics of the Frenchmen. This is one of the heaviest defeats suffered by London in the series of matches with Paris, and the score would probably have been higher but for good goalkeeping on both sides.

London opened the scoring less than two minutes from the kick-off. The French goalkeeper Lefèbre had an easy shot, and F. Head had little difficulty in beating him. The French forwards should have scored soon afterwards when hard attacking often brought them to the London goalmouth, but A. G. Shoesmith cleverly saved everything that was not wide, and the London backs were always sound. London were very fast and combined well. The low passing among the forwards contrasted strongly to the kick-and-rush methods of the Frenchmen, but the half-back line was weak under pressure. Hall put London a further goal ahead after the saving of two quick shots from J. Hewlett, who had run through cleverly. Paris continued to be weak in front of goal, and missed by yards from two free kicks almost on the penalty line. Lafarge scored for them at last, shooting hard to the corner of the net after one of the London backs had miskicked. Following up a glaring piece of off-side play a French forward missed an open goal. Then Shoesmith was again severely tested, and after stopping two swift shots he was unable to reach one from Lafarge and the scores were level. The game was frequently held up by fouls of various kinds, and the unfair attitude of the crowd made things rather unpleasant. Just before half-time R. H. Goulden put Hewlett through to score with a shot along the ground, and London crossed over with a lead of one goal.

The visiting team were unable to maintain the pace in the second half, and although they were unfortunate in not adding to their score their defence was hard pressed to prevent Paris from scoring four more goals.

LONDON PROFESSIONAL CHARITY FUND

Three matches were played yesterday in the London Professional Charity Fund series. Fulham beat Brentford by five goals to two, at Brentford; West Ham United beat Clapton Orient by four goals to none, at Lea Bridge; and the Crystal Palace and Tottenham Hotspur drew at two goals all, at Selhurst Park.

SHREWSBURY v. CORINTHIANS "A"

Shrewsbury School beat the Corinthians "A" in the third match of their Public School tour by three goals to two after a fast and interesting game.

The School had the advantage of the wind in the first half, but the Corinthian forwards were very quick on the ball, and many of their combined movements looked dangerous in the early part of the game. Phillips opened the scoring from close range from a good centre by Taylor. The School forwards found it difficult to make much headway against a strong defence, but the wing forwards were given some useful passes by their insides. The equalizing goal came from the right, a good centre being well taken by Stow, who sent in a good shot. The score at half-time was one goal all. The second half was very fast and the Corinthians did rather the more of the attacking. The School defence, however, was sound and Green made some good saves. Phillips eventually gave his side the lead after a good combined movement with Taylor. With only 10 minutes left for play the School seemed certain to lose, but suddenly they attacked strongly and scored two goals in quick succession.

The teams were:—

CORINTHIANS "A."—B. Howard Baker, goal; Rev. A. Hopley and W. de L. Evans, backs; M. Van de Borg, A. B. Blaxland, and H. C. Boddington, half-backs; A. E. Taylor, A. H. Phillips, J. F. Mendl, J. H. Pletcher, M. C. Daniel, forwards.

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL.—F. A. K. Green, goal; T. C. Hughes and D. G. Butterworth, backs; G. G. Strawson, D. Secker, J. D. East, half-backs; J. J. Adie, A. G. Arkle, M. Foster, C. G. Stow, W. H. Bowen-Roberts, forwards.

BRADFIELD v. OLD CARTHUSIANS

Bradfield College beat the Old Carthusians at Bradfield by three goals to one. The School had the better of the game all through and fully deserved their win. At the interval they led by two goals, headed by Rayne and Marshall, the first from a well-placed corner kick and the second from a centre by Heathcote. Play was fast and even in the second half, Bathurst scoring for the School after a fine individual run, and Hale replying for the visitors.

The teams were:—

BRADFIELD COLLEGE.—P. F. Hughes, goal; W. B. Evans and E. C. Hirtzel, backs; J. O. Collis, W. J. Marshall, R. N. Rayne, F. L. Bathurst, C. F. Morrison and A. M. Heathcote, forwards.

OLD CARTHUSIANS.—C. B. Ryde, goal; J. D. Pritchard and H. C. Crawford, backs; F. C. Stock, F. H. D. Pritchard and A. C. Pritchard, half-backs; J. C. Connell, J. H. Hale, C. D. Leslie, D. E. Hacking, and R. D. Crosse, forwards.

Bembridge School was beaten by South Hants Nomads at Bembridge by five goals to four.

SCHOOL MATCH

Leaving College v. Oxford University Centaurs.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

MERCHANT TAYLORS' BEAT ST. PAUL'S

Merchant Taylors' School beat St. Paul's School at West Kensington on Saturday by two tries (6 points) to one try (3 points). A week earlier St. Paul's had gained a narrow victory over Dulwich, who earlier in the season, beat Merchant Taylors easily. However, Merchant Taylors' fully deserved their success on Saturday, and it may give them the confidence which, by reason of their indifferent fortunes over a period of several seasons, they have lacked for some years. Their win was due chiefly to determined tackling and sound forward play. St. Paul's were the more experienced and heavier side, but they were never allowed to make headway in the centre.

St. Paul's had the better of the first half, their forwards gaining possession frequently from the scrummages and line-outs. Their backs thus saw plenty of the ball, but it was mainly by long kicks to touch by Shneerson and an occasional run by Pascall that they kept the play in Merchant Taylors' end of the field. Neither Shneerson nor Crofts could shake off Lepingwell and Huskisson, both of whom tackled splendidly and refused resolutely to be sold the dummy. The ball was greasy, but on the whole St. Paul's took and gave their passes well. If it had not been for the excellent backing up of the visitors' forwards, the return pass which Pascall gave from the wing once or twice would have succeeded. The try they did score, after heavy pressure, was of a scrambling nature, Evans securing the touch down after another forward had kicked over the line. Soon afterwards, Lepingwell slipped Shneerson cleverly and put his wing in possession, but the movement broke down, and a splendid round of passing, in which more than half the St. Paul's side took part, took play from the St. Paul's "25" to within a few yards of the Merchant Taylors' line. The final pass went astray, however, and a great chance was lost.

The Merchant Taylors' forwards began the second half in good style, and for the rest of the game they outplayed their heavier opponents. They wheeled the scrummages repeatedly, and were well together in the loose rushes. G. L. Clark led them intelligently, and Clewes, Rowland, and Kennedy were frequently prominent. Hamilton scored the equalizing try after a neat run and kick ahead by Fletcher, and Kennedy, breaking away from the line out, was fortunate to catch the ball as it rebounded from Wiseman's chest, leaving him with a clear run in. St. Paul's made desperate efforts to regain the lead in the last five minutes, but the visitors' defence held out until the end.

The teams were:—

ST. PAUL'S.—F. M. Wiseman, back; C. T. Pascall, G. G. Shneerson, R. B. Crofts, and C. M. Harvey, three-quarter backs; A. W. G. Hadingham and J. G. Richards, half-backs; M. Fetwel, G. R. W. P. Wright, E. Hanbury-Webber, K. H. R. Readhead, S. G. D. Evans, K. D. Lewis, W. G. Mecke, and J. L. Nicholls, forwards.

MERCHANT TAYLORS'.—J. D. Clarke, back; H. P. C. Harvey, G. A. Lepingwell, J. Huskisson, and R. C. Fletcher, three-quarter backs; J. N. Crisfield and G. W. Booth, half-backs; J. I. Hamilton, D. C. Oliver, S. G. Rowland, R. C. V. Clewes, J. A. A. Beer, H. N. Murfin, G. H. Clark, and F. J. Kennedy, forwards.

UPPINGHAM v. HAILEYBURY

Uppingham beat Haileybury at Uppingham on Saturday by two tries (6 points) to nothing.

The visitors, who were without A. W. D. Nicholls and R. F. Droogdever, two of the regular three-quarter backs, were outpaced, Doxford scoring in the first half and Hamilton after the interval.

The teams were:—

UPPINGHAM SCHOOL.—W. R. Southworth, back; J. G. C. Grieve, E. M. Doxford, G. M. Stephenson, and N. H. Perkins, three-quarter backs; M. C. Lucas and C. M. Hamilton, half-backs; A. R. Marshall, D. K. Milman, F. W. Murray, R. Dale, F. D. M. Burke, P. D. Swinstead, F. J. Spencer, and J. D. Ibbotson, forwards.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.—H. Parton, back; R. P. Russell, A. M. Greenwood, R. C. Elrke, and W. H. B. Cobam-Fleming, three-quarter backs; J. A. Stewart and J. H. Nicholls, half-backs; W. E. Cole, J. H. Johnson, N. E. Clark, T. J. M. Lowry, H. C. Selby, P. R. Grace, J. E. C. Rickman, and J. L. Murray, forwards.

CANFORD v. TROJANS

Canford School beat The Trojans at Canford on Saturday by two goals and four tries (22 points) to one goal and one try (8 points).

The visitors scored their first try in the first few minutes, after which the School showed superiority in every department of the game. Padfield at scrummage half-back was conspicuous and started several good movements. The forwards, although their opponents were heavier, played a good game and were well backed up by the three-quarter backs, whose passing was clean. Lane scored the first two tries for the School. In the second half after a dangerous forward rush, which was cleared by Adamson picking up and kicking into touch, the Trojans intercepted a pass and scored a converted try between the posts. Hill's kicking at full-back was a feature of the match. Further tries were scored for the School by Padfield, Adamson, Forshaw, and Thwaites. Christian Smith and Paris scored for the visitors.

The teams were:—

CANFORD SCHOOL.—N. H. Hill, back; R. G. Forshaw, B. St. G. Thwaites, D. E. W. Adamson, and J. W. R. Lane, three-quarter backs; R. J. W. Padfield and T. C. McColl, half-backs; H. F. Parker, W. E. P. Murray, F. C. Pike, C. E. S. Page, H. R. Nuding, C. A. Layard, J. M. Snow, and A. M. Wilson, forwards.

THE TROJANS.—W. F. Long, back; R. B. Christian Smith, C. J. A. Paris, R. Worth, and K. Harrison, three-quarter backs; G. S. Bliss and J. S. Thomas, half-backs; C. Douglas Williams, J. F. Dibben, C. A. Pilley, H. W. V. Mitchell, A. F. S. Winder, H. G. Wilde, J. Rodick, and M. J. Tullit, forwards.

ORATORY v. BEAUMONT

Beaumont beat Oratory School at Caversham by one goal and one dropped goal (9 points) to nothing.

The game was of rather a scrambling nature, but Beaumont maintained the better team work, which carried them through. As the game proceeded rain falling on the already wet ground made handling difficult, but this scarcely excuses the bad fumbles that were made in the first half. The Beaumont forwards got the ball near the Oratory line, and Duval picked up and dived over for a try that was converted by Hewett. After half-time the Oratory made a determined effort, but the tackling of the Beaumont outsides had improved. Then from a scrummage in front of the Oratory goal Bidwell scored with a good drop. Beaumont kept up the pressure after this, and their forwards, by well combined rushes, often looked likely to score, but too often spoiled their efforts by failure to keep on-side. Hewett, Williams, Duval, and Bidwell showed up prominently for the winners, while the full-back on each side played a plucky game.

OUNDLE v. ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL

Oundle School beat St. George's Hospital by a goal and a try (8 points) to a goal (5 points). This was their sixth win in succession; but they were without M. A. Johnson, their scrummage half-back, W. E. Willis taking his place and giving a sound display.

There was no score in the first half, although both sides were near it more than once, and on the whole the Hospital had the better of the game. After half-time the School began to press, and a fine three-quarter movement, in the course of which J. E. Coats made the most of a chance opening, led to a try, which K. C. Fyfe converted. Shortly afterwards St. George's equalized when H. L. Lewis, on the left wing, ran nearly the length of the field to score a try and R. A. Lewis kicked the goal.

The School team was:—

F. J. M. Shepley, back; K. C. Fyfe, N. N. Hogg, J. J. E. Coats, and W. E. Morton, three-quarter backs; W. E. Willis and D. Cockburn, half-backs; J. R. G. Lord (captain), M. T. Maw, G. D. Hartman, W. F. Milligan, F. R. S. Bankes, N. C. Moss, P. Beesly, and E. V. Barker, forwards.

ROSSALL v. WATERLOO "A"

Rossall beat Waterloo "A," whose team included H. G. Periton, the international, in their pack, at Rossall by a goal and two tries (11 points) to two tries (6 points).

The Rossall defence was good all round, and Strachan played well in the centre. The forwards were slow in settling down, but, though beaten in the loose, did well in the scrummages. Dickinson scored a try for Waterloo, who had rather the better of the play in the first half, but before half-time a passing movement started in their own "25" resulted in a good run by Chadwick and a return pass to Strachan, who cut through well to put the School on terms. In the second half Periton played on the wing, and scored a try after a strong run from three-quarters the length of the ground, but Andas and Dawson added tries for Rossall, who pressed for the greater part of this half, and Dawson's try was converted.

The teams were:—

ROSSALL SCHOOL.—J. L. Riley, back; G. K. Chadwick, R. I. Royal-Dawson, R. H. Strachan, and C. R. Dixon, three-quarter backs; N. D. Chamberlain and G. T. Bailey, half-backs; J. G. Haswell, A. G. Evans, G. B. Herbert, R. J. A. Lowe, C. E. Bramley, J. A. L. Halsall, S. Andas, and J. F. Roger, forwards.

WATERLOO "A".—McIndal, back; Dickinson, J. Roy, Pope, and G. Taylor, three-quarter backs; Furneaux and J. Dickinson, half-backs; Dansfield, Lennard, Chubb, Hindley, Cole, Unsworth, Hoare, and H. G. Periton, forwards.

FIRST ENGLISH TRIAL MATCH

It is announced that the first English trial match between Whites and Colours on December 6 will take place at Blundellsands, Liverpool, the ground of the Waterloo Club, instead of at Manchester, as had previously been arranged.

DOWNSIDE BEAT BLUNDELL'S

Downside School beat Blundell's School at Tiverton by five goals and two tries (31 points) to one try (3 points).

Before the muddy ground made the ball difficult to hold the Downside backs produced some good passing movements and scored four tries in the first quarter of an hour. All these tries were converted. The home defence then improved, and the only other score before half-time was a try by D. J. Naylor for Blundell's. The home pack was good in the loose, but the Downside backs were faster and more resourceful than their opponents. E. D. O'Connor (3), P. H. Biegel (3), and B. J. Gallagher scored tries for the winners.

The teams were:—

DOWNSIDE.—Whyte, back; Biegel, Gallagher, Denaro, and O'Connor, three-quarter backs; Foley and Irmes, half-backs; Arnold, de Cosson, Marsden, O'Connor, Grayson, Robertson, Goodman, and Grayson, forwards.

BLUNDELL'S.—Garner, back; Naylor, Read, Ragg, and Davis, three-quarter backs; Norman and Draper, half-backs; Gaze, O'Flaherty, Cairns, Barnet, Drewitt, Rowe, Happly, and Halahman, forwards.

SHERBORNE'S BIG SCORE

Sherborne gained a decisive victory over Tonbridge, at Tonbridge, by two goals and seven tries (31 points) to one goal (5 points). Sherborne had proved their worth on the previous Saturday by beating Marlborough.

The teams were:—

TONBRIDGE SCHOOL.—N. S. King, back; E. V. Hickmott, J. C. Worley, W. J. Walker, and L. E. Sanders, three-quarter backs; G. M. Leach and G. R. M. Going, half-backs; W. McK. Wright, E. C. Wrigley, B. C. Cartland, E. B. French, W. D. Dinnis, B. L. Gunnell, D. P. F. Embleton, and W. O. Cave, forwards.

SHERBORNE SCHOOL.—W. H. H. Grayburn, back; P. D. P. Smyly, R. C. S. Dick, J. F. M. Moyle, and C. W. Lyle, three-quarter backs; P. L. Candler and J. F. B. Carey, half-backs; C. C. Mallock, J. H. Bowman, C. S. Blundell, H. W. O. Walker, D. L. Ridout, G. D. Lean, F. B. D. Moger, and T. Fenwick, forwards.

SEDBERGH v. LIVERPOOL "A"

Sedbergh School beat Liverpool "A" at Sedbergh by two goals, two penalty goals, and three tries (25 points) to two tries (6 points).

The ground was very heavy and play was mainly confined to the forwards, where the School showed to great advantage in the loose, their control of the ball being excellent. Waide and Hyde (2 each) and Wilson scored tries for the School, Wood converting two and kicking two penalty goals. Roberts and Ellis scored tries for Liverpool.

The teams were:—

SEDBERGH.—W. M. Robinson, back; S. L. Waide, C. R. Wood, R. H. Wilson, and R. F. Hyde, three-quarter backs; P. M. Paterson and P. Walton, half-backs; W. J. Leather, B. L. Smith, M. H. Dorman, I. H. D. Walker, R. W. Anderson, G. D. Worthington, J. T. Richardson, and M. M. Scott, forwards.

LIVERPOOL "A".—J. M. Brice-Smith, back; B. R. Ellis, R. H. Hooper, M. R. Formby, and W. E. Beckett, three-quarter backs; G. Shrosbree and C. K. Harvey, three-quarter backs; A. W. G. Hadingham and J. G. Richards, half-backs; M. Fetwel, G. R. W. P. Wright, E. Hanbury-Webber, K. H. R. Readhead, S. G. D. Evans, K. D. Lewis, W. G. Mecke, and J. L. Nicholls, forwards.

BEDFORD BEAT LEYS

Bedford beat Leys by two tries (6 points) to nothing at Bedford.

The home forwards—eight opposed to seven—heeled most of the time, but faulty passing lost them many chances. Their tackling was surer than that of Leys, and the backing up excellent. Pearson was continually cutting through and making good openings, and Thevenard broke through several times. He led up to the first try, putting Wise in far out. Bedford continued to press, but the forwards were inclined to get off-side, and Leys gained ground by good kicking, particularly by Bedales and Glendinning. Bedford returned to the attack, and Pearson cut out a good opening for Fowler to score. There was no scoring in the second half, the defences mastering the attacks. Bedford looked dangerous once or twice for Leys, but Bedford were, in the main, on top.

The teams were:—

BEDFORD SCHOOL.—K. E. Burrows, back; G. H. P. Fowler, T. D. Thevenard, J. S. Moll, and E. G. Wise, three-quarter backs; C. W. Pearson and P. G. Gilbert, half-backs; C. B. Carland, G. Tomkins, J. W. S. Warden, H. D. P. Mytton, G. O'B. Power, F. S. Rickard, J. A. Edwards, and G. D. T. Hogg, forwards.

LEYS SCHOOL.—J. Glendinning, back; F. P. Skinner, seven-eighth; P. W. Bedale, H. K. Dainty, J. R. H. Bisacker, and R. M. Hochin, three-quarter backs; L. H. Wise and R. Hunt, half-backs; J. M. Lee, A. Toprick, P. B. E. Forster, A. S. O. Whitaker, H. G. W. Hoare, K. W. Whitfield, and H. K. Rosevale, forwards.

RUGBY v. OLD RUGBEIANS

The Old Rugbeians beat the School at Rugby by three tries (9 points) to one goal (5 points). Tries were scored for the Old Boys by Churchill, Collis, and G. J. Dean, and Lancaster ran in for the School.

The teams were:—

RUGBY SCHOOL.—J. H. Thomas, back; E. W. P. Moylan, C. A. Pridmore, K. L. Jackson, and J. H. Law, three-quarter backs; J. McG. B. Lockhart and G. E. S. Thompson, half-backs; R. G. Lewthwaite, R. E. Burrow, A. J. Forrest, C. D. Lancaster, W. A. Crabbie, K. G. Hann, and O. S. Chesterton, forwards.

OLD RUGBEIANS.—R. W. Symington, back; P. H. Williams, W. R. Evers, L. E. C. Davies, and G. S. Churchill, three-quarter backs; R. O. G. Norman and G. J. Dean, half-backs; R. J. Collis, E. N. Kenrick, P. H. Dean, W. Knox, D. O'Gowan, D. W. Vaughan, D. W. Law, and M. G. Hann, forwards.

EDINBURGH ACADEMICALS BEATEN

Edinburgh Academicals, who were the best side in Scotland last year, paid their first visit to Glasgow and were easily beaten by Glasgow Academicals by two goals and three tries (19 points) to a try (3 points). The ground was heavy and a slight drizzle towards the end made the ball difficult to hold. Edinburgh Academicals did not play soundly. The forwards were good for 20 minutes and then broke down. When this happened the backs, who had bungled pass after pass, were found to be weak in defence. They did not go down on the ball and the tackling was nearly always too high. The Glasgow Academicals in comparison seemed to be good. They deserved to win, for their backs had full support from the forwards and could hold the ball when it came their way.

The teams were:—

GLASGOW ACADEMICALS.—A. S. Dykes, back; J. E. Forrest, W. M. Simmers, J. G. Frew, and E. G. Taylor, three-quarter backs; R. Moir and J. B. Nelson, half-backs; J. Findlay, G. G. Scott, W. F. Knox, A. G. Garrow, G. W. Cree, R. M. Marshall, A. M. Stephen, and G. M. Miller, forwards.

EDINBURGH ACADEMICALS.—L. Tod, back; F. Ranken, H. H. Turcan, G. P. S. Macpherson, and G. M. Dacker, three-quarter backs; B. R. Tod and G. M. Crabbie, half-backs; F. M. Roughead, F. A. Wright, A. M. Prain, F. J. Henderson, G. G. P. Dodds, J. C. K. Miller, J. G. R. Guthrie, and J. J. S. Binnie.

GLENALMOND v. FETTES

Trinity College, Glenalmond, beat Fettes at Glenalmond on Saturday.

As soon as the game had been begun a good movement among the Fettes three-quarter backs resulted in Norwood scoring near the corner flag, the kick at goal failing. Several free kicks were given against Glenalmond for off-side, and about 20 minutes of the first half had passed when Marshall got the ball at about half-way and ran strongly for the line. When tackled he passed to Ostlere, and in turn came up in time to take the latter's pass. When he was again tackled he passed to Marshall, who forced his way over in the corner. Piper failed with the kick. There was no further scoring before half-time.

Glenalmond pressed at the beginning of the second half. After 20 minutes' play the ball went right along the Glenalmond three-quarter line for Marshall to take an inside pass to score a try. Piper again failed with the kick. Glenalmond nearly scored again; but Bell knocked on when only two yards from the line.

The teams were:—

TRINITY COLLEGE, GLENALMOND.—A. H. Piper, back; W. H. C. Bell, G. K. Marshall, E. F. A. Morrison, and E. Ostlere, three-quarter backs; H. D. B. Lorraine and T. J. McDowall, half-backs; J. L. Burress, A. C. Duff, R. F. Gardiner-Brown, J. M. Geddie, M. D. Mills, F. B. Nicol, M. R. White, and A. M. Laing (captain), forwards.

FETTES COLLEGE.—G. G. Kerr, back; R. T. S. Norwood, A. Macintyre, J. E. Stewart, and J. Macleod, three-quarter backs; A. I. S. Macpherson, and P. G. Grant, half-backs; I. S. Graham, D. C. McConnachie, R. W. N. L. Ross, G. H. Rae, T. Johnstone, T. H. Millar, J. R. Nammo, and T. L. White, forwards.

WORKSOP v. ST. PETER'S, YORK

Worksop College beat St. Peter's School at Worksop by two goals and three tries (19 points) to one goal and one try (8 points).

Worksop got the ball more often in the tight scrummages and were faster outside, although the best advantage was not always taken of this. For the College W. P. Heath (3), A. H. Blackmore, and R. I. C. Head scored tries, D. R. McLennan converting two. For St. Peter's J. E. C. Hill and H. Webster scored tries, W. D. Draffan converting one.

The teams were:—

WORKSOP COLLEGE.—H. S. Escott, back; A. H. Blackmore, R. I. C. Head, P. C. Turner, and W. P. Heath, three-quarter backs; D. R. McLennan and W. C. Haworth, half-backs; W. Beeston, W. A. R. Gorman, A. Fynes Clinton, R. Burton, G. F. Dixon, C. L. Robinson, J. Kendrick, and W. A. Farndon, forwards.

ST. PETER'S, YORK.—H. Wiseman, back; H. Webster, J. E. C. Hill, W. Smart, and M. R. Barton, three-quarter backs; W. D. Draffan and M. H. Wilson, half-backs; W. Scot, J. Farnie, E. L. Datton, H. A. Bulter, T. B. Doyle, R. C. Baker, V. W. G. Musgrave, and C. H. Prince, forwards.

The Old Elthamians beat Eltham College in their annual match by 28 points to 3 points.

King's School, Bruton, beat King's College, Taunton, by 11 points to 3, and Exeter School beat King's College, Taunton, by 13 points to 6.

SCHOOL MATCHES

Campbell College, Belfast v. Gordon Highlanders; Christ's Hospital v. King's School, Canterbury (Harlequins' Ground, Teddington); King's School, Canterbury, H. v. Herne Bay College; Leys School v. King's College; Newbury Grammar School v. Reading School.

FENCING

HUTTON MEMORIAL CUP

The competition for the Alfred Hutton Memorial Cup was begun yesterday at Bertrand's Fencing Academy, 14, Tenterden-street, when two of the five preliminary pools were fought. The three remaining pools will be fought to-night. From each of these pools five fencers qualified for the second round pools, which are to be decided to-morrow.

A disappointment was in store for all lovers of good fencing when play began. Two of the foreign competitors were absent, Mme. Friedmann, of Austria, and Fräulein Cassel, of Germany, the former from Pool I. and the latter from Pool II. The only non-British competitor to be seen in action last night was Mlle. Holgerson, of Denmark. She gave a very fine exhibition to make up for the absence of the rest of the foreign contingent. In Pool I., where there were eight competitors, she defeated her seven rivals, most of them decisively, and had but eight hits scored on her in seven assaults. Except that she shows a tendency to crouch at times, she is a very stylish fencer, and times her opponent's attack so as to meet the blade and *riposte* quickly and directly in most convincing fashion. On only one occasion was she taken to the seventh hit, by Miss Weber, who, however, did not produce this form in her remaining fights and failed to qualify for promotion. Mrs. Minton and Miss Smith each scored two hits on her, and the former gave an admirable display against the other fencers in the pool. Two assaults in this pool were not fought, as they could have no bearing on the result.

In Pool II. the British champion, Miss Butler, had an even better record than Mlle. Holgerson. In six fights she was touched five times only, and only one competitor took her to the sixth hit. This was Miss K. Godden, who fenced stylishly and well. Miss Davis, now a member of Salle Tassart-Parkins, was not altogether comfortable in her first tournament after a change of *maître d'armes*, but nevertheless she gained second place in the pool fairly easily, though taken to the seventh hit by Miss Bloom. The remaining three places were tied for by Miss Etheridge, Miss Godden, and Mrs. Gore, each of whom beat the other, and finished off level at three defeats each.

The results were:—

POOL I.—Mlle. Holgerson, no defeat; Mrs. Minton, 1; Miss Pollock Smith and Miss Gunn, 2 each; Miss Harris, 4, qualified for promotion. Miss Robinson and Miss Weber 5 each, Miss Dauncey 7, failed.

POOL II.—Miss Butler, no defeat; Miss Davis, 1; Miss Etheridge, Miss K. Godden, and Mrs. Gore, 3 each, qualified for promotion. Miss Bloom 5, and Miss Murray 6, failed.

The Imperial College were successful with 14 victories against 12 in their three-weapon match with Oxford University at Oxford. Oxford won the foils with six wins against three, but lost the *épée*, sustaining five defeats against three, and also with the sabre, in which series they sustained six defeats against three.

In a fencing match with two weapons at the Salle Tassart-Parkins in London last night the Tassart-Parkins F.C. beat the Imperial College F.C. with five defeats against 13.

RUGBY CLUB RECORDS

(Up to and including November 1)

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts. For	Pts. Agst.
Aberavon	9	4	1	4	68	52
Aberdeen	10	4	1	5	73	57
Artistic Rifles	6	2	1	3	55	59
Aston Old Edwardians	8	4	0	4	54	71
Bank of England	6	4	0	2	83	46
Barnet	6	4	0	2	78	46
Barnley	7	3	1	3	29	24
Barnstaple	11	9	0	2	167	46
Bath	10	4	2	4	102	73
Beckenham	7	7	0	0	160	20
Bedford	7	6	0	1	104	32
Berkshire Wanderers	7	5	0	2	82	50
Birkenhead Park	5	3	0	2	72	54
Birmingham	8	1	0	7	17	120
Blackheath	10	3	1	6	96	95
Bradford	15	5	2	8	121	170
Brighton	7	7	0	0	167	55
Bristol	7	7	0	0	103	30
B.T.H., London	7	6	1	0	64	27
Broughton Park	9	7	1	1	208	121
Cambridge University	5	4	0	1	144	43
Canterbury	10	6	0	4	91	89
Cardiff	19	7	4	8	156	174
Catford Bridge	10	5	0	5	89	129
Cinderford	5	2	0	3	53	53
Charlton Park	6	0	0	6	27	114
Chelmsford	5	3	0	2	49	29
Cheltenham	8	5	0	3	89	50
Chiltern	5	2	0	3	49	65
Civil Service	8	4	1	3	91	109
Chartered Bank	7	3	1	3	115	54
Clifton	8	4	0	4	59	63
Cockermouth	9	4	1	4	77	65
Coventry	10	8	0	2	166	70
Cross Keys	11	6	1	4	82	39
Customs Sports	6	2	2	2	63	38
Derby	7	7	0	0	77	14
Devonport Services	8	2	1	5	65	76
Edgware	9	7	1	1	196	39
Esher	7	4	1	2	82	58
Exiles	8	7	0	1	174	34
Finchley	6	2	1	3	51	98
Fylde	9	4	0	5	146	87
Gateshead Fell	7	2	3	2	77	57
Gloucester	10	4	3	3	111	70
Gosforth	9	8	0	1	135	24
Guildford	5	4	0	1	75	43
Guy's Hospital	7	4	0	3	116	41
Halifax	9	5	2	2	129	68
Harlequins	6	5	0	1	129	57
Harpenden	5	2	0	3	67	33
Harrogate Old Boys	8	4	1	3	108	62
Harrow	7	4	0	3	56	74
Hartlepool Rovers	9	4	0	5	89	105
Headingley	7	5	0	2	161	68
H.A.C.	7	4	0	3	69	77
Huddersfield Old Boys	9	7	0	2	161	68
Ilford Wanderers	6	2	0	4	35	54
Ilkley	10	4	0	6	84	107
King's College Hospital	7	3	0	4	79	101
Kingston	6	3	0	3	65	37
Leeds Old Boys	6	4	0	2	91	51
Leicester	9	5	1	3	111	72
Lensbury	6	4	0	2	94	64
Leytonstone	8	4	1	3	105	88
Liverpool	7	5	0	2	124	82
Llanelly	9	6	2	1	98	37
Lloyds Bank	6	3	1	2	59	36
London Hospital	6	4	0	2	49	35
L.C.C.	4	1	2	1	22	19
London Irish	6	5	0	1	69	15
London Scottish	6	1	0	5	41	144
London Welsh	7	4	1	2	95	26
Macclesfield	8	5	0	3	90	48
Manchester	8	1	0	7	34	116
Metropolitan Police	5	5	0	0	87	24
Metrovick	7	3	1	3	56	48
Midland Bank	7	4	1	2	124	40
Moseley	8	1	1	6	44	84
National Provincial Bank	10	8	1	1	162	81
Neath	10	6	0	4	127	60
New Brighton	8	3	0	5	82	112
Newport	12	7	3	2	145	76
Northampton	9	4	0	5	107	100
North Durham	8	6	1	1	156	69
Northern	7	2	0	5	45	127
Northern Assurance	6	3	0	3	62	97
Nuneaton	7	5	0	2	101	54
Old Albanians	6	1	0	5

Examine the 1931 SWIFT TENS & CADETS at the Joint London Distributors: Newnham Motor Co. 237 Hammersmith Rd. W.6 HENLYS, Henly House, Euston Rd. N.W.1

Ford
ARTHUR E. GOULD, Ltd.
WALMAR HOUSE, 290 292, REGENT ST., W.1
(3 doors north of Oxford Circus)

THE LARGEST SELECTION OF SUNBEAM CARS
PASS and JOYCE LTD
WORLD'S LARGEST SUNBEAM DISTRIBUTORS
373-375 EUSTON RD. LONDON, N.W.1
33, KING ST. WEST, MANCHESTER.

Rolls-Royce Chassis fitted with TICKFORD Sunshine Coachwork
Ideal for all weathers. Fully opened or closed in 10 seconds by turning small handle.
SALMONS & SONS,
3, NEW BURLINGTON ST., W.1. Works: Newport Pagnell.

PACKARD
Special Agents
GORDON WATNEY & CO.
31, BROOK STREET W.1.
Telephone: Mayfair 0267.

THE 'SILVER' CROSSLEY
WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD
SHRIMPTONS MOTORS LIMITED
20, CONDUIT STREET, W.1.
London Distributors
S. HALKIN ST. HYDE PARK CORNER

SHAW & KILBURN LTD
Sole London Distributors
VAUXHALL
Showrooms:
174-182 Gt. Portland St. 'Phone: Museum 8216
5 Minute Station
219-234 Wardour Street. 'Phone: Regent 6120

See and try the sensational self-changing
ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY
(The car that killed gear fear)
with an amazingly improved all-round performance
Warwick Wright Ltd.
150, NEW BOND STREET, W.1.
Washwights Mayfair 2906.

ROVER
ROVER ANDREWS MOTORS LTD.
50, BERKELEY St. W.1
Telephone MAYFAIR 3576

MERCEDES CARS
GORDON WATNEY & CO.
31, Brook Street, W.1
'Phone: MAYFAIR 0267

HUMBER SNIPE 6 Cyl. 4-door Weymann Saloon £485
LONDON & PARISIAN MOTOR CO. LTD.
87, DAVIES STREET, LONDON, W.1.
'Phone: Mayfair 4224/5. 'Grams: "Corelio, London."

Invicta Cars
JOINT LONDON DISTRIBUTORS
Con Mart Ltd
46/50, Park Lane, W.1. Grosvenor 3311.
297/9, Euston Rd., N.W.1. Museum 2000.

FIAT 1931 PROGRAMME
STANDARD IMPROVED PRICES REDUCED
Sole London Distributors:
FIAT LONDON DISTRIBUTORS, Ltd.
Managing Director: JOHN LAMB.
43/44, ALBEMARLE STREET, W.1.

1931 MORRIS CARS
ON VIEW AT
STEWART & ARDERN LTD.
THE SOLE LONDON DISTRIBUTORS,
Catalogues from Dept. "T."
103, NEW BOND ST., W.1.

SEE THE SPLENDID NEW RANGE
AT OUR SHOWROOMS OR WRITE FOR LISTS
PRICES FROM £130
Singer
STRATTON HOUSE PICCADILLY. MAYFAIR 1923/4

LENDRUM & HARTMAN Ltd.
FOR
BUICK
AND
CADILLAC
BUICK HOUSE,
26b & c Albemarle St., W.1.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS
LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES

COOK & PALMER LTD.,
LONDON DISTRIBUTORS for SINGER CARS
202, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, W.1.
Telephone: Welbeck 3314.

Austin LONDON DISTRIBUTORS
Con Mart Ltd
46/50, Park Lane, W.1. Grosvenor 3311.
297/9, Euston Rd., N.W.1. Museum 2000.

RENAULT
12.5 H.P. 6 cyl. Saloons from £199
14/45 H.P. 4 cyl. Saloons from £210
21 H.P. 6 cyl. Saloons from £295
28 H.P. 8 cyl. Saloons from £416
40 H.P. 8 cyl. Chassis from £1,189
Full particulars and trial runs given on application. Deferred payments and part exchange arranged.
RENAULT LTD.,
Showrooms: 21, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
Tel. Regent 0074.

ALVIS FROM £395
SEE ALL THE NEW ALVIS MODELS AT HENLYS
Berners Road, N.W.1. and Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.1. Museum 7734 (20 lines).

SEE THE CAR THAT RUNS FREE
GLIDER
Sandeman Distributors, Ltd., 155/7, Gt. Portland Street, W.1. Museum 7734 (20 lines).

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

ROWING

THE BOAT RACE DATE

The Cambridge President, T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) announced yesterday that the date of the Boat Race has now been definitely fixed for Saturday, March 21. This is an unusually early date and only a week after full term ends at Cambridge. It will necessitate the crew leaving Cambridge for their up-river training on the Thames rather earlier than usual, but it is understood that this difficulty has been overcome.

With only four weeks to go before the Trial Eights race at Ely a fresh start with the Trial Eights crews was made at Cambridge yesterday afternoon, when three crews were afloat. The coaching was in the hands of the President, the Secretary, P. N. Carpmael, and Sir Henry Howard. M. H. Warriner (First Trinity), last year's President, was an interested spectator of the work during the afternoon, it being probably his last visit to Cambridge before he leaves England on November 14 to take up an appointment in the Sudan.

The order of rowing and weights were:—

"A" CREW.—H. L. Kitching (Emmanuel) (bow), 10st. 12lb.; P. M. Lubbock (Third Trinity), 12st.; C. J. B. Palmer (Jesus), 12st. 3lb.; J. L. Moore (Lady Margaret), 12st. 12lb.; J. C. Wansey (Selwyn), 12st. 13lb.; R. B. B. Brown (Emmanuel), 12st. 4lb.; P. St. J. Gogarty (Pembroke), 12st. 6lb.; R. R. F. Wylie (Clare) (stroke), 12st. 8lb.; H. M. Casson (Lady Margaret) (cox), 8st. 8lb.

"B" CREW.—D. N. Thorne (Jesus) (bow), 11st. 7lb.; L. Luxton (Pembroke), 12st. 4lb.; A. H. O'Connor (First Trinity), 12st. 3lb.; M. A. Belleville (Jesus), 12st. 11lb.; G. B. Shields (Corpus Christi), 12st. 10lb.; G. Gray (Queens'), 13st. 5lb.; C. J. S. Serpell (Clare), 12st. 6lb.; G. P. Easten (Lady Margaret) (stroke), 11st. 3lb.; C. B. Eberstein (Jesus) (cox), 8st. 11lb.

"C" CREW.—C. M. Harrison (Third Trinity) (bow), 11st. 6lb.; F. J. R. Dodd (Emmanuel), 11st. 3lb.; F. M. Symonds (Lady Margaret), 11st. 10lb.; O. P. Gunning (First Trinity), 13st. 2lb.; L. S. A. Doran (Emmanuel), 12st. 12lb.; O. D. Carter (Pembroke), 13st. 13lb.; G. H. P. Karney (First Trinity), 11st. 6lb.; F. J. Connell (Lady Margaret) (stroke), 11st. 8lb.; J. M. Ranking (Pembroke) (cox), 7st.

TRIAL EIGHTS PRACTICE AT OXFORD

The President, D. E. Tinne (University College), resumed practice for the Trial Eights race, which will be rowed at Henley on Saturday, November 29, and was fortunate in getting favourable conditions, a bright, sunny afternoon, with little or no wind following heavy rain in the morning. He had out three crews, Holdsworth, who stroked the Shrewsbury Eight at Henley, filling the stroke thwart in "A" crew; Kent (Brasenose) stroked "B" crew; whilst Childs, who rowed No. 7 in the Merton Eight, acted as stroke of "C" crew. Each crew made two journeys over the home course at a stroke of about 22 to the minute, "A" crew being coached by the Secretary, L. Clive (Christ Church), "B" by C. E. Martineau (University), and "C" by M. J. Waterhouse (Balliol). The President, who had the cooperation of Dr. G. C. Bourne (New College), the old University coach, had a busy time in the tub-pair with a view to discovering prospective strokes and in turn rowed bow to C. A. Chadwyck-Healey (Trinity), C. de C. Mellor (Pembroke), A. O. Malcolm (New College), N. T. Hankin (Worcester), and W. Erskine-Crum (Christ Church), each of whom, except Mellor, stroked his College four in the races last week.

The order of rowing was:—

"A" CREW.—G. A. Ellison (New College) (bow), V. C. Fairfax (Brasenose), D. K. G. O'Malley (Christ Church), C. B. Gilmer (Brasenose), E. N. G. Maby (Trinity), M. G. Powell (Trinity), W. L. Garstang (Trinity), R. W. G. Holdsworth (Brasenose) (stroke), and T. Pritchard (Exeter) (cox).

"B" CREW.—J. M. Freeman (University) (bow), W. F. Crum (Oriel), P. A. M. Malcolm (Trinity), C. M. Cornish-Bowden (Exeter), E. G. S. Apedaile (Exeter), Y. F. Sims (St. John's), G. M. J. Smith (Brasenose), De R. Kent (Brasenose) (stroke), and C. D. Pritchard (Worcester) (cox).

"C" CREW.—J. F. G. Sykes (Oriel), A. S. Wilson (Wadham), F. Freeman (Trinity), L. F. Addison (Worcester), J. F. F. Platt-Mills (Balliol), R. W. Aitken (Exeter), P. E. Lissant (Wadham), T. W. Childs (Merton) (stroke), and M. L. Harvey (St. Peter's Hall) (cox).

SQUASH RACKETS

THE BATH CLUB CUP

The Naval and Military Club beat the Badminton Club in the Third Division of the Inter-Club Squash Rackets Tournament for the Bath Club Cup in the Badminton courts yesterday by three matches to none. The Naval and Military Club have at present no court of their own. The Badminton Club, which is practically next door to them, possesses two up-to-date standard courts which were built about two years ago, and for the purposes of this competition lend their courts to the Army and Navy Club for their home fixtures.

In the Third Division, which was newly formed this season, there are only three clubs. The first half of the competition in this division was finished yesterday, and the present position is:—

	Matches played	Points Possible	Gained
Naval and Military Club	2	6	3
United Service Club	2	6	2
Badminton Club	2	6	1

Captain J. N. Cheney (Naval and Military Club) beat D. N. K. Gregson (Badminton Club) by three games to one (9—7, 4—9, 9—4, 9—4). Cheney, who has been one of the best squash rackets players in the Army for some years, plays brilliant racket strokes, particularly on his back hand, in a squash racket court, and can set a tremendous pace when at his best. Gregson was at times beaten by tremendously hard-hit, well-cut balls played just above the wood, the racket player's kill stroke; but he has played a good many strong players in the last three years and was never crushed yesterday. Cheney led 5—0 in the first game, but made some mistakes against dogged return and Gregson pulled up to 7—7. Cheney won the first game, making two beautiful strokes just when he most needed them, but Gregson led 7—0 in the second game and won it to 4. In the last two games Cheney made his usual good strokes and few of the errors of which he is sometimes guilty, and was too strong all round for his opponent.

Captain C. J. Wilson (Naval and Military Club) beat Lieutenant-Commander P. A. T. Kirkpatrick, R.N. (Badminton Club) by three games to one (5—9, 9—3, 10—9, 9—2). Kirkpatrick made runs of three and four aces in the first game to beat 7—0. In the second game Wilson found the pace of the court and an almost perfect length and this game he won easily. The third game was a very good one indeed, Kirkpatrick pulling up from 0—5 to 4—5 with two aces in two consecutive hands, drawing level at 6—6, 7—7, and 8—8, after Wilson had been 7—6 and game-ball—7. Kirkpatrick was in twice at game-ball in the set, but he hit one very easy ball down and eventually won the game. Wilson made runs of three and four aces early in the fourth game and these decided the match.

Lieutenant-Commander W. C. Eykyn, R.N. (Naval and Military Club) beat A. Sherriff (Badminton Club) by three games to two (10—8, 4—9, 9—4, 4—9, 9—0). Eykyn could be a very much better squash rackets player than he now is. At present he gets across too soon to the ball and has obviously not studied with sufficient care the rules referring to giving an opponent a fair sight of, and the nearest way to, the ball. Sherriff is a pretty player in practice, but he allowed himself to be bustled yesterday, and so was raising his head and snapping at his strokes in a way that was quite unworthy of his proper game.

THE JESTERS BEAT OXFORD

The Jesters beat Oxford University at squash rackets at Oxford by four matches to one.

The results were:—

J. D. P. Wheatley (Jesters) beat J. Kell (Charterhouse and New College) (10—8, 8—10, 6—9, 9—1, 9—2); F. M. Strawson (Jesters) beat I. A. de H. Lyle (Eton and Trinity) (5—9, 10—9, 10—9, 9—2); C. Browning (Jesters) beat N. McCaskie (Winchester and B.N.C.) (4—9, 9—5, 9—7, 9—7); C. L. Stubbs (Jesters) lost to D. C. Clarke (Haileybury and Cirpus) (0—4, 3—9, 3—9, 4—9); R. D. Kennaway (Jesters) beat N. A. Johnstone (Harrow and Magdalen) (9—6, 7—9, 9—7, 9—5).

MATCH AT CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge University, in their own courts, beat G. J. V. Weigall's team by four matches to one.

The results were:—

K. C. Gandar-Dower (Cambridge) beat G. O. Allen (7—9, 9—3, 10—6, 4—10—8); T. C. S. Haywood (Cambridge) beat J. N. S. Ridgers (6—9, 9—2, 9—3, 6—9, 9—3); B. W. Greenup (Cambridge) beat I. G. Cox (9—0, 6—9, 9—7); G. G. Bullen (Cambridge) beat P. Pennell (1—9, 9—3, 3—9, 10—8, retired); C. B. Northcroft (Cambridge) lost to G. J. V. Weigall (9—2, 5—9, 6—9, 5—9).

OLD CLIFTONIANS BEAT R.M.A. STAFF

The Old Cliftonians beat the R.M.A. Woolwich Staff by five events to none in a squash rackets match at Woolwich.

The results were:—

N. F. Hoden (O.C.) beat Captain J. A. Sauger (10—8, 9—1, 10—8); Dr. A. Malcolm Simpson (O.C.) beat Captain W. A. R. Ames (9—6, 9—6, 0—9, 9—2); C. G. Aslett (O.C.) beat Captain E. I. C. Jacob (9—1, 9—6, 8—9, 9—5); A. W. L. Franklin (O.C.) beat Captain G. M. Eynat-Jones (9—4, 9—7, 2—9, 9—0); P. T. O'Brien-Butler (O.C.) beat Captain E. H. Blaker (9—2, 9—4, 9—2).

WOLVERHAMPTON PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.30.—The DUDLEY SELLING HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
Bucene (Mr. H. J. Brueton) ... F. Hudson	a	11	10
Theology (Mr. R. Cranage) ... Cranage	a	11	10
Checktaken (Mr. Holford Harrison) H. Harrison	a	11	10
Bachelor's Vow (Mr. A. Lowry) ... In Ireland	a	11	10
Hail Fellow (Mrs. Merrick) ... Fenwick-Palmer	6	11	10
Bassoon (Mr. J. Pendarves) ... Pendarves	a	11	10
Sonny (Mr. J. G. Story) ... Gosden	6	11	10
Great Care (Mr. W. Parrish) ... Bullock	a	11	10
Sonny Fitz (Mr. E. Barthropp) ... Barthropp	6	11	5
Pension (Mr. A. J. Chamberlain) Chamberlain	a	11	5
White Mountain (Major W. Newland-Hillas) ... Bullock	a	11	5
Kilgobbin (Mr. F. E. Peek) ... Hurt	a	11	5
County Guy (Mr. L. Peel-Yates) Peel-Yates	5	11	5
Sir Simon (Mr. J. Scott) ... J. Scott	a	11	5
Solihull (Mrs. E. Strong) ... Pendarves	6	11	5
Mirabot (Mr. S. J. White) ... Powell	3	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

King Carroll, E. Brown; Cheery Duck, K. Piggott; Magic Moon, —; Theras, J. Walsh; Boomlet, D. Morgan; Galazi, C. Higham; Hit the Deck or Warning, W. Stott; Pegham's, W. Speck; Ashlar, F. Maxwell; Bluebeard, P. Powell; Alexena, C. Rhodes; Persian Prince, —.

3.0.—The STANTON SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
Ballywin (Mr. F. Wint) ... Wint	a	12	7
Hugh O'Neill (Mr. J. Pendarves) Pendarves	a	12	5
Aspirant (3lb. ex.) (Mr. C. S. Green) ... Cox	a	12	5
Fairfield (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis) ... P. Dennis	5	12	4
Nedlog (5lb. ex.) (Mr. F. E. Peek) ... Hurt	a	12	1
Bruff Battle (Mr. P. J. Arnu) ... Barthropp	a	12	0
Someday (Captain R. M. Thompson) ... E. Thompson	a	12	0
Guidance (Mr. J. Hobaken) ... Bletsoe	a	12	0
Holy Land (Captain G. E. Shaw) ... Beeby	a	12	0
Smilin' Through (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ... G. Langlands	a	11	10
Watersport (Mr. R. W. How) ... A. Law	a	11	8
Family Horse (Mrs. Darby Rogers) In Ireland	a	11	8
a White Pine (3lb. ex.) (Mrs. R. Cheape) ... Easterby	a	10	12
Sidket (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ... Pendarves	a	10	7
The Merchant (Mr. D. E. Hutchinson) Osborn	a	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Hugh O'Neill, —W. Parvin; Aspirant, K. Piggott; Fairfield, T. Duggan; Nedlog, F. Bellears; Bruff Battle, F. Kelly; Someday, F. Gurney; Guidance, F. Maxwell; Holy Land, J. Moloney; Family Horse, —; White Pine, J. Mason; The Merchant, W. Parker.

3.30.—The NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
a Doucanier (Mr. P. A. T. Harmsworth) ... Poole	6	11	2
Tannhauser (Mr. Holford Harrison) ... H. Harrison	a	11	2
Zadig (Mr. R. A. Holbech) ... Rimell	a	11	2
King Eagle (Major A. W. Huntington) ... Rimell	a	11	2
Great Sand (Lord Londesborough) ... H. A. Brown	a	11	2
Southreen Gun (Mr. F. E. Peek) ... Hurt	6	11	2
Dunshaughlin (Miss D. Pase) ... A. Law	5	11	1
Lamberhurst (Mr. F. Taylor) ... H. Nicholson	a	10	13
a Herisman (Mr. G. St. G. Stedall) ... Stedall	5	10	13
Eaton Cross (Miss J. Sandar) ... Sandar	6	10	11
Delaville (Mr. J. B. Beeby) ... Beeby	6	10	11
Stanneriey (Mr. H. R. Turner) ... J. Dodd	a	10	11
a Balrennett Hill (Lord Abergavenny) ... Whitaker	5	10	8
The Saint V. (Mr. J. Bourne) ... Private	5	10	8
Polydross (Mr. H. Lester) ... J. Scott	5	10	8
Nincompoop (Lord Portman) ... Pease	5	10	8
Worker (Mr. W. Whitbread) ... Hobbs	5	10	8
Burning Bush (Mr. G. Henderson) Woodland	4	10	5
Harpooner (Captain C. N. Newton) ... R. Gordon	4	10	5
Family Hope (Mrs. Darby Rogers) ... In Ireland	4	10	5
Bugle Call (Mr. Evan Prichard) ... Newey	4	10	0
Valor (Captain R. C. Sassoon) ... Martin	4	10	0
Periscope (Mrs. A. Stubbs) ... Stubbs	4	10	0
Waterside (Mrs. R. Cheape) ... Easterby	4	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Douanier, W. Stott; Tannhauser, J. Walsh; Great Sand, —; Southern Gun, K. Piggott; Herdsman, R. Everett; Eaton Cross, F. Gurney; Balrennett Hill, —; Worker, —; Burning Bush, W. Speck; Family Hope, —; Bugle Call, J. Haney; Valor, Owner; King Eagle, —; The Saint V., —.

4.0.—The STAFFORDSHIRE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
Lordi (Mr. A. M. Jones) ... Turner	a	12	7
Coral Reef II. (Major Ian Straker) Woodland	a	11	8
The Moy (5lb. ex.) (Mr. G. Henderson) Woodland	a	11	7
Toycup (Sir Harold Wernher) ... I. Anthony	a	10	12
Brave Cry (Mr. W. Parsonage) ... Rimell	a	10	11
Sir Shaun (5lb. ex.) (Lady Glenapp) ... Pease	a	10	5
Swift News (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis) P. Dennis	5	10	1
a Maroon Gun (Colonel A. J. Fairhurst) ... I. Anthony	a	10	1
Attala (Mrs. Darby Rogers) ... In Ireland	a	10	0
Irish Lancer (Lord Abergavenny) Whitaker	6	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Coral Reef II., W. Speck; Brave Cry, W. Stott; Sir Shaun, F. Maxwell; Swift News, J. Moloney; Maroon Gun, D. Williams; Attala, J. Costello; Irish Lancer, M. Farragher.

WYE RESULTS

1.30 (1.31).—The JUVENILE SELLING HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile and a half.

DONATION, b g. by Arch-gift—Charley's Sister (Mr. P. Hands). 10st. 2lb. ... M. Feakes 1
TANGERINE BOY, b g. by Tangiers—Young Delight (Mr. F. Thrale). 10st. 2lb. ... T. Elder 2
CHICKWEED, b c. by Cygnus—Motherwort (Mr. H. W. Dawes). 10st. 7lb. ... F. Grantham 3
Arch Rajah (Mr. A. E. Ansell). 10st. 7lb. ... G. Wilson 0
Othello's Chance (Mrs. S. Hanley). 10st. 7lb. ... H. Nicholson 0
Summer Term (Mr. E. Martin). 10st. 2lb. ... B. McHardy 0
Good Citizen (Mr. J. Mayo). 10st. 2lb. ... F. Morgan 0
Faithful Beacon (Mrs. M. Water). 10st. 2lb. ... A. Linegar 0
Grey Bud (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw). 10st. 7lb. ... R. Ingham 0

(Winner trained by Thrale, at Shirley)

Starting Prices.—Evens Grey Bud, 4 to 1 agst Donation, 6 to 1 Faithful Beacon, 8 to 1 each Othello's Chance and Good Citizen, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Totalisator Prices (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 14s. 6d.; places, 3s.; 9d., 14s. 6d., 14s. 3d. Total win pool, 2,561 units; total place pool, 1,939 units.

Won by eight lengths; a similar distance separated second and third. Summer Term was fourth and Good Citizen last.

There was no bid for the winner.

2.0 (2.2).—The WYE SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

THE SHERIFF, b g. by Bachelor's Hope—Pauline Chase (Mr. Goode). aged. 12st. 2lb. ... Owner 1
LITTLE WAVELET, ch g. by Wavelet's Boy—Ultima Thule (Mr. J. Pendarves). aged. 11st. 7lb. ... W. Parvin 2
NEWTOWN WONDER, br g. by St. Brendan—Hoopoo (Mr. G. S. Langlands). aged. 12st. ... Owner 3
Solomon's Choice (Mr. W. Hutchinson). 6 yrs. 11st. 4lb. ... P. Prendergast 0
Vipond (Mrs. S. Hanley). aged. 10st. 11lb. H. Marney 0
Disposals (Mr. F. Hands). aged. 9st. 13lb. M. Feakes 0
Flaxen Boy (Mr. W. Hutchinson). aged. 10st. 4lb. G. Hardy 0
Deskrie (Mr. J. A. Newman). aged. 10st. G. Wilson 0

(Winner trained by Gosden, at Lewes)

Starting Prices.—7 to 4 agst Solomon's Choice, 11 to 4 Disposals, 4 to 1 Newtown Wonder, 7 to 1 The Sheriff, 100 to 8 each Little Wavelet and Flaxen Boy, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Totalisator Prices.—Win dividend, 17s. 3d.; places, 5s., 5s., 3s. 3d. Total win pool, 2,322 units; total place pool, 2,309 units.

Won by three lengths; 10 lengths separated second and third. Disposals was fourth and Deskrie the only other to finish.

There was no bid for the winner.

2.30 (2.33).—The ASHFORD SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

EPILOGUE, b g. by Meleager—Deux Temps (Mr. J. Pendarves). 5 yrs. 11st. 10lb. ... W. Parvin 1
SANDLEY, b or br g. by Blink—Bersano (Mr. W. Hutchinson). 4 yrs. 10st. 9lb. ... P. Prendergast 2
ARCH COURT, b c. by Arch-gift—Dormouse (Mr. W. Hutchinson). 4 yrs. 11st. 9lb. ... H. Nicholson 3
Blunt (Mr. I. Z. Davis). 5 yrs. 12st. 2lb. ... M. Feakes 0
Bucks Yeoman (Mr. T. Pitton). aged. 12st. 2lb. ... D. Butchers 0
Sublime Fire (Mr. J. Powell). 6 yrs. 10st. 6lb. ... R. Mason 0
Thyestis (Mr. R. N. Willett). 6 yrs. 9st. 13lb. ... S. Kavanagh 0

(Winner trained by Pendarves, at Epsom)

Starting Prices.—5 to 4 agst Epilogue, 5 to 2 Sandley, 7 to 2 Sublime Fire, 10 to 1 Bucks Yeoman, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

Totalisator Prices.—Win dividend, 4s. 6d.; places, 3s., 4s. Total win pool, 2,737 units; total place pool, 1,744 units.

Won by a short head; six lengths separated second and third. Bucks Yeoman was fourth and Blunt the only other to finish.

The winner was bought in for 100 guineas.

3.0 (3.0).—The KENT STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Three miles.

MISS GAYNUS, b f. by Cygnus—Gay Spanker (Mrs. A. S. Bellville). 4 yrs. 11st. ... G. Wilson 1
AIRBLOOM, b g. by Etheric—Floret (Mr. F. P. Chapman). 4 yrs. 10st. 7lb. ... G. Turner 2
Bishop's Park (Mrs. L. F. Anderson). aged. 11st. 12lb. ... P. Prendergast 0
Huncoat (Mrs. T. Seichell). 4 yrs. 10st. 1lb. ... A. Linegar 0

(Winner trained by J. Hall, at Fenny Compton)

(Continued at foot of next column)

WOLVERHAMPTON RESULTS

1.30 (1.31).—The BUSHBURY SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

POPPY, br f. by Loch Lomond—Little Maudie (Mr. G. P. Parry). 4 yrs. 11st. 8lb. ... J. Ward 1
WATER MAIN, b c. by The Winter King—Gaudra (Mr. W. Parrish). 3 yrs. 10st. ... W. Stott 2
DARK, br m. by Planet—Stubwood (Mr. F. Wint). aged. 10st. 1lb. ... J. Thomas 3
Samoy (Mr. R. Gubbins). aged. 12st. 7lb. ... Owner 0
Robbers' March (Mr. R. C. Pearson). 5 yrs. 11st. 8lb. ... K. Piggott 0
Glen of Imaal (Mr. H. J. Brueton). 6 yrs. 10st. 11lb. ... E. Foster 0
Solymelus (Mr. J. Read). 6 yrs. 10st. 5lb. ... J. Hamey 0
Chimpanzee (Mr. G. A. Burton). aged. 10st. 5lb. ... J. Walsh 0
Vellum (Mr. A. J. Chamberlain). 4 yrs. 10st. ... G. Goswell 0

(Winner trained by Bullock, at Pattingham)

Starting Prices.—1 to 10 on Socrates, 7 to 4 agst Cornshalls, 6 to 1 Mr. Madcap, 10 to 1 agst Cylvida.

Totalisator Price.—Win dividend, 4s. 9d. Total win pool, 5,741 units.

Won by 10 lengths; a bad third.

The winner was sold to Mr. G. Prase for 410 guineas.

3.30 (3.32).—The DUDLEY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

MARTYR, b g. by Marten—Sacrifice (Mrs. J. Watson). 6 yrs. 11st. 2lb. ... W. Stott 1
SUNBRONZE, ch g. by Sunspot—Country Maiden (Mr. A. C. Bostock). 5 yrs. 11st. ... D. Morgan 2
PRINCE ROWLAND, b g. by Sir Rowland—Noble Lady IV. (Mrs. F. B. Bibby). aged. 10st. 5lb. ... K. Piggott 3
Paulinus (Mr. J. Beary). aged. 10st. 7lb. ... J. Cash 0
Fog Horn (Mrs. Tilbeard). aged. 10st. 12lb. ... A. Wandby 0
Her Last (Mr. V. T. Thompson). 6 yrs. 10st. 10lb. (car. 10st. 11lb.) ... T. Cullinan 6
Doubtful Lady (Mrs. C. Jones). aged. 10st. 8lb. ... J. Ward 0

(Winner trained by Bullock, at Pattingham)

Starting Prices.—7 to 4 agst Martyr, 5 to 1 Doubtful Lady, 4 to 1 Her Last, 5 to 1 Prince Rowland, 6 to 1 Fog Horn, 10 to 1 Sunbronze, 100 to 6 agst Paulinus.

Totalisator Prices.—Win dividend, 6s. 9d.; places, 4s., 6s. 3d. Total win pool, 5,094 units; total place pool, 3,367 units.

Won by four lengths; 10 lengths separated second and third. Only three finished.

4.0 (4.2).—The SHREWSBURY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Three miles.

REDAN, b g. by Scotsman—Red Clove (Sir G. Abercrombie). aged. 11st. 4lb. ... K. Piggott 1
SMOKE CLOUD, br g. by Zria—Dhoo-dheen (Mr. C. Winn). aged. 11st. 2lb. ... M. Keogh 2
BALLASPORT, b g. by Drinmore, dam by Druce (Sir H. Vyvyan). 6 yrs. 11st. ... D. Williams 3
All Over (Lord Marchamley). 6 yrs. 11st. 7lb. ... F. Gurney 0
Sans Blague (Mrs. G. Pease). aged. 11st. 4lb. ... W. Stott 0

(Winner trained by E. Piggott, at Wantage)

Starting Prices.—9 to 4 agst Smoke Cloud, 5 to 2 Redan, 9 to 1 Sans Blague, 7 to 1 Ballasport, 10 to 1 agst All Over.

Totalisator Prices.—Win dividend, 6s. 6d.; places, 2s. 3d., 4s. 3d. Total win pool, 4,306 units; total place pool, 1,992 units.

Won by 10 lengths; five lengths separated second and third. Only three finished.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE

Michaelmas Day and Martyr.—Dividend, £6 3s. 9d. Pool, £516 10s. 75 winning tickets.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

LIVERPOOL MEETING

Liverpool Cup.—Aicester, by 10 p.m. on Saturday.
Liverpool St. Leger.—Craig Park.
Autumn Foal Stakes.—Happy Scot, Pickpocket.
Duchy Stakes.—Lillum.
Croxteth Handicap.—Trochee.
Lancashire Handicap.—Le Velour.
Knowsley Nursery Handicap.—Sarragosa.
Eous Memorial Nursery Handicap.—Sultan Ranee, Firoux Ranee, Saskatoon.
Wavertree Selling Plate.—Pistache III.
Becher Steeplechase.—K.C.B., Shaun Goilin.
Molyneux Steeplechase.—Kakushin.
Liverpool Engagements.—On Watch.

WINDSOR MEETING

Forest Selling Nursery Handicap.—Strathallan, Silver Salmon, Chips.
College Nursery Handicap.—Buland Bibi.
Thames Handicap.—Hakem.
Athens Maiden Stakes.—Golden Grace.
Mill Maiden Selling Plate.—Strathallan.

DERBY MEETING

Chaddesden Plate.—Faithful Tag, Orbindos.
Belper Selling Handicap.—Back Number, Knight Errant.
Chatsworth Plate.—Faithful Tag.
Allestree Welter Handicap Plate.—Bem.

WOLVERHAMPTON MEETING

Thornleycroft Hurdle.—The Torch.
Novices' Steeplechase.—Rathnally.
Staffordshire Handicap Steeplechase.—Martyr.

MISCELLANEOUS

Visitors' Selling Handicap (Worcester).—Bargee.
All-Aged Selling Plate (Worcester).—Eda.
Sheen Plate (Hurst Park) and Offchurch Plate (Warwick).—Orbindos.
Roxwell Selling Handicap Steeplechase (Chelmsford).—Cylbairn.
Catterick November Meeting Engagements.—Hornless.
All Engagements in Mr. W. A. Chanler's Name.—Madcap, Exodus.
All Engagements in Mr. S. B. Joel's Name.—Tatius, Polycotte.
All Engagements in Mr. W. Murray's Name.—Kilkenny.
All Engagements this Year.—Artist.
All Engagements.—Gala, Meredith, Esmolin (dead), Dancing Mistress.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

WOLVERHAMPTON

(2s. Unit.—Stake and Winnings)

1.30.—Poppy, Win 25s., Place 8s. 6d.; Watermain, Place 5s. 3d.; Dark, Place 8s. 6d.
2.0.—Japanese Twin, Win 70s., Place unbacked; Gogo, Place 2s. 3d.; Southam, Place 4s. 3d.
2.30.—Michaelmas Day, Win 8s. 6d., Place 4s. 9d.; Pompion, Place 7s. 6d.
3.0.—Cornafulla, Win 23s. 9d.
3.30.—Martyr, Win 18s., Place 5s.; Sunbronze, Place 3s. 9d.
4.0.—Redan, Win 7s. 6d., Place 6s. 3d.; Smoke Cloud, Place 12s. 9d.

Starting Prices.—6 to 4 each agst Miss Gaynus and Bishop's Park, 9 to 2 Airbloom, 10 to 1 agst Huncoat.

Totalisator Price.—Win dividend, 8s. 3d. Total win pool, 2,422 units.

Won by a distance; only two finished.

3.30 (3.30).—The NOVEMBER HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

BLACK FRIAR, b g. by Black Gauntlet—Mother Superior (Mr. C. W. Langlands). 5 yrs. 10st. 5lb. ... W. G. Davies 1
COLENSO, br g. by Spion Kop—Pelisse (Mr. A. E. Ansell). 4 yrs. 11st. 2lb. ... M. Feakes 2
CATLAP, br f. by Bridge of Earn—dam by St. Victrix (Mr. J. Reardon). 4 yrs. 9st. ... D. Reardon 3
Balfour (Mr. A. M. Jones). aged. 12st. 5lb. G. Hardy 0
Puttacota (Mr. S. Wootton). 4 yrs. 12st. ... H. Nicholson 0
Gamefellow (Mrs. L. F. Anderson). aged. 11st. 5lb. ... P. Prendergast 0
Lashaway (Mr. F. D. Pirie). 6 yrs. 11st. 5lb. ... F. Grantham 0
Auditor (Mr. A. G. Whiteman). 5 yrs. 11st. 5lb. ... T. Griffiths 0
Troutwal (Miss O. R. Black). 6 yrs. 11st. 5lb. ... D. Butchers 0
Novel

Parliament

UNIONIST POLICY

AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY, NOV. 3

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE AGENDA

Mr. WARDLAW-MILNE (Kidderminster, U.) asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was the intention of the Government to submit its own proposals to the Round-Table Conference; and whether it had prepared for the Conference an agenda of matters to be brought forward and decided upon the order in which they should be considered.

Mr. BENN (Aberdeen, N.) said that, as had been previously indicated, it was not the intention of the Government to formulate proposals for constitutional changes in India pending discussion in the Conference. The matter of the agenda of business was at present under consideration.

Mr. WARDLAW-MILNE.—Does that mean that it will be possible to have a statement regarding the agenda before the Conference meets?

Mr. BENN.—I am not quite sure. I think probably the Conference would be the right place, but I will consider the matter.

THE MURDERED MISSIONARIES

MR. HENDERSON'S STATEMENT

SIR A. POWNALL (Lewisham, E., U.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had any information as to the steps that had been taken against those responsible for the recent murder of two British women missionaries in China. Mr. WARDLAW-MILNE also had a question down on the same subject.

Mr. HENDERSON (Burnley).—Early in June his Majesty's Consul at Foochow, Mr. A. J. Martin, formed the conclusion that British subjects in his district, practically all of whom were missionaries, should at once be evacuated owing to the prospect of fighting between the Government forces and those of a bandit chief who at that time controlled the interior of the province of Fukien. The task was, for various reasons, extremely difficult, but was almost completely successful, in that by July 24 23 British subjects had arrived safely at Foochow. Two missionaries, however, the Misses Nettleton and Harrison, were captured by bandits while proceeding down the river.

Strong representations were at once made by his Majesty's Minister and his Majesty's Consul to the Nationalist Government, and to all other authorities who might be able to assist. At considerable risk to himself Mr. Martin paid a second visit to the interior in order to get into as close touch as possible with the captives, and was absent from his post for two months in company with a representative of the Church Missionary Society.

As the House is aware, his efforts were, unfortunately, unavailing, and the missionaries were barbarously murdered. I am satisfied that everything humanly possible was done to avoid this shocking tragedy, which his Majesty's Government, in common, I feel sure, with hon. members in all quarters of this House, deeply deplore. I may add that, on receipt of this news, his Majesty's Minister in Peking formally demanded punitive measures against the culprits. In reply, Dr. Wang said that the barbarous incident would be severely handled and that the Fukien authorities hoped to capture the guilty very soon. Extra troops were being sent to assist. The Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs was very fully alive to the deplorable impression created by the tragedy.

SIR A. POWNALL.—While thanking the right hon. gentleman for the very full information, may I ask him whether he has considered communicating with the principal missionary societies and asking them, in view of the disturbed state of much of China, to withdraw some of their men, or at any rate their women missionaries?

Mr. HENDERSON.—I happen to know that the missionary societies do not like to withdraw their missionaries, whether male or female, from even a disturbed area. We have been in touch with them, but I have not put forward a request for withdrawal, because I think it is a matter which they ought themselves to determine.

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.).—When did the right hon. gentleman last hear from the Nationalist Government in this matter, and has he any reason to think there is any likelihood of the murderers being apprehended?

Mr. HENDERSON.—We have been in touch with the Nationalist Government quite recently, and the only reply we have got is the reply I have given, that they are doing their very best to bring the guilty persons to justice.

Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.).—Will the right hon. gentleman consider the advisability of conveying the appreciation of members of this House to Mr. Martin? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HENDERSON.—I shall certainly do so.

Replying to a further question by SIR K. WOOD, Mr. HENDERSON said that, following the intervention of the Governor of Manchuria, the civil war in China appeared to have come to an end for the time being. Manchurian forces now controlled a large area in North-Eastern China outside Manchuria. The Nationalist Government had declared that they would now take the suppression of Communist agitation and brigandage in South and Central China seriously in hand, and that they were moving troops to the affected areas.

SIR K. WOOD.—Do I understand that, notwithstanding the unsettled state of China, discussions are going on in respect of extra-territorial rights at the present moment? Mr. HENDERSON.—I do not quite see that the one question affects the other. SIR K. WOOD.—Does not the right hon. gentleman realize that it is very difficult for any Government to give any undertaking? Mr. HENDERSON.—That will be taken into consideration.

THE LENA GOLDFIELDS AWARD

In reply to Mr. ALBERY (Gravesend, U.), SIR W. DAVISON (Kensington, S., U.), and Mr. MARJORIBANKS (Eastbourne, U.), who asked questions as to the action of the British Government as a result of the Lena Goldfields arbitration proceedings, Mr. HENDERSON said: —After the conclusion of the recent arbitration proceedings, the Lena Company requested the support of his Majesty's Government in this case. His Majesty's Ambassador at Moscow has, therefore, on my instructions, made appropriate representations to the Soviet Government.

SIR W. DAVISON.—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that there are very large sums at stake belonging to British citizens, and is the right hon. gentleman pressing for an early settlement?

Mr. HENDERSON.—I have already informed the House that I have, through our own Ambassador, made representations. How strong they may be is a matter of opinion.

WREATHS ON WAR MEMORIALS

Mr. HENDERSON, asked by SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE (Newcastle, N., U.) whether he would lay upon the Table of the House the communications which had passed respecting the proposals of the Government to foreign Powers on the subject of laying wreaths on War memorials, said that if it were the general desire of the House, he would be quite prepared to publish this correspondence, when completed, as a White Paper, provided that the other Governments concerned had no objection.

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA

SIR W. DAVISON asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what action was being taken as to the continuance of diplomatic relations with the Russian Soviet Government, having regard to the fact that the Soviet Ambassador had now repudiated the interpretation of the pledge with reference to propaganda as covering the Third International, which was made an express condition by the British Parliament in agreeing to the resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia.

Mr. HENDERSON.—No action of the nature suggested by the hon. member is contemplated at present.

SIR W. DAVISON.—How is it that, having regard to the constant interviews the right hon. gentleman has had with the Soviet Ambassador, it has taken him a year to find out that the Soviet Government repudiate responsibility for the acts of the Third International?

Mr. HENDERSON.—I cannot admit the statement about constant interviews. I had one or two, and I gave an answer last week that correctly states the position.

EXPORT CREDITS

Replying to Mr. HACKING (Chorley, U.), Mr. GILLETT, Secretary, Overseas Trade Department (Finsbury), said that the total face value of contracts entered into under the Export Credits Guarantee Scheme in connexion with exports to Russia up to October 25 last amounted to £4,803,691.

Mr. HACKING asked whether there had been any failures on the part of the Russian Soviet Government to pay for exports from this country when such payments became due and where payments were guaranteed to the British exporter under the Export Credits Guarantee Scheme; and, if so, would he state the total amount involved and the reasons given for the withholding of such payments.

Mr. GILLETT.—No, Sir.

Mr. GILLETT, replying to a further question by Mr. HACKING, said that the total face value of contracts entered into under the Exports Credits Guarantee Scheme from August 1, 1929, to October 25 last in connexion with exports to all countries other than Russia was £4,944,699.

Mr. R. TAYLOR (Lincoln, Lab.).—Has there been any loss in countries other than Russia?

Mr. GILLETT.—There have been certain losses in other countries.

BATHING IN THE SERPENTINE

Replying to Mr. FREEMAN (Brecon and Radnor, Lab.), Mr. LANSBURY, First Commissioner of Works (Bow and Bromley), said:—The introduction of mixed bathing in the Serpentine has, during the first season, proved to be extremely popular. The number of persons who paid to use the enclosure from June 18 (when it was opened) to September 28 (when all-day bathing ceased) was 95,970. The largest number on any day was 3,385, on August 29. The records do not show how many of these were women. It is not practicable to keep any record of the number of men using the free enclosure. It may, however, be taken as considerably over 100,000 for the season.

RUSSIAN POLITICAL POSTERS

Mr. STRAUSS (Lambeth, N., Lab.) asked the First Commissioner of Works whether he would give facilities for an exhibition in one of the rooms of the House of Commons of recent political posters issued in Russia.

Mr. LANSBURY.—I will consult the proper authorities and, if possible, I will endeavour to carry out my hon. friend's suggestion.

NEW MEMBER

VICE-ADMIRAL TAYLOR, who was returned for South Paddington at the recent by-election in place of the late Commodore King, took the oath and his seat. As he walked up the floor of the House between his sponsors—REAR-ADMIRAL SUETER (Hertford, U.) and Mr. REMER (Macclesfield, U.).—Ministerial members cheered ironically, but there were no demonstrations on the other benches.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS

Notice was given of the presentation of the following Bills:—

Mr. SIMON (Manchester, Withington, L.).—To amend the law relating to public rights of way.

SIR HILTON YOUNG (Sevenoaks, U.)—To provide for the better preservation of rural amenities and objects of national interest.

SIR H. CROFT (Bournemouth, U.).—To require employers in industries benefiting from safeguarding duties to make annual returns as to the number of persons employed.

SIR D. HERBERT (Watford, U.).—To amend the Solicitors Acts, 1839 to 1928, by requiring all solicitors to be members of the Law Society and by enabling the society to make and enforce rules of professional conduct, and to establish a fund for the relief of persons suffering loss through the default of solicitors.

THE KING'S SPEECH

UNIONIST AMENDMENT

The debate on the Address in reply to the King's Speech was resumed.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, Edgbaston, U.), who was received with Opposition cheers, moved the Unionist amendment, which expressed regret at the "failure of the Government to propose any measures adequate to deal with the crisis in the industrial, agricultural, and commercial situation, or to check the continued growth of unemployment." He said there was a possibility that the ranks of the unemployed might soon be swelled by agricultural labourers, who up till now had found compensation for the meagreness of their earnings in the relative security of their employment. There was little encouragement in the trade returns. Confidence had completely disappeared, and the atmosphere could only be described, in Dr. Johnson's words, as one of "inspissated gloom." The charge he had to bring against the Government was that, alone in that House, they seemed to have no sense of the gravity of the situation with which the country was faced—(Opposition cheers)—alone in the House they had no plans and no fresh ideas. Ministers had now apparently abandoned all hope and effort and they were sitting by hopelessly, waiting for something to turn up.

It had often been alleged in excuse of the shortcomings of the Government that they had not been able to carry the measures which they would like because they were in a minority. The very contrary was the case. The trouble was that neither offers of help nor threats would drag the Government out into the open. They were cowed and desperate at the same time. They were like a frightened puppy glued to its kennel, with its tail between its legs, snapping and yapping, always determined on one thing—that was, that it would never come out. (Laughter and cheers.) The willingness to consider new methods which had been expressed in every quarter of the House was in very marked contrast to the attitude of the Government. He understood that the Liberal proposals for dealing with unemployment were to be published to-morrow. He dared say that when he saw them he should find in them a great deal with which he could not agree, but at any rate the Liberals had a plan; and over and over again they had expressed their desire to discuss their plan and if need be to modify it in the light of discussions that might take place. The Liberal member for Withington (Mr. Simon) last summer startled some of the older members of his party by boldly questioning the infallibility of free trade. Mr. Lloyd George had recently stated that he was willing to consider even tariffs, without prejudice, provided always that those who advocated tariffs were willing also to consider free trade in the same way. The hon. member for Smethwick (Sir O. Mosley) gave the House a very careful and thoughtful analysis of the situation, which covered a wide field and was attractively presented in a form which made some very old ideas sound like new ones. (Laughter.) Some of the suggestions the hon. member made appeared to Conservatives to be impracticable and even dangerous. Others, like the plan for the rationalization of the gold of the Empire, appeared to them, in present circumstances at least, to be immature. On the other hand, there was quite a large part of the hon. member's speech, that particularly which dealt with the home market, with which they should not find themselves in very serious disagreement. Even Mr. Maxton had a plan, which, fantastic as it might appear, apparently had some approach to reality, because, unless the hon. member was incorrectly reported, he stated on Saturday night that he himself was on the side of the protectionists.

PLAN OF THE OPPOSITION

Lastly, the Opposition had a plan which they were ready to put into immediate operation—a plan which he might describe, in a sentence, as immediate protection, in one form or another, by one method or another, of the home market and the ultimate attainment of economic unity throughout the Empire; and although they might differ on many points of detail, he ventured to think that that was a programme which would find support from all quarters of the House. Amidst all these contributions towards the common stock only the Government had nothing whatever to offer except a steady, dull, continuous opposition to any proposals that were made. The key to the situation was not to be found, as had been so often argued, in the export market. It was to be found in the home market. The hon. member for Smethwick said that we exported 30 per cent. of our manufactured goods. He did not know where the hon. member got that figure, because he had been unable to find any such proportion of manufactured goods to any other goods as to enable one to pronounce with accuracy what was the precise proportion of the exported manufactured goods. But in 1924, when there was a census of production, the proportion of all goods produced in this country which was exported was about 30 per cent., and although there was no corresponding figure since, he had no reason to suppose that the proportion had very much altered since then.

This 30 per cent. of exports, which amounted last year to something between £700,000,000 and £750,000,000, was what we required to sell abroad in order to pay for our imports, and the difficulty about it was that it was this vast export trade so necessary to us which we found it most difficult to retain. If it were 20 or 10 per cent. instead of 30 per cent. things would be easy. It would be easy to retain what was left because we could afford to sacrifice our price on some small portion of our production, although we could not afford to sacrifice it upon the whole or any very substantial part of it; and therefore if we increased the home trade and then diminished the proportion of our export to our total trade, in that way we should make it easier to retain what export trade we had. But there was a more important relation than that between the two kinds of trade. What were the imports which required us to keep up this high level of export trade? During the first nine months of this year they amounted altogether to £710,000,000. Out of that, £165,000,000 represented raw materials that we could not do without. Another £329,000,000 represented food, drink, and tobacco, and probably if we were properly organized in this country we could supply about 20 per cent. of that amount here. Then there was another £216,000,000 which consisted entirely of manufactured goods. He suggested to the House that that last figure was the vital factor in the situation. What did it mean? It meant that our imports of manufactured goods amounted to no less than 43 per cent. of our imports of raw materials and food supplies.

PROTECTION OF THE HOME MARKET

His arguments led him to this conclusion. The protection of the home market had become essential to this country not only for the purpose of providing more work for our own people but also because to that extent it would relieve us from the perilous necessity of maintaining our export trade at a level which every day became more insecure. As to what method was to be employed to obtain this protection he had convinced himself that tariffs formed the simplest and easiest means and the least disturbing to trade. He recognized that there were articles and conditions to which a tariff was not the most applicable method. The general position of those for whom he spoke was that every article ought to be examined on its merits as well as the conditions that attached to it and that they should apply to each article that form of protection which was most likely to achieve the object they had in view.

There was another aspect of this case which was of the first importance to working people. In an article in a recent issue of the *Economist* by Mr. Loveday, head of the Economic Intelligence Section of the League of Nations, it was shown that the most alarming feature of the decline of British trade was not the failure of the older and more primary industries but the relatively slow progress of the newer and relatively prosperous industries. The author of the article arrived at the conclusion that the whole of British industry was to-day being handicapped in world competition by artificial restrictions and checks, by taxation which undermined the sources from which alone industry could be maintained and reconstituted, by insurance services that were not provided by other countries, and by what he called the artificial rigidity of wages. At the end of the article Mr. Loveday asked whether it was not possible to bring elasticity into British trade, to cut losses, to embark upon thorough reconditioning of industry and bring back the fluidity of wages. Was there no alternative to the lowering of general wages and conditions of labour to which this article pointed? He thought there was. He believed the only hope of maintaining the present standards of wages and conditions lay in the protection of the home market. The working man was told that the benefits of a tariff would go to the employer and not to him. Personally he did not believe that to be possible. (Ministerial laughter.) He did not want to see the British public exploited by the use of tariffs and he was perfectly prepared to consider favourably any safeguards that could be devised to prevent that exploitation or to prevent inefficiency arising from the use of a tariff. If any such safeguards could be devised they should not be such as to impose undue restrictions on the free play of industry. He wanted to see profits made, and made by the reduction of costs, and not by the raising of prices. He did not believe it passed the wit of man to devise means by which that purpose could be achieved.

DEVELOPMENT OF EMPIRE TRADE

He wanted to say a few words about that other part of policy which was concerned with the development of Empire trade. He was not one of those who imagined that we could arrive at Empire economic unity by a gesture or at a single conference. He did not even believe that any steps we could take towards it would bring immediate prosperity to the people of this country. On the other hand, he was profoundly convinced that if it could be brought about its influence on the world and its value to the people of the Empire would rank among the most momentous events in history, past or future. Sometimes he wondered whether we realized how great a readjustment of outlook was necessary before we attained a true conception of Empire economic unity. That text upon which so many speeches had been made recently, "Our own country first," represented, he supposed, accurately the state of public opinion in all the countries of the Empire at the present time. But it seemed to him that until we could learn to put Empire first, until we could have full and complete confidence that we could best help ourselves by helping the Empire first, our gaze was in the wrong direction. Supposing that to-morrow we could give one of the Dominions a wider, better, and more secure market for its primary products in this country, no doubt we should receive in return some further measure of preference, but it was very possible that in present conditions the effect of that preference might appear almost trifling in the vast mass of our oversea trade. On the short view people might say, "What do we get out of this bargain?" But surely we had a longer vision than that. We could see that by giving this better market to a Dominion we were increasing its prosperity, we were enabling it to expand its resources, to absorb a larger population, to increase its purchasing power, and if we could be assured by a system of mutual preference that the increased purchasing power was going, not to the purchase of foreign goods but to the purchase of goods in the Empire, and in this country in particular, he thought that in a decade or two that preference which seemed so trifling at first might rise to be something which would give a stimulus to our industry and enable us to maintain and perhaps even raise our standards to an extent which would be comparable to the industrial revolution that followed the Napoleonic Wars. He believed it was Heine who said what a good thing it was that the Romans had not to learn Latin grammar, for if they had had to do so they would never have had time to conquer the Roman Empire. So it seemed to him that if we spent too much time scrambling among ourselves as to who should get the biggest share we might well fail to realize the united greatness which was going to increase the sum total and give a bigger share to all.

He believed that the attainment of this unity could be materially advanced by the creation of an Imperial Secretariat, constituted so as to carry on a continuous survey of Imperial problems, so as to promote a scientific system of Imperial rationalization. He feared there were many misunderstandings as to the meaning of that word. As he understood it it did not merely mean the amalgamation of one firm with another; it meant the cooperation of a whole industry here and in the Dominions on an Imperial basis, working as an Imperial service, so controlling the expansion of productive capacity that it should steadily increase according to the natural growth of demand, instead of by spasmodic jerks followed by contractions, which always meant a loss of capital and unemployment. It might be a long road we had to travel before we reached the final goal. At least we could make a beginning, and we should deserve well of those who came after us if we laid well and truly the foundations upon which they could build afterwards. The charge that he brought against the Government was that in the most serious crisis which any of them could recollect they had utterly and completely failed to show that they had any plans or even any conception of the gravity of the situation. Just as they had failed to give a lead to the Imperial Conference, so they had failed to give a lead to the House of Commons, and yet would not accept the suggestions made so liberally from those benches. He submitted to the House that a Government which was afflicted with such a paralysis of the brain and will was a danger to the country, and he asked the House to accept the amendment with all its implications. (Cheers.)

MR. GRAHAM'S REPLY

THE TARIFF CONTROVERSY

Mr. W. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central), said that it would be idle to deny that the existing situation was grave. We had to-day more than 2,000,000 people out of work, and, by common consent, an aggravation of home and world problems on a scale which he did not think any student of economic issues contemplated in October of last year. The main great contributory cause of that state of affairs had been the remarkable and dramatic downward plunge in commodity prices. After referring to conditions in the United States of America and on the Continent of Europe, he said that it was remarkably difficult to say what the totals of the unemployed were in other countries, because their systems of reckoning were very different from ours, and in many cases largely incomplete. It had been calculated lately that there were 21,000,000 people in Europe directly or indirectly in receipt today of some form of public assistance, and that under systems which were very largely protectionist. (Ministerial cheers.) That was a state of affairs which the Government had, quite frankly and firmly, to face. It was a very interesting question whether that downward movement in commodity prices had reached its lowest point and when a revival would begin. The House would quite properly ask him if there was any information which he could give from the official and other sources at the Government's disposal. At least one factor to some extent further penalized the markets or retarded their recovery. While the great downward movement in commodity prices had taken place it had not been passed on to the consumer in retail prices (Ministerial cheers) to anything like a corresponding extent.

There were authorities in the United States of America, in this country, and on the Continent who were impressed by the fact that certain of those commodities were now so much below even pre-War level that that state of affairs could not continue. A number of them placed the beginning of the recovery at about the end of this year, and others in the spring; but, at all events, at this moment there was a rather more hopeful outlook in the international situation. He hoped that those prophets of early recovery were correct. The right hon. gentleman had referred to the so-called Rex proposals as to currency within the British Empire. At the last meeting of the League of Nations a report was presented on the world gold situation. That report was only a preliminary document relating to the output of gold and to the extent to which it entered as a basis of credit into industry and commerce, and a further report was promised. There was a very considerable body of international banking opinion, and to some extent, certainly of industrial opinion, which suggested that the maldistribution of gold in recent times had aggravated the downward movement in commodity prices. There they had the problem which was under consideration by the leading authorities in the central bank, and he hoped that the second report from the economic side of the League of Nations would throw very early light on that vital consideration, because now that we were living in a world very largely anchored to gold, upon the gold situation depended the credit essential to sound industry and commerce, and if any part of that was being restricted by undue restraint, that was a situation for which they must find a remedy without delay. All that he could say at the moment was that, everything considered, the note was just a little more hopeful than it had been for some time. There were signs of a beginning of an upward movement, and he hoped that our industry and commerce would participate in it.

Turning to the question of unemployment and the remedy which should be suggested to the electorate, Mr. Graham said that two currents ran through Mr. Chamberlain's speech. One was the tariff current, and the other that of reorganization of our great industries. While, on balance, the great majority of his (Mr. Graham's) colleagues who were members of the House had said that this country's interests were best served by a free fiscal system, they had never regarded it as a final cure, and they did not so regard it to-day for our industrial troubles. When he thought of all the Beaverbrook and Rothermere campaign outside, or the so-called glories of Empire free trade, and of this hot and strong movement for the taxation of foodstuffs with no qualification whatever—that was the demand addressed to members opposite—what a pale reflection, what a disappointing reply, the right hon. gentleman had offered this afternoon. In effect, the right hon. gentleman said: "I am prepared to analyse commodities or industries one by one, to see how far these tariffs can be applied to these industries," subject to some general recommendation in regard to a revenue tariff. Was not that proposal what members opposite were doing under the Safeguarding of Industries Act? Whatever might be the precise proposals, we had to stand up to one or two very important considerations. When we were in the midst of profound industrial depression, and when we appeared to be in a position of economic isolation as regarded fiscal policy in the world, there was a very strong tendency on the part of a large number of industrialists to say that this was the only cure, and for large numbers of people to say: "We must have a remedy of any kind; let us try tariffs; we cannot be worse than we are now." That was precisely the kind of economic danger in the State which we had to meet.

NEW CONDITIONS

It was no use talking in terms of the cold controversy of 1906. We had a great range of commercial treaties, covering an enormous part of our trade. He had never been able to get from hon. and right hon. gentlemen opposite what they would do other than denounce those treaties. In connexion with dumping, it was not so much the quantities of the commodities that were offered at very low rates as the demoralization of the markets which those very low prices effected. (Cheers.) This question was honeycombed with difficulties. Take, as an illustration, the importation of bounty-fed cereals from Germany, which had been temporarily suspended. There was no method of dealing with that unless they were prepared to denounce the Anglo-German Commercial Treaty of 1924. Was the House prepared to run the great risk of interrupting £40,000,000 worth of trade between the two countries? There was much the same trouble in the case of the so-called Russian dumping of cereals. There was a temporary document regulating trade between Russia and this country which must be denounced at six months' notice before the problem could be treated. Again, we had to consider whether we were prepared to run the risk of the loss of all or some part of the trade which we were at present doing. Whatever view of doctrine or economic practice any hon. member took, it was an undeniable fact that, until that vast area with more than 100,000,000 people was brought effectively into European economy, there could be no real European recovery. They might as well make up their minds to that. (Cheers.) In the great markets of India, China, and Russia there was half the population of the world. Those were precisely the areas in which they found unrest and dislocation. If their demand could be stimulated on sound and healthy lines, we should literally have an economic revolution in the condition of affairs. (Cheers.)

They had to stand up to great implications of that kind when they approached the discussion of this tariff controversy. If he thought that either a prohibitory tariff or a small tariff was going to help unemployment, he would not hesitate to recommend it, as one could not much longer tolerate the present great suffering and stress. (Opposition cheers.) But there was not the slightest doubt that, taking the most-favoured-nation treatment accorded to us in the world markets, remembering the great extent to which we depended on foreign markets and the Empire, the only result would be a retaliation at our expense and a further tariff movement by those lands. (Cheers.) They could do it, but we could not do it. There was hardly any part of the line on which we did not stand to lose by a tariff. (Cheers.) Therefore this country had to make up its mind whether it was going to play the game of tariffs and retaliation, or whether it was going, however great the difficulties, to try and support fiscal freedom in another way.

Although the tariff truce had been ridiculed by hon. members opposite, it did at least secure an agreement on the part of a large number of European countries to stabilize commercial treaties so as not further adversely to affect trade relations with this country. At the same time we had undertaken for a limited period, and pending an analysis of specific groups of commodities, not to impose tariffs in this country, an obligation of which we could rid ourselves on February 1 next or April 1 next, but under which he very much hoped we were going to get negotiations on specific commodities, which were going to lead to practical results. Hard and difficult as was that road, it was a far sounder road for this country than a campaign of tariffs and retaliation. (Cheers.)

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

TWO CHOICES

After stating that Mr. Chamberlain had not cleared up the Conservative position in regard to taxes on foodstuffs, Mr. Graham went on to deal with Empire policy. He said that the House would recognize that he was speaking under a handicap while the Imperial Conference was proceeding. There had been some criticism of the fact that he and some of his colleagues had made in the country declarations of their fiscal faith. But those views were perfectly familiar to every one in the House and to their colleagues in the Imperial Conference. Just as the Dominion delegates came with certain proposals, so he and his colleagues arrived with their faith at the Conference. He would summarise the two choices which were before the delegates to that Conference. A perfectly plain statement had been made by Mr. Bennett, who promised to put an additional 10 per cent. on the duties applicable to foreign goods, based upon a general scheme within the Empire. In other words, it was an increase against the foreigner, but there was no immediate proposal for diminution as regarded the so-called preferential duties. He did not care a brass farthing whether they were Conservatives or Liberals or Socialists it was that proposal with which they had to deal.

Moreover, we had to consider the distribution of our world trade. At the present time we did one-third of our trade within the Empire, one-third with Europe, and one-third with other foreign countries; in other words, we did two-thirds with the rest of the world and one-third with the Empire. Any change from foreign to inter-Imperial trade need not involve any diminution in the aggregate volume of trade, but the immediate transition would create a situation which would require to be watched with the very greatest care. Take, for example, the repercussion in any change in the purchase of wheat within the Empire on our great obligations in South America, and, more particularly, in the Argentina. There we had approximately £1,000,000,000 worth of British assets. We were doing a very large trade with that part of the world; a trade which was vital to the employment of great numbers of people in this country. While he wanted to see those Empire resources developed, it was a consideration of that kind, applicable to the rest of the world, that they must have very clearly before them.

It was his firm conviction that, apart from any tariff change, which could only have any meaning at all if applicable to imported foodstuffs, there was a great field that could be cultivated within the British Commonwealth on lines of what might be called voluntary preference. Empire rationalization, to which reference had been made, would involve the reorganization of production within different parts of the Empire. There were all kinds of steps that could be taken in regard to marketing, and all these things had been discussed and analysed with very great care. While he could not anticipate a single conclusion of the Conference, it was wrong to suggest that the Government went into the Conference without any policy. It might be that this Government had suffered a little from failure to advertise its wares, and a very large part of Mr. Chamberlain's speech would not have been delivered, or would have been seriously modified, if they had done so.

Assuming that they were not going to get into the toils of protection, but were going to concentrate on this voluntary field, there was one other contribution they must make, and that was the drastic reorganization of the great industries of this country to respond to new and totally different conditions of world commerce. It was idle to discuss that problem unless they took specific industries. Mr. Chamberlain had said that here was a Government which sat helpless and ineffective. He (Mr. Graham) felt that a little keenly at the end of 16 months in which he had been engaged every day in immediate contact with those industries. They had taken steps not only in regard to coal, but in regard to other great industries in different parts of the world. In the vast market of China they had an industrial commission at the present time and a sub-commission devoted to cotton. In the case of coal they had an illustration of the element of compulsion applied to reorganization, and contribution was made from at least two parts of the House, and resisted by the other part. The Government were taking steps by inquiry into the iron and steel trades and into the cotton trade.

IRON, STEEL, AND COTTON

He would ask Mr. Chamberlain what the Opposition proposed to do in iron and steel and in cotton and in the other great industries which must be reorganized if the export trade and the home trade were to be recovered and employment provided for our people. In iron and steel there was a very strong tariff controversy and the leaders in that industry were telling the country to-day that nothing short of a virtually prohibitive tariff would meet the situation. It was the duty of the Opposition to tell the House and British industry whether they proposed to respond to that demand and what doctrine they were going to offer to the shipyards and what they were going to say to the great enterprises on the Clyde and the North-East Coast when those industries were begging for support for a plan which he would submit to the House in a few days for facilities for insurance, the ordinary market not being able to cover a great proposition like the Cunard construction. They had not had a single word on that subject, they had had a general speech, but general speeches were no use unless they told those industries how they were going to be affected. Everybody knew that in that industry something resembling regional reorganization was required. The simple question was whether it could be done on voluntary lines or whether some form of compulsion must be applied. Before the recess he made it perfectly clear that the Government had no desire to become involved in further compulsory legislation. The aim must be to proceed as rapidly as possible with a voluntary reorganization.

In the cotton industry it was common knowledge that there was no agreement in any one of the five sections in Lancashire as to the remedy for the present state of affairs. There was a population of 500,000 people dependent for its livelihood on this industry. In spite of all the depression, last year we exported £130,000,000 worth of cotton goods. Nearly half of Lancashire's population was out of work. He would pay his tribute to the employers and trade unionists who were sitting in Lancashire even now trying to work out a solution. But the tendency was for one section of the industry to blame the other, and there was widespread division of opinion as to the external factors. The Government were going to do their very best in further consultation with the individual sections, and he would venture to say that if hon. members opposite were in power they would not pursue other than that policy, because the very same considerations applied there as in the other industries.

There was one passage in Mr. Chamberlain's speech that was of profound importance in this great problem of industrial reorganization. It had been stated that commodity prices had gone to the bottom, that a great part of our industry and commerce could not get a remunerative return, and that there was strong criticism of the monetary wages having been maintained at too high a level. Were those wages to be brought down to enable industry to improve, or was the drastic reorganization of the industry itself to be undertaken? The right hon. gentleman seemed to think that in a tariff system they might be able to get rid of this great problem. But what meaning had a tariff unless it was a duty on goods which came into this country, and what benefit did it bring to certain industries, and even vested interests, unless it raised prices? Reorganization must be whole-hearted, and reorganization would be defeated by the tariff war in which we should be involved. It was our duty to face the other side, and not to fall back on lowering the standard of life for millions of our people. The Government had not been idle in these matters. They had done a very great deal under great handicaps and in the presence of an industrial system which they did not defend. There was one tragedy which must be apparent to every one. There were hundreds of millions of people who were denied the opportunity of full and remunerative employment, and on the other hand were hundreds of millions of people in China, Japan, India, and other parts of the world whose demand for the mere necessaries of life had not yet been fully satisfied. They would not find a remedy for that state of affairs within the limits of the existing industrial order. National and international combinations, syndicates and trusts were coming into play, and, whether we had a fiscal free trade system or not, it was in the solution of that problem that we should find the economic salvation of our people.

NEED OF RIGID ECONOMY

SIR H. O'NEILL (Antrim, U.) said that if they were to bring about a better state of affairs it was vital that there should be rigid economy in public finance, but all the measures proposed by the Government in the King's Speech would mean increased expenditure. The most fertile prospect of saving national expenditure in the immediate future lay in a big conversion operation in connexion with the National Debt. If they could convert the Five per Cent. War Loan on a 4 per cent. basis that would result in a saving in interest of £20,000,000 a year, but such an operation would be of no advantage from the point of view of helping employment unless it was accompanied by a reduction in taxation.

Mr. COCKS (Nottingham, Broxtowe, Lab.) said that he could not understand why the Government did not adopt the measure which was pressed upon them from many quarters of raising a loan of £200,000,000 for works of reconstruction, such as building houses and improving communications, which would give employment and benefit the country. Such a measure, by showing the people that something was being done on a big scale, would lift them out of the pit of despair, oppression, and pessimism into which they were more deeply sinking every day.

SIR E. HILTON YOUNG (Sevenoaks, U.) said he was afraid of inflation, after seeing the social miseries it had created in other countries. As to the difficulties in the way of altering our fiscal system, it was the President of the Board of Trade on whose initiative the strongest tie had been placed on our hands by the recent tariff truce. The attitude of the right hon. gentleman was one of vague optimism tempered by fear. He was afraid of any change of fiscal policy for fear of reactions which it might excite in the rest of the world. Was that the spirit in which difficulties were overcome? The right hon. gentleman's optimism that the depression would soon pass was not shared by many who had tried hardest to understand the situation. There were still enormous accumulated stocks waiting to be worked off before prices could be expected to recover. They had to consider whether when prosperity returned this country would be in a position to take advantage of it. In the past he had fought the fight of free trade, but in the present circumstances he believed that was no longer the policy for us. One hopeful circumstance was the deep good will which underlay all party strife in the desire to find if possible some practical solution. They had all a similar intention, to maintain, if might be, the standard of living of the people. It had to be realized that the nation was not earning the standard of living which it was enjoying, and it could not go on living to that standard unless we increased production. The remedy was not to be found in devices for the fresh distribution of wealth. The worst poison that could be administered to the country at present was to conceal the necessity for a fresh effort of production, as it was the policy of the Government to conceal it. The essence of the problem lay in the new forms of production which the country must seek and the policy which must be directed to that end. It was not possible for this country ever to get back to its pre-War prosperity without fresh conquests in the export trade. It would not be possible immediately and in any short space of time to replace the export trade by the home market. A fresh era of prosperity could only be regained by replacing what we had lost in the old staple trades by manufacturing for the world's new needs.

Mr. R. J. DAVIES (West Houghton, Lab.) said that, from visits which he had paid to several countries, he had come to the conclusion that the fiscal system of those countries had very little relation to the standard of life of their peoples.

EARL CASTLESTEWART (Harborough, U.) said that by approaching the Government of the United States and the French Government, the Government of this country could probably be able to do something to restore the price of silver. Nothing could be done to restore the trade of the world unless the power of Asia to buy was restored.

LIBERAL ATTITUDE

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.) said that the attitude which the Liberal Party took towards the question of unemployment was well known by reason of their having accepted the invitation of the Government to make it a national issue. The Government had made it very difficult for the Liberals to maintain the attitude announced in the House on Wednesday. There was an inactivity, a lack of zeal, and a lack of drive which they had frequently found it necessary to criticize. Reference had been made to the gold standard. Gold was too dear and silver was too cheap, and these facts accounted for very much of the depression that existed throughout the world. The Macmillan Committee had had this matter under consideration for many months, and he hoped that the President of the Board of Trade would press that Committee to present its report at the earliest possible date. In regard to cotton, the mission to the East was admirable, but he did not know whether the reorganization of the industry would necessarily follow from that. Mr. Graham had said nothing about national development, agricultural reform, or unemployment insurance. In the case of unemployment insurance, again, a Three-Party Committee sat for a long time, and it was a profound disappointment that the principal consequence of that committee seemed likely to be nothing more substantial than a Royal Commission.

The condition of British industry was largely due to the fact that our costs of production were too high. It was vital to lower these costs, and to do that without lowering the standard of life of the people was the problem which faced the nation. In order to do so we must reduce overhead charges, and first and above all we must reduce our national overhead charges. In the last 12 months there had been a fall in the general price of prime commodities of between 17 and 18 per cent., and a fall in the price of the raw materials of manufactures of nearly 30 per cent. As a consequence of this fall, which seemed likely to be permanent, there ought to be a very large reduction in costs of all kinds. Taxation, rates, and services in general ought to be put on a correspondingly economic plane, but there was no suggestion on the part of the Government that they proposed to take any measures to

(Continued on page 9)

A SIX GUINEA OVERCOAT

which will fit you perfectly—immediately

You probably realise that, today, Austin Reed's are in a position to offer the finest overcoat value.

But—unless you are a stock size—you may *not* realise that Austin Reed's are equally in a position to supply you with an overcoat which fits you perfectly.

We foresaw this long ago. If the "New Tailoring" had been limited to stock sizes, its usefulness would have been limited indeed. So we planned its system of sizes to be so extensive, so scientifically graded, that perfect and immediate fit should be possible for every type of figure.

All you have to do to prove this is to visit a "New Tailoring" showroom. Until both you and our experts are completely satisfied that you are perfectly fitted, the question of purchase will not be discussed.

SINGLE-BREASTED OVERCOATS

Either waisted (as illustrated) or loose fitting, in Scottish tweeds, West of England coatings and smooth faced cloths in greys, fawns, browns, blues and blue-greys

6 GNS.

AUSTIN REED'S of REGENT STREET

TE

10½ GUINEAS (From the Chinese Room)

. . IN THE MODE OF THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE

This exquisite gown of Empire inspiration is designed in a supple Ivory Satin Excel. From a group of exclusive models in the Chinese Room, priced at - - 10½ gns.

In Ivory Velvet 14½ gns.

Fenwick OF BOND STREET CORNER OF BROOK STREET

FENWICK, Ladies' Tailors, 63 New Bond Street, W.1

Doctors and Dentists and Odol

Amongst the hundreds of letters from some of the most highly qualified Medical and Dental Practitioners in Great Britain we have received the following :—

17/9/30.

"I am writing to say that I agree with the statement that "ODOL" does all that Medical and Dental Practitioners require. It is really a most efficient preparation for many Dental and Surgical purposes. It was interesting to hear from you some months ago that ODOL will kill Bacillus Typhosus in less than 30 seconds at a dilution of 4% in tepid water and that a 2% solution of ODOL will destroy Bacillus Typhosus in 2 minutes.

Signed.....L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.D.S., D.P.H., etc."

This testimony signed by an obvious *Authority of the Highest Qualifications* is unsolicited in any way.

It proves that ODOL as a mouthwash and dentifrice is the one dental preparation that all should use.

Odol

TOOTH PASTE. A large Tube costs only 1/-. MOUTH WASH. In Flasks, 1/6, 2/6 and 3/6.

Odol Mouth Wash is specially recommended for artificial teeth. It will not discolour or crack denture plates.

Aldwych.

FORGET ABOUT WORK

Take a Sunshine-Holiday at the Grand Hotel TORQUAY.

The English Riviera's most modern hotel, occupying finest position on sea front. 200 luxuriously furnished rooms. Self contained suites and rooms with private baths. Newman's Dance Band for Christmas Festivities.

LADDERS and STEPS

J. H. HEATHMAN,

51, FULHAM HIGH STREET

(Near Putney Bridge, London, S.W.6).

TO HOME LOVERS & HOME BUILDERS

Replicas of the remarkable furniture designed by FRANK BRANGWYN, R.A., and recently on exhibition in London, are now obtainable at the price of good machine-made furniture.

A complete selection can be seen at POLLARDS showrooms, 299, Oxford St., London, W.1 (between Bond St. & Oxford Circus).

The Choice of Books

The best advice upon the choice of English and Foreign Books is in

The Times LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

Threepence—Every Thursday

Parliament

(Continued from page 8)

effect such reduction in national expenditure as should follow from this change in the general economic situation.

Practically the whole House would agree with Mr. Chamberlain in his statement that the Government had not taken adequate measures to deal with the present situation. But what were the adequate measures? The last time the Opposition put down an amendment on this question they stated quite clearly what their alternative policy was—protection and the extension of Imperial preference. They had not done so on this occasion, and he thought it was for two reasons. The first reason was because the Opposition could not frame a resolution in favour of a protective policy which would secure the united support of their followers. (Ministerial cheers.) The other reason was that they wished to frame a resolution the terms of which would not prevent Liberals supporting it. Mr. Chamberlain said that he would be prepared to adopt measures to prevent exploitation and inefficiency resulting from protection. But had that been found practicable in any protectionist country? The outcome of protection must be a rise in prices and the exploitation of the consumer. There could be a policy of Empire development without tariffs, and he hoped that it was on those lines that the Government were proceeding in the present conferences. The Liberal Party had no intention of lending the Opposition amendment any support.

Mr. MORLEY (Southampton, Lab.) said every European economist of repute held that the abnormal unemployment was due to a catastrophic fall in wholesale prices which caused buyers to wait until prices reached bottom and impoverished sellers. Steps ought to be taken to stop this fall, and he suggested that the Government ought to try to secure a better rationing of the world's gold supply.

WANTED, AN EMERGENCY POLICY

Mr. BOOTHBY (Aberdeen, E., U.) said that the only speaker from whom not a single constructive suggestion had come was the President of the Board of Trade. The right hon. gentleman, in fact, ended on a note of despair. We had to recognize as a people that conditions had changed fundamentally since the period before the War. Without some sort of protection it was impossible for agriculture in this country to survive, and without some sort of protection the workers of the country would be faced next year with general demands for a reduction of wages. Sooner or later we should have to adopt an emergency policy. The three main heads of an emergency policy, he suggested, ought to be a monetary policy designed to check the fall in commodity prices, protection of the home market under suitable safeguards, and the development of a sheltered export market within the British Empire. The King's Speech was enough to strike terror into the hearts of anyone who had the future of the country at heart. It contained no constructive policy to deal with the only question that mattered—the economic problem.

Mr. MALONE (Northampton, Lab.) urged the Government to take emergency powers to deal with the position in the coal and cotton industries.

MAJOR COLVILLE (Mid Lothian and Peebles, Northern, U.) said that the only result of the Government's activities had been to show that every £40 of new taxation put a man out of work.

Mr. KNIGHT (Nottingham, S., Lab.) said that until the burden of the War debt was diminished and the charges on business and industry reduced a revival could not be expected in this country. He believed the Prime Minister and his colleagues had done their best to deal with unemployment, but their best might have been better and better instruments might have been chosen. (Opposition laughter.) The best thing the Government could do would be to raise a huge loan to finance schemes to develop under suitable safeguards the industrial equipment of the country.

Mr. MOND (East Toxteth, U.) said he could only compare the proposals of the Government in the King's Speech for the relief of unemployment to giving an acid drop to a hungry elephant. The country was going to be faced in the next few months with another conflict between capital and labour. The Government must know well what was happening, but they were doing nothing to prevent this head-on clash between those two great forces, which would lead to results so disastrous that he feared the country would never recover from them. What would make the conflict wholly unnecessary was a change in our fiscal system which would insulate not only the home market but the market of the Empire. The choice before the country was a policy of wages or a policy of doles. The policy of the Government was a policy of doles. Surely it was a good thing for us to try to create an Imperial unit which would be insulated from the economic shocks that the world would have to face in the future. The opportunity that presented itself now might never be repeated.

CAPTAIN EDEN (Warwick and Leamington, U.) said that other countries had taken steps to meet dumping. Were we alone to endorse the theory that no action was to be taken, whatever the effect of dumping on our own industries? If we armed ourselves with a tariff weapon, even supposing we did not use it, we might find ourselves in a better position to negotiate trade treaties than we had been in the past. It was impossible to find any gleam of comfort in what the President of the Board of Trade had said. If Parliament were unable to interpret the sentiments and aspirations of those outside, it would fail as other Parliamentary Governments had failed in Europe. One could not but be depressed by the strange aloofness of the Government, which was tinged with a superiority not always agreeable. The Prime Minister had said that he was satisfied with the progress which the Imperial Conference was making. There were degrees of satisfaction, and if the Prime Minister would be satisfied with agreement on constitutional issues at the Conference he might satisfy himself but he would not satisfy the people of this country or the Dominions. What the Dominions and our people were interested in was not the constitutional but the economic issue. The President of the Board of Trade had said that the Government did not advertise its goods sufficiently. What he (Captain Eden) complained of was that it did not deliver the goods that it advertised.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

MAJOR ATTLEE, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (Limehouse), agreed that the conditions to-day demanded something different from a mere controversy on political or purely abstract grounds. He was glad to see that the Conservative Party and the industrialists of the country were changing their attitude in regard to Government interference in industry. They were now bringing forward all kinds of evidences of the failure of the capitalist system which had been brought to their notice by the increase in the number of the unemployed. They also recognized that that increase would have taken place even if a Conservative Government had been in power. (Opposition cries of "No.") An industrial revolution was in progress. That was a very difficult problem for any Government to deal with. It must be dealt with in a realistic way; but what we were really suffering from was a lack of adaptation to new conditions. There was failure to market our goods abroad. The steel trade in this country was not organized, but our foreign competitors in that trade were organized. In almost all our trade there was the same lack of organization, and we were failing to take advantage of preferences which were given to British goods. A certain amount of organization was taking place, but without any adequate national control. Tariffs would not do what was needed, and one of the causes of the want of industrial organization in this country was the fact that the Conservative Party had a tariff policy. (Opposition laughter and Ministerial cheers.) Because of that industries would not reorganize.

Of all industries the agricultural industry was the least well-organized. There was no other industry in which the middleman came in to such an extent between the producer and the consumer. They could give agriculture derating, doles, and other advantages, but so long as it was unorganized they would be swallowed up by the interests which lived on agriculture. (Cheers.) The first need for agriculture was to give the employers and workers the power to organize themselves in order to market their own goods. That was the clear line of policy which the Government had laid down.

So long as industry was in private hands the Government could only act hand in hand with industry. He would like to see a little more assistance from industry in that direction. A great deal of our trouble was due to a defeatist spirit, and that was largely bound up with the tariff campaign. (Cheers.) He wished they could hear a little less in that House about protection and Empire free trade, and a little more about help from individual industries. There should be a little more co-operation in this matter. The position of the Government was this: "We do not believe in the capitalist system, which has failed to deliver the goods. We should like to see it

(Continued at foot of next column)

changed, but the country has not yet said that we can do it. We have no mandate for it."

Mr. MAXTON (Glasgow, Bridgeton, Lab.).—You have not got a mandate for anything else. (Laughter and cheers.)

MAJOR ATTLEE.—We have to carry on the Government of this country in an exceedingly difficult position. (Unionist cries of "Why?" and a Ministerialist: "Because you made a mess of it!" and laughter.) The Government, he concluded, intended to assist industry by every possible means, but they did not intend to throw doles to industry. They would help industry to reform, but they would insist that industry should be carried on under conditions which would make for the good of the community. (Hear, hear.)

The debate was adjourned. The House adjourned at 5 minutes to 11 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF COMMONS

At 2.45

Debate on Address to be concluded.

COAL CONTROL

THE COMMITTEES OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. E. Shinwell, M.P., Secretary for Mines, announces that under the provisions of Section 5 of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, he has appointed the following persons to be the National Committee of Investigation :—

Mr. A. E. DAVIES ..	Chairman
Mrs. H. L. NATHAN, J.P.	Representing consumers of coal
SIR WILLIAM NOBLE, M.I.E.E.	
Mr. W. R. RAE, J.P.	
Mr. C. B. L. TENNYSON, C.M.G.	
COLONEL SIR FRANK BEAUCHAMP, Bt., C.B.E.	Representing owners of coalmines
Mr. R. FORRESTER, J.P.	
Mr. A. J. COOK	Representing workers employed in or about coalmines
The Rt. Hon. T. RICHARDS	
Mr. G. F. ANDERSON, M.C.	Secretary

This Committee is charged with the duty of investigating any complaint with respect to the operation of the Central Scheme for regulating the production, supply, and sale of coal by owners of coalmines in Great Britain, which has already been approved by the Secretary for Mines, other than a complaint which could be referred to arbitration by the complainant under the provisions of the Scheme. The offices of the Committee are at the Mines Department, Dean Stanley-street, Millbank, London, S.W.1, and communications for the Committee should be sent to the Secretary at that address.

Mr. Albert Emil Davies is the chairman of several investment trusts, a writer on finance and economics, and City editor of the *New Statesman*. He was vice-chairman of the Labour Party Advisory Committee on Finance and Commerce.

Mrs. H. L. Nathan is the wife of the Liberal member of Parliament for North-East Bethnal Green.

Sir William Noble is a director of the General Electric Company and was formerly engineer-in-chief to the Post Office.

Mr. W. R. Rae represents the Co-operative Union.

Mr. C. B. L. Tennyson is the deputy director of the Federation of British Industries.

DISTRICT COMMITTEES

The following district Committees of Investigation under section 5 of the Act have been appointed by the Secretary :—

SHROPSHIRE.—Lieut.-Colonel R. Donaldson-Hudson, D.S.O. (chairman); Mr. T. Hardwick and Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Oldham (representing consumers of coal); Mr. T. E. Freeston (representing owners of coalmines in the district); and Mr. W. Latham (representing workers employed in or about coalmines in the district); Mr. J. W. Jessop (secretary). Offices of the Committee, Empire House, 159, Great Charles-street, Birmingham.

CANNOCK CHASE.—Mr. E. H. Ingram (chairman); Mr. J. E. Gold and Mr. J. Whiston (representing consumers of coal); Mr. B. Madew (representing owners of coalmines in the district); Mr. W. Bagnall (representing workers employed in or about coalmines in the district); Mr. J. W. Jessop (secretary). Offices, Empire House, 159, Great Charles-street, Birmingham.

SOMERSET.—Sir Arthur T. Thring (chairman); Mr. S. Day and Mr. Arthur C. Reed (representing consumers of coal); Mr. A. P. Chivers (representing owners of coalmines in the district); Mr. Fred Swift (representing workers employed in or about coalmines in the district); Mr. F. R. Perks (secretary). Offices, 35, Park-place, Cardiff.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Mr. M. H. Connolly (chairman); Mr. H. A. Couves and Colonel J. L. Marr (representing consumers of coal); Mr. R. Warham (representing owners of coalmines in the district); Mr. W. Straker (representing workers employed in or about coalmines in the district); Mr. S. V. J. Chambers, secretary. Offices, Clarendon House, Claytonstreet West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE (exclusive of Cannock Chase) and WORCESTERSHIRE.—Mr. J. T. Homer (chairman); Major W. L. Foster and Mr. J. Whittaker (representing consumers of coal); Mr. H. J. Haden (representing owners of coalmines in the district); Mr. H. Whitehouse (representing workers employed in or about coalmines in the district); Mr. J. W. Jessop, secretary. Offices, Empire House, 159, Great Charles-street, Birmingham.

It will be the duty of each of these committees to investigate any complaint made in respect of the operation of the scheme, already approved by the Secretary of Mines, for regulating the production, supply, and sale of coal by owners of coalmines in the district, other than a complaint which could be referred to arbitration by the complainant under the provisions of the scheme.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACT

TRANSPORT MINISTER AND TRAFFIC WORKERS

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport, was subjected to considerable interruption when he addressed a meeting at Cubitt Town, Poplar, last night. The uproar began when Mr. MORRISON declared that there had never been such a good Government as the present one. "Some of you would prefer a Tory Government," Mr. Morrison said to one Communist interrupter. "We know our enemies," was the reply. "I have come across this coalition of Conservatives and Communists before," retorted Mr. Morrison. "Tories have a very warm place in their hearts for Communists and so have the Communists for the Tories."

Speaking of the Road Traffic Act, Mr. Morrison said that better times would be brought to traffic workers. They would be given a maximum working day in the interests of public safety, and to the issue of licences would be attached the condition that the people employed should have their wages and hours not less favourable than that of the Fair Wages Clause.

UNIONIST NORTHERN AREA POLITICAL SCHOOL

Seventy resident students are attending the Northern Area Political School which, under the auspices of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, opens to-day at Whitley Bay, Northumberland, and continues until Friday. In addition, 200 tickets for the series of lectures have been taken by non-resident students.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, a member of the Indian Statutory Commission, will lecture to-day on India. To-morrow an address on Trade Unions will be given by Mr. G. E. M. Walker, Organizing Secretary of the Labour Department of the Conservative Party. Lady Londonderry will be in the chair at this lecture, and will afterwards preside at a luncheon to all attending the school. Colonel Cuthbert Headlam, late Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, will lecture on Thursday on "The House of Lords—Past, Present and Future," and Mr. H. V. Armstrong will talk on "Preparations for the Next Election." Lady Falmouth, Acting Deputy Chairman of the Party Organization, will attend the school on Friday and address the students.

ALIEN MUSICIANS

An informal conference was held yesterday at the Ministry of Labour between representatives of the hotel and restaurant proprietors, the Musicians' Union, and others on the question of the admission under the Aliens Order of alien bands or individual musicians to play at dances and entertainments in hotels and restaurants. It was agreed that it was most desirable that before applying for a permit for an alien band or individual musicians the employer should communicate with the Musicians' Union with a view to ascertaining whether his requirements could not be met from among musicians already resident in this country.

LIBERAL SCHEMES FOR WORK

A NEW "GEDDES AXE"

DEVELOPMENT LOAN OF £250,000,000

The plans laid before the Government as the contribution of the Liberal Party towards the solution of the unemployment problem are published to-day for the information of the public.

In June this year the Prime Minister invited a three-party conference on the questions of unemployment and agriculture. The Liberal Party accepted the invitation, and appointed Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Lothian, and Mr. B. Seebohm Rowntree as its representatives in the conversations which resulted. The experts' reports, upon which previous Liberal emergency schemes had been based, were at once submitted to the Government and discussed, and it is now stated as "broadly accurate" that the reports were accepted in principle and that where there were differences they related primarily to speed of progress. Further emergency schemes, relating chiefly to regional development, were also submitted. As the Government's policy is being laid before Parliament, Mr. Lloyd George and his associates feel it to be necessary that their proposals should be submitted to the consideration of the nation, and they are now issued in the form of a pamphlet with the title, "How to Tackle Unemployment."

It is contended that the vital problem for Britain is to eliminate that element in its unemployment problem, consisting of between 700,000 and 1,000,000 people, which represents the excess above the numbers normally in course of transfer from one industry to another, and which has been persistent since the War. This "refractory million" is described as in the main due to the fact that as a nation our costs of production are so much higher as compared with those of our competitors as to involve us in a progressive loss of trade. Protection as a remedy is dismissed, and it is urged that the Government should make it clear that an absolutely essential condition of prosperity is that our costs of production should be brought down to a level which will enable British goods to compete successfully in world markets.

The Liberal members of the conference are of opinion that a reduction of as much as 10 per cent. may be necessary. Their suggestion is that the Government should do for Britain what Sir Otto Niemeyer did for Australia in placing before it the real facts by which it was confronted, in such a way as to compel action. The best way to do this, it is submitted, would be for the Government to summon a conference representative of employers, trade unions, the banks, and the distributive trades, and point out to them the seriousness of our industrial position. The Government itself should give the lead by reducing its expenditure also by 10 per cent. and a new "Geddes axe" committee should be appointed to give effect to this reduction within six months. It is further recommended that the Unemployment Insurance scheme should be drastically revised so as to restore its insurance basis and to remove present abuses.

STIMULANTS FOR INDUSTRY

To stimulate the development of new enterprise and industry to absorb those thrown out of work by rationalization of older industries the three Liberals recommend that the Government should :—

Appoint a committee to consider how far the present incidence of taxation can be altered so as to remove as far as possible the burden at present placed on enterprise, re-equipment, and development.

Encourage closer relations between industry and banking so that advantages similar to those enjoyed in the United States of America and Germany, in the way of Industrial Banks and generally in facilities for the development of new enterprise, may be made available here.

Restore the Trade Facilities Act and extend the guarantees given under the Export Credit system, especially with a view to increased trade with Russia.

Undertake a vigorous policy of Empire development.

Create an Institute, somewhat on the lines of the Institute established in the United States by Mr. Mellon. Its purpose would be to bridge the gulf between science and industry, and to provide a means of testing out new inventions, with a view to their being utilized in the development of existing industries and in the establishment of new industries.

Strengthen in various ways the Board of Trade as the intermediary between industry and the State, and encourage it to place its services more freely at the disposal of industry.

Under certain special circumstances and under stringent conditions give temporary financial help in rationalization.

REVIVAL OF AGRICULTURE

It is pointed out in the summary of proposals that a revival of agriculture would make a contribution towards the permanent solution of the unemployment problem which could be made in no other way, and the following recommendations are made :—

The State should be empowered to acquire, mainly in lieu of death duties or on the basis of paying to the owner an annuity equal to the net rent, land whose soil needs improvement or whose buildings need re-equipping, land which cannot be farmed profitably under existing conditions, or land needed for settlement, and should where necessary re-equip or recondition it as a preliminary to reletting to tenants to be farmed in accordance with modern standards.

The State should itself undertake, as rapidly as possible, the creation on such land of 100,000 farms varying from three to 100 acres.

Capital advances should be made through agricultural credit organizations to owner-occupiers or landowners for approved programmes of reconditioning and re-equipping land for modernized farming and marketing on terms which will give reasonable security of tenure.

There should be a revision of railway rates and port facilities so that the British farmer should be given easier and cheaper access to the British market.

Better marketing, broadly on lines proposed by the Government, so as to secure for the farmer a larger share of the prices paid by the consumer.

An expansion of the market for British-grown foods by publicity methods similar to those of the Empire Marketing Board.

Subsidies, quotas, and Import Boards designed to give large subsidies to small sections of the farming community only, and also protection, are not favoured.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Dealing with other forms of national development the Liberal representatives state that the proper remedy for cyclical depression is an intensified and accelerated programme of national development and reconstruction. The vigorous pursuit of such a policy is recommended in connexion with roads, regional planning, and housing, telephones, and electricity. A belief is expressed that it is impossible to secure the best results from the telephone service so long as it continues to be a part of the Civil Service, and it is proposed that the Telephone Department, while remaining under the control of the Postmaster-General, should be placed in a position of relative independence similar to that of the Central Electricity Board or the B.B.C., and run on commercial lines.

Estimating the effect on unemployment of the recommendations made, the Liberals say that the agricultural proposals give a prospect of finding direct work eventually for 500,000 people, but that will be a work of years. Meanwhile, they provide work for about 150,000 workers per annum in reconditioning land, in building and equipment, and in training for the next few years. The national development proposals, carried through with utmost vigour and with emergency powers, would by the end of 12 months provide direct employment under the main heading of roads for 350,000, and under that of regional development and housing for 150,000. With those to be employed in telephone and electrical development and the families to be established on the new family farms, the total figure, it is contended, would be well above 700,000.

LARGE EXPENDITURE

On the subject of finance it is admitted that the proposals will involve large expenditure, and it is recommended that the Treasury should issue a National Development Loan, backed by the security of the State, but charged in fact upon certain specific sources of revenue which would be available not only as a guarantee of interest but as a source from which a sinking fund would be provided.

These securities would include the revenue of the Road Fund in so far as this has not been already earmarked for other purposes, the property acquired by the State in the course of the carrying out of the suggested schemes, and a site value tax or betterment charge upon the increase in values resulting from the road and development schemes. It is indicated that an initial loan of £250,000,000 should cover any capital to be provided by the State in the first two years.

UNIONIST PARTY DIVISIONS

MR. CHURCHILL'S WARNING OF DISASTER

Speaking last night in the Epping Division, Mr. Churchill said that the political situation was grave. The continuance in office of a minority Socialist Government, bankrupt in ideas and impotent in execution, cast its blight on public confidence and enterprise. The menace of a general election with another Snowden Budget thrown in, hung like a pall over all business plans. Every one felt that we were not giving ourselves the best chance to do the best for the country and for all its people.

This, above all others, was the time when the Conservative or Unionist Party, representing the most solid and strongest elements in the nation, ought to be united, courageous, and wise. Unhappily they were disturbed by faction and unrest. In the southern constituencies the Beaverbrook-Rothermere Press and in the northern constituencies the taxation of the staple foods, would impose an enormous handicap on their candidates. These evil tendencies were not getting better; they were getting worse. The kind of spectacle presented in South Paddington last week was calculated to repel rather than to attract the enormous unattached mass of voters without whose aid and sympathy no strong Government could be established. Unless the Conservative Party could lift its ideas to the national level and rise like a massive rock out of a sea of confusion, nothing but disaster lay ahead. That disaster, which he conceived might well be imminent, was that the general election, which might come at any time, should result in no great change of parties, but should leave them for a further and much longer spell of deadlock and uncertainty with another Parliament as futile, as hopeless, as born-tired, as spendthrift as this one.

THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME

With India looming up dark with storm and peril, with more than 2,000,000 unemployed stalking the streets, and British enterprise and manufacture at their lowest ebb, what were the measures of security and reinvigoration which the Government proposed? The first was a Bill to amend the Trades Disputes Act. What was that but a Bill for more and better strikes? Every one knew that the Ministers of the Crown were not free agents in the matter. They had had their orders from the trade unions, and against their better judgment, regardless of the reputation of their Government, they were forced to introduce this Bill. Further and better strikes. Could they have a more perfect measure of Socialist folly and British misfortune?

The second item was a Bill to raise the school age, involving heavy new burdens on the already exasperated ratepayers and taxpayers. The third remedy was at once the most ludicrous and the most discreditable of all. We had a magnificent system of unemployment insurance, but the Government were allowing it to become so overlaid with abuses that it was now a byword all over the world. The Government had admitted these abuses. They were so alarmed about them that they even went cap in hand to the other two parties and invited them to join a three-party inquiry to expose the evil and prescribe a cure. Just as this Committee were about to present their report the Socialist Government were warned by their masters behind the scenes that there must be no interference with this wholesale handing out of public money. So the Government dissolved the Committee, bringing all its work to nothing, and then declared that they were going to set up a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole matter over again. This Royal Commission had no other object than to burke the inquiry into the abuses of the dole, enabling the Government to go on lading out borrowed public money for the abuses by which their friends and supporters benefited. Any responsible or respectable person who took his seat on this blanketing and dilatory Commission was lending himself to a fraud and imposture on the public.

In conclusion Mr. Churchill advocated a general tariff on foreign imported manufactures and the protection of agriculture from dumping, and expressed the hope that these important objects would not be compromised by mishandling the question of taxes on wheat, beef, and mutton. Treaties with the Dominions must be made on a national and not on a party basis.

BONAR LAW COLLEGE

COURSE IN CITIZENSHIP

Mr. Baldwin will speak on "Education in Citizenship" at the first annual dinner of the Ashridge Fellowship, which is to be held on the evening of Saturday, November 8. The speech will be broadcast between 8.20 and 8.45 p.m. in the London Regional Programme. Old Ashridge students from every part of Great Britain are expected to attend the dinner.

In the New Year a special residential 12 weeks' course in citizenship will be held at Ashridge. The course is specially designed to meet the needs of young students of both sexes who, on leaving school or university, and before beginning a career, wish to make a study of some of the problems confronting citizens of the modern state. The course will be divided into five main subjects—Economic Science, Political Thought, National and Local Government, British Imperial Development, and Foreign Relationships—and the historical and modern aspect of each will be studied in turn. The curriculum will be of a university standard, and diplomas will be granted to students whose work attains the necessary standard.

Mr. L. S. Amery, Mr. John Buchan, the Principal of Hertford College, Oxford, Professor F. J. C. Hearnshaw, Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson, Professor J. L. Morison, Lord Eustace Percy, and Sir E. Hilton Young are the members of the Advisory Panel which is supervising the syllabus, and, in addition to the above and the tutorial staff of the college, those lecturing during the course will include :—

The High Master of St. Paul's School, Mr. Kenneth Bell (Fellow of Balliol College and University Lecturer in Modern History, Oxford), Mr. George Blake, Mr. R. J. G. Boothby, M.P., Mr. Arthur Bryant (Lecturer to the University of Oxford Delegacy for Extra-Mural Studies), Mr. John Buchan, M.P., the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, Mr. R. A. Butler, M.P., Captain C. R. Coote, Captain Anthony Eden, M.P., Mr. Geoffrey Ellis, Mr. Ifor Evans (Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge), Lieutenant-General Sir William Furse (Director of the Imperial Institute), Mr. V. H. Galbraith (Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford), Captain D. W. Gunston, M.P., Mr. Austin Hopkinson, Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P. (President, Rural District Councils Association), Sir Charles Marston, Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon (late Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport), Professor R. B. Mowat (Professor of History, University of Bristol), Mr. Reginald Northam (Queens' College, Cambridge), Mr. Osbert Peake, M.P., Sir Henry Penson, Mr. A. Radford (Lecturer in Economics, University College, Nottingham), Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond, Mr. Michael Seymour (Head of Oxford House), Mr. J. A. Venn (Fellow of Queens' College and Gilbey Lecturer in Agriculture, Cambridge), Mr. R. S. Townrow, and Mr. H. G. Williams (formerly Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade).

The course will commence on January 12, 1931, and will continue till April 2. A fee of £30 will be charged (to cover instruction and board and lodging, with full recreational facilities). Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, Ashridge, Berkhamsted, Herts.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL AND "DUMPING"

The Hertfordshire County Council at St. Albans yesterday passed a resolution "viewing with alarm the ever-increasing dumping of Russian and foreign bounty-fed wheat and other farm produce, thus helping to depress the agricultural situation in this country." The result, said the resolution, is further unemployment of farm workers, farmers and landowners driven to bankruptcy, and land lying derelict. The Government was urged to "take immediate steps to stop this injustice and save the country's food producers from ruin and starvation."

MAGISTRATE AND APPEALS ON WIRELESS

The Hull Stipendiary Magistrate yesterday, at the close of a postal prosecution, called attention to appeals made on the wireless for worthy subjects. The General Post Office, he said, advised people to register all money and valuables when transmitting them through the post, but wireless appeals requested that contributions should be sent marked "Wireless Appeal." That, he thought, was a temptation. An official from the Secretary's Office, General Post Office, London, stated he would bring the matter to the notice of the authorities.

FEMINA VIE HEUREUSE PRIZE

At a meeting of the Femina Vie Heureuse and Northcliffe Prizes Committee yesterday at the Institut Français, the following three books were chosen for recommendation to the Paris Committee, which will select from among them the book which will receive the Femina Vie Heureuse Prize:—"Miss Mole," by E. H. Young; "High Wind in Jamaica," by Richard Hughes; and "Three Daughters," by Jane Dashwood.

DUNLOP has made Winter Motoring pleasurable

DON'T leave your car in the garage this Winter. During Winter there is more freedom on the roads. The air is crisp and clean—and if your car runs on Dunlop Tyres you are safe against the worst road conditions.

Go Motoring this Winter on DUNLOP

REMEMBRANCE DAY NOV 11TH GIVE GENEROUSLY FOR YOUR POPPY

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED, FORT DUNLOP, BIRMINGHAM.

Branches throughout the World. C.F.R. 986

Over a Million Families Eager to Buy

WHEN the new "Daily Herald" was first launched its own readers contributed, in large measure, to its success. They worked day and night to secure for "their paper" a sale of over a million a day. Would any other public have done this for any other paper in the world? This in itself is proof of the close friendship and deep sense of loyalty that everywhere exists between reader and paper.

THERE is probably no daily paper in the world that has such an influence with its readers as the new "Daily Herald." To the million homes into which it goes every day the "Daily Herald" is "our paper." Practically every reader feels that he or she has a personal interest in its success and progress.

DAY BY DAY the "Daily Herald" is now entering more than a million homes, voicing the ideals, shaping the thoughts, and helping to guide the destinies of its huge army of readers. By welding together a great body of sane, healthy, and progressive public opinion the "Daily Herald" is performing an important national service.

THE "DAILY HERALD"
67 Long Acre
London, W.C.2

BURBERRY OVERCOATS

Winter Models for Town, Country and Travel

Charming and original designs for women who realise that true distinction lies in the combination of rich materials, classic lines and perfect workmanship.

These new Burberry models are tailored by West-end craftsmen, from Burberry-proofed pure wool Tweeds and Coatings—fabrics that are utterly exclusive and as pleasing to the touch as to the eye.

Burberry Coats, apart from their elegant design, choice fabric, and fine workmanship, are the most protective, as well as the most comfortable, topcoats that money can buy—coats that provide the

Warmest of Overcoats on Cold Days and Best of Weatherproofs when it's Wet.

CATALOGUE of Overcoats for every purpose, and patterns, sent on mention of 'The Times.'

BURBERRYS HAYMARKET Ltd. LONDON S.W.1

VIROL fortifies school children against colds and epidemics

Schoolmistress writes:

"I found the children benefited greatly from Virol, and were very free from colds and other infections during last winter."

The way to fortify your own children against infection or weakness is to give them Virol regularly.

Children love their Virol in Porridge or milk or on bread-and-butter, biscuits, etc.

In Jars 1/3, 2/-, 3/9 . . . Virol Ltd., Ealing, W.5.

IN MANY DISEASES OF THE HEART

and blood vessels, Arterio-sclerosis, Haemorrhoids, take ½ tumbler of

Hunyadi János

NATURAL APERIENT WATER

It will remove flatulence, regulate the bowels, promote circulation, and secure relief and a feeling of well-being. Hunyadi János may be safely taken continuously, even by weak patients, as it produces no unfavourable after-effects. All good chemists sell it.

Letters to the Editor

HOMERIC ITHACA

ARCHAEOLOGISTS AT VARIANCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—My letter dealing with the Ithaca of Homer, which you were good enough to publish in your issue of September 12, has found a wide echo. Answers have been received from various quarters, mostly in opposition to my views. I regret that it is impossible to answer all these in a single letter, the more so since some of them touch upon questions concerning Homeric art and history in general; and that could only be discussed in lengthy articles. Yet I should like to be allowed to deal with just a few points, which appear to me to be of special importance, more in detail.

1. To my great pleasure the Greek Minister, M. Caclamanos, in his letter to *The Times* of September 23, has considerably restricted his former views on the reputed Homeric Fountain, which MM. Kyparissis and Oikonomou claim to have discovered near the town of Vathy, on the island of Thiaki. He cites the opinion of the Greek Ephoros of Cretan Antiquities, M. Marinatos, who after having visited Vathy declared that nothing whatever had been discovered of an important fountain (τυκτὴ κρήνη) as described by Homer, and that, besides, the town of Ulysses could not have been situated at Vathy. That is the same negative conclusion which I formed in my first letter on the basis of photographs and descriptions. It is to be hoped that the famous τυκτὴ κρήνη of Vathy is thus settled as far as our science is concerned.

2. M. Caclamanos, however, still adheres in his letter to his former view, that my theory of Leucas-Ithaca cannot be maintained and believes that he is able to refute it by pointing out that Leukas, at the time of Homer, was not an island at all, and was therefore out of the question as being identical with Ithaca. The esteemed diplomat shows that he is not conversant with the careful proof of my theory contained in my book "Alt-Ithaka." Otherwise he would know that his assertion that Leucas had been a peninsula in Homeric times has been refuted long ago by important geologists. He would also have ascertained that the greatest expert on the Ionic Isles, Professor J. Partsch, who formerly, too, was of the same antiquated opinion, withdrew such opinion later on as erroneous (Petermann's Geograph. Mitteilungen, 1907, p. 269). He would further know that my principal opponent among philologists, Professor U. v. Wilamowitz, has admitted to me that Leucas, even if it had been connected by an isthmus to Acarnania in Homeric times, could yet be termed an island in the same way as the Peloponnesus was called the "Island of Pelops," although it was really a peninsula. In spite of the objection of M. Caclamanos, Leucas is therefore certainly one of the four large Islands of Ulysses, and further, the real home of Ulysses, the Homeric Ithaca, as I have proved after 30 years of study.

3. The letter of Mr. Sheepshanks, published in *The Times* of September 29, gave me great pleasure, because he, as an impartial observer, pronounces an annihilating judgment on the rocky island of Daskalio, which, inconceivable though it is, some scientists and laymen still declare to be the Homeric island of Asteris, on which the suitors tried to ambush Telemachos on his return from Pylos. He has convinced himself on the spot that Daskalio in no way whatever answers to the particulars given by Homer, while my island of Arkoudi-Asteris fits in excellently.

4. Mr. A. Shewan protests in his letter of October 6 against this impartial opinion of an eye-witness. This could only be expected, because this learned gentleman tried to destroy my theory of Leucas-Ithaca, even before my book "Alt-Ithaka" was published, by collecting from all papers and books published in opposition to my theory 35 (35!) counter-proofs. I discussed the whole of the 35 in a paper read before the American Archaeological School at Athens, and have also refuted the most important of them in my book "Alt-Ithaka" (page 42). In that book I also offered to explain those of the 35 proofs which might appear to Mr. Shewan as insufficiently refuted either by letter or verbally, but I never received an answer.

It speaks for itself how Mr. Shewan now tries to refute the explicit statements of Mr. Sheepshanks by numerous counter-proofs, none of which is of great value. I would like to deal only with Mr. Shewan's last proof, since it refers to my Ulysses studies and since it is of general interest. For regarding Asteris, he maintains: "If the ambush was at Arkoudi, Athene is sending Telemachos to certain death." Herewith he forgets the important fact that Athene herself, as the seer Theoklymenos, accompanies Telemachos on his journey from Pulos to Ithaca, and saves him from the plot of the suitors by steering the ship farther to the west to the Bay of Skydi (see "Alt-Ithaka," plate 2). I have proved this in detail in my book "Homers Odyssee" (1924, volume I., pp. 79-98). Not only had Zeus advised Athene (Od. V., 28) to accompany Telemachos on his voyage herself, but Athene had also promised Penelope to do so (Od. IV., 825). Besides, it is easy to prove that the seer Theoklymenos, who appears on the shore of Pylos after Telemachos's prayer to Athene (Od. XV., 223) and asks to be taken on board, is Athene herself, who accompanies her *protégé* and leads him back home.

I quite agree with Mr. Sheepshanks when he writes in his letter:—

The statement that the rock of Daskalio corresponds in any respect with the Homeric description of Asteris is a remarkable instance of the influence of a preconceived idea on the scholastic mind.

I would like to add that in my opinion the same holds good of the statement that the present-day Ithaca corresponds with the details given by Homer and that it was the real home of Ulysses. Any impartial investigator will admit that Leukas was the Homeric Ithaca.

I am, Sir, yours very truly.

WILHELM DÖRPFELD.

Leucas-Ithaca, Oct. 16.

SIR EDWARD BETHUNE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As the oldest comrade of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Bethune, may I add a few lines to the admirable appreciation of his career which appeared in your issue of to-day? The gay and irresponsible days of 1876, when the Gordons marched from Mooltan to Benares and Bethune cheered every step of the way by his quips and cranks, are vivid in my mind. So are those of other days when, round about 1906 in the Southern Command, he endeared himself to the civic authorities between Birmingham and Plymouth over many a glass of good wine for the sake (partly) of Haldane's Territorials.

But here I must confine myself to the last phase of our association, when he was chairman of the British Legion in London. In the cause of the British Legion and by reason of his incessant activities on behalf of the ex-Service men he undoubtedly shortened his life. Going out night after night and making amusing speeches; going out day after day in all weathers to help to open clubs, memorials, and bazaars was really too much for him, but nothing would persuade him to take a pull until he had to drop out altogether; and then the completely new sensation of having too much time on his hands brought on, I believe, his final decline. During last fortnight, when he was wandering, the phrase which kept coming to his lips was. "How shall I ever get him a job?" Or else, sometimes, "Show him up at once. I've got some work for him to do!" I am sure many of his friends in the Metropolitan area will try and put in an appearance at his funeral.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

IAN HAMILTON, General.

November 3.

LANDOWNERS OF INDIA

A STATEMENT OF CLAIMS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Although I am not a delegate to the Round-Table Conference, I have been deputed by the U.P. Zemindars' Association to represent their case in England. The importance of the zemindars or landowners of the U.P. is recognized by the Simon Commission and is well known. As a body we are loyal to the British connexion, and moderate in views, but our chief usefulness is perhaps that we are the link between the Government and the peasantry. We also provide, by our payments of land revenue, a very large share of the total revenues of the country. India and the U.P. are still mainly agricultural, and with our tenants we represent about 90 per cent. of the population. We may claim still to be the natural leaders of the masses.

We are deeply concerned at the proposals to take away the special representation given to our order by the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms and also at the proposal to extend the income-tax to agricultural incomes which are now exempt from it on account of the heavy payments that we have to make in land revenue. We trust that these proposals will not be given effect to. We also hope that second chambers may be established in order to secure due consideration for legislative proposals that may affect particular classes adversely and novel legislation generally.

We have taken our place in the constitutional advance of India and are anxious to continue to do so. We are not less keen than others for the uplift and prosperity of our country. But in the present conditions of India we feel that many safeguards are necessary and that the landowners have a historical claim to special treatment.

I am, &c.,

JAMSHED ALI KHAN (Capt. Nawab M.B.E., Member Legislative Council, United Provinces, President U.P. Zemindars' Association).

Alexandra Hotel, Hyde Park-corner.

THE JUSTIFICATION OF A TARIFF

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Free trade was a catchword of the past coupled with the phrase "Your food will cost you more." Originally free trade was advocated by manufacturers chiefly in Lancashire, who had no care for their workers or their conditions of life, and whose one idea was to manufacture cheaply, not on account of foreign competition, as there was none, but to increase their profits; the welfare of agriculture, the staple trade of the country, had no consideration from them; and by constant iteration and propaganda they induced the bulk of the country to accept the statement that "Your food will cost you more" whenever anyone began to suggest that, as circumstances altered, the so-called free trade theory was not altogether satisfactory.

Many people brought up in the latter half of last century accepted the statement as a "revealed truth" on the lines of Scriptural teachings, until, never thinking of the original cause and present conditions, free trade was engraved on their minds just as an epitaph is engraved on a tombstone, sacrosanct and unalterable. To-day the younger generation, not altogether satisfied at the condition of the country, are beginning to wonder whether they cannot improve matters and make a better thing of life than their fathers did.

In the last half-century the mentality and psychology of manufacturers have been slowly altering, due to various causes, inducing a more brotherly feeling for their workers, better remuneration, welfare schemes, and good conditions in workshops, so that a worker's life to-day is vastly better than it was 50 years ago. Good as this is for the country, it cannot be done without increasing cost of labour over that of countries where the status of living is far below that of this country. The extraordinary thing is that since other countries have become manufacturing countries, and our competitors in the markets of the world, including our own markets, our workers, who naturally want their wages protected, cannot see that our system of free imports of goods similar to what they themselves are making is slowly crippling the country; they want to buy foreign goods for less money than they themselves wish to be paid by their employers for the labour they put into practically the same article, which is, of course, an impossible situation.

What is the remedy? Other countries tax the imports of goods they produce themselves, and let in free the goods they do not produce; our old manufacturers, wanting lower wages, induced the politicians to let in free everything in the food line, and as there were no imports of manufactured goods it was free for everything; but as time went on, owing to revenue being wanted, politicians put taxes on those things on which revenue was easiest to collect, and so to-day we are letting in free the things we can produce, and taxing those things we cannot produce in this country, the most ridiculous state of affairs that it is possible to conceive.

We are having dinned into our ears to-day free trade on one side and Empire free trade from another side, one ridiculous and the other absurd, but by constant iteration the latter term may become as evil for the country as the former. Anyone who has had experience of the Empire will know that the Dominions will not allow our manufactured goods which compete with theirs free entry into their countries. Empire preference is quite another cry; it has been partially tried and has proved altogether successful. If carried out consistently a great bulk of our troubles will be cleared away.

To-day the younger people seem to see things clearer than their elders, and they realize more and more that it is not the name of the tax which matters but the amount they have to pay throughout the year. To-day the Revenue officers collect something like £90,000,000 a year in taxes on tobacco, more than £3 a head, man, woman, and child, and our politicians boggle at a small tax on food in order to give our Dominions a preference. If the tobacco duty, and possibly some other duties, were reduced and an equivalent amount raised from imported foodstuffs, competing with our home-grown foods, what difference would it make to the average man's expenditure? A suitable safeguarding duty on all foreign manufactured goods and a tax on foreign foodstuffs, with a preference to the Dominions and Colonies equivalent to the preference they would give us on our manufactured goods, would in one year cut down our unemployed by over 1,000,000, and, by the consequent saving and increased trade and decreased costs, by the end of the second year it would not be a case of unemployment but an unfilled demand for labour.

Yours faithfully,

PERCY ROSLING, M.I.E.E.

Hazelwood, Church-road, Shortlands, Kent.

BONAR LAW COLLEGE AT ASHRIDGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A Sunday paper recently, referring to the Bonar Law College at Ashridge, described it as a white elephant, which was involving the Conservative Party in a serious loss, and as a place where young Tories were "taught to spout." It also declared that the organizers of the College never attracted more than 50 students at a time. Similar comments have appeared elsewhere even in what purport to be Conservative papers.

These facts are so far from the truth that, as chairman of the Ashridge Education Committee, I feel bound to contradict them. Ashridge is not the property of the Conservative Party, nor, since the party is in no way responsible for its support, can it involve the party in loss. The College is recognized as a charitable trust, possesses its own endowment fund, and is governed by trustees under a trust deed, which defines its main object as the training of men and women of all classes and callings in the knowledge, economic and historical, essential to good citizenship.

As an example of this work it may be stated that in January a special three months' course in citizenship is commencing at Ashridge, and that such distinguished academic authorities as the Principal of Hertford College, Oxford, Professor Mowat, and Professor Hearnshaw are supervising the instruction. Its aim is to give to young men and women leaving public and secondary schools a short course of a university standard in economic science, political thought and history, British Imperial development, foreign relationships, and national and local government. The course is receiving the active support of some of the leading headmasters of our public and secondary schools.

To the suggestion that Ashridge is failing to attract students, I can only reply that during the present summer nearly 2,000 students have passed through its doors, and that, as I write, 130 students are in residence at the College, which, since the middle of the summer, has been constantly forced to refuse applicants for lack of accommodation.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BUCHAN.

House of Commons, Oct. 30.

MAINTENANCE GRANTS

"NOTHING FOR NOTHING"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your admirable leading article on "Maintenance Grants" you say:—

There can be no going back upon the principle of providing elementary education free to the individual and of compelling every child in the land to receive it.

May I, in respectful stupefaction, ask "Why?" Free education is no more a necessary "principle" than free feeding. My friends at "The Black Swan" are compelled by law to provide sufficient food and shelter for their children; but they are also compelled to pay for it, if they can. If they can afford to buy beer and tobacco, to bet on horses and go to the pictures, to subscribe weekly to a trade union and to clubs, they can also afford to pay something weekly towards the education of their children. But under the new Bill not only am I to pay for their children's education, but I am to pay them weekly sums for allowing their children to be educated for nothing!

Sir, this is the end. I have four children of my own to educate; and I give notice that I absolutely decline to pay another penny towards the education of other people's. "Something for Nothing" has long been the guiding principle of our laws: it is now to be "Everything for Nothing"; and I commend to the Opposition parties the more healthy slogan "Nothing for Nothing." If they mean what they say about economy, they will eject the Government over the Education Bill, India or no. I cannot see why the Round-Table Conference should hold them back: it is a non-party affair and need not be affected by party fluctuations. It may not be invariably wise to swop horses while crossing a stream; but if a man's horse is letting him down, it is the most sensible thing to do. This Bill will be taken as a test of the sincerity of Parliament in the matter of economy. If Parliament fails it will only remain for the income-tax payer to enforce economy by withholding supplies; and I warn all parties that that grave step is being seriously discussed and planned.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. P. HERBERT.

Hammersmith, W.6.

SOUTH PADDINGTON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have had the opportunity in the last few days at South Paddington of hearing Lord Beaverbrook twice, Admiral Taylor twice, and their speakers many times. In no case did any speaker condescend to come down to detail. Such sentences as "Admiral Taylor knows where he is and Mr. Baldwin doesn't"; "Vote for the man who won't wobble," &c., &c., were sufficient, and we know now that vague statements like these were good enough to win South Paddington.

At question time we got a little nearer to the root of things. Three times I heard the question asked, "Are you going to tax all foreign foodstuffs?" Each time the answer was "Yes." Twice the question was asked "How high are your taxes on foreign foodstuffs going to be?" The answers were "We don't know, we can't tell; it is a matter of detailed negotiation for the Cabinet or an Empire Committee."

There was one more question I never heard asked, and it was this: "Are Crusaders going to tax all foreign foodstuffs regardless of whether this country gets any benefit? Are we to put a tax on some article of foreign food which in actual practice may diminish our trade?" If this is the Crusaders' policy, then there is indeed a deep division between Crusaders and Conservatives, but if, on the other hand, Crusaders only wish to tax foreign foodstuffs when mutual benefit will result for this country and the rest of the Empire, then what in the world are we fighting about?

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

A. M. WILLIAMS.

Werrington Park, Launceston, Cornwall, Nov. 1.

GREECE AND BULGARIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In Sir Edward Boyle's timely and admirable letter published in your issue of Friday there is a reference to what the Bulgarian minority has suffered in Greece since the War which strikes one as rather too one-sided: anyone looking at things from a Hellenic point of view might well be justified in asking, "What about the large Greek minorities that existed formerly in Bulgaria?"

But I do not think Sir Edward would be at all more inclined to stress his point than I should be to stress mine. At the present time what is all-important is to support in everything said and done the effort made to establish better relations among the States in the Near East. Handsome indeed is the tribute paid in your leading article this morning to the characteristically vigorous and courageous part played by M. Venizelos in promoting and assisting that movement with his far-sighted statesmanship.

Yours faithfully,

A. H. CROSFIELD.

41, West-hill, Highgate, N., Nov. 3.

TELEGRAMS ON SUNDAY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I took two telegrams to the S.W. district Post Office in Howick-place at 6.30 p.m. to-day. I was told that they would not be delivered till Monday morning, but was asked to pay 6d. extra on each because to-day is Sunday. I said that I should be satisfied if they were dispatched on Monday morning, but was told that in that case I must take them away and bring them back on Monday, or if I left them there I must pay the extra 6d. I suggested that if I stamped the telegrams and placed them in the letter-box they would be dispatched on Monday morning. I was told that if I posted them at the district Post Office the box might be cleared before midnight, in which case they might not be dispatched for want of the extra 6d. I had therefore to find a more distant letter-box, where the clearance was not before midnight, so that the postman could bring them back at a later hour to the district Post Office.

And yet some wonder why our telegraph service does not pay! Others fondly imagine that the State could profitably run manufactures and commerce on such lines!

Yours faithfully,

GEOFFREY PETO.

15, Great College-street, Westminster, S.W., Nov. 2.

ORIGIN OF WINDMILLS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Vowles is misleading in citing Bennett and Elton to support his theory that the vertical spindle water-mill was unknown in Greco-Norman times. They state that "there is at hand abundant means not only of proving its existence as above, but of judging from other sources its form and construction." I agree with Mr. Vowles as to the "diffusion of invention," and, granting Bennett and Elton to be correct, the development of the Eastern windmill from this water-mill seems obvious. Mr. Vowles does not give his reference to the fifteenth-century "suggestion" for a horizontal windmill, but I suspect that there is no proof that it ever got further than the design on paper. This reference, in any case, is more than two centuries later than the earliest mention of a windmill in England and nearly two centuries later than the earliest illustration of an ordinary post mill.

I fail to see how Mr. Hopkins can imagine that Captain Hooper's mills of the late eighteenth century, of which I am well aware, can have anything to do with the origin of windmills. An intimate knowledge of the mechanical and constructional details of Dutch, French, and Spanish mills leads me to agree with Mr. Vowles that the European windmill spread southwards through France into Spain, the jib sail being a sea coast variation.

Yours faithfully,

REX WAILES.

382-388, Euston-road, N.W.1, Oct. 31.

Points from Letters

FLANDERS POPPIES

In addition to commending the suggestion of Mrs. Patrick that Flanders Poppies should be placed upon the altars or Communion tables of all places of worship on Remembrance Sunday and Armistice Day, I would urge that there should also be in every churchyard or similar enclosure a Garden of Remembrance during Armistice-tide. Such a garden is simply arranged and greatly increases the sale of poppies. In this village, where the War Memorial is inside the church, such a garden was formed outside the west end of the church by the erection of low trellis-work. In the garden was placed a simple wooden cross. Poppies were on sale after the services in the church, and these and many others were placed in the garden. After dark the garden was flooded with light from an acetylene lamp. Where there is a War Memorial in the churchyard the Garden of Remembrance will most fittingly be at the foot of that memorial.—The Rev. A. F. Dauncey, vice-president, Rous Lench and District Branch of the British Legion, Rous Lench Rectory, Evesham.

NEW ZEALAND BUTTER

When visiting the "Ideal Home" Exhibition I mentioned at the New Zealand stall that I was only giving 1s. 3d. per lb. for New Zealand butter. On being told that at such a low price it was almost certainly "blended" butter, I asked for and obtained the names of grocers in this district who sold "guaranteed" New Zealand butter, which I have got for 1s. 6d. per lb. (lately reduced to 1s. 5d.). Anyone applying to the New Zealand Government Offices in the Strand can be supplied with names of grocers in their district who supply it.—Miss S. A. M. Sharpe, 62, The Grove, Ealing, W.

BRITISH COMPANIES IN CANADA

Several men who have recently returned from Canada have told me that representatives of American manufacturing companies are already exploring Toronto and other industrial centres for suitable factory sites in anticipation of the impending revision of the Canadian tariff rates. It would be well for British manufacturers who are contemplating the need for taking similar action not to delay their plans until after the American businesses have been established and the prices of sites on the railways are considerably higher than they are at present.—Mr. J. M. Stevenson, Drake Cliffe, Guildford, Surrey.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

With the concurrence of the School for the Blind, Swiss Cottage, I am organizing a big Children's Christmas Fayre at the Town Hall, Hampstead, on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 16 and 17. I want all the Hampstead schools to cooperate, and make the Fayre their Christmas gift to their less fortunate contemporaries. We hope to raise at least £1,000 towards the £50,000 needed by the School for the Blind for new buildings and equipment, and schools are being asked to make themselves responsible for special stalls, or for entertainments and side-shows. We hope to round off the first day with a children's fancy dress dance, and the second with a big Christmas party, with, possibly, a mumming play. I am anxious not to encroach upon school time-tables, and I shall be grateful for offers of help, suggestions, and assistance of any kind from parents and others. I need hardly say that we do not wish to exclude sympathizers outside the district. Letters or inquiries may be addressed to me at 29b, Belsize-crescent, Hampstead, N.W.3, or to the School for the Blind, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.—Mr. A. Carter, Hon. Secretary.

MISSING COOK RELICS

If Mr. G. E. Manwaring has not already discovered the whereabouts of the missing Cook Relics, it might be worth his while to inquire at the place which is known as "The Museum" at Whitby, which certainly possesses articles which belonged to, or are associated with, the explorer.—Bertha Swift, Sunnybank, Clifton, York.

CHANGING ECONOMICS

"True economic principles," writes Mr. C. G. Stergios, "are immutable." Then in the next sentence he goes on to admit that the data available for the formulation of such principles are quite inadequate. This being so, I suggest that we should do well not to waste time and effort in searching after principles that are true for all time and in every place—principles which, whether they exist or no, are certainly elusive; but rather should concentrate on the data available, and endeavour to discover the best course to adopt in the present circumstances. So many people, apparently, still look on "economic laws" as being laws in the parliamentary sense; they cannot be brought to see that they are simply statements of economic tendencies, deduced from observed facts, and remaining valid only so long as the facts on which they are based remain unchanged. Thus, for instance, free trade was very probably the best policy to adopt in 1846. It may still be the best policy to-day; but if so it is not because Adam Smith championed it in 1776 or because Cobden and Bright proved it "true" 70 years later. We live in 1930, and the new age demands fresh thinking and, quite possibly, fresh measures.—Mr. E. Royston Pike, 3, Milton-road, Mitcham, Surrey.

MAKING NIGHTMARES PAY

"Septuagenarian's" memory is good, for J. F. Sullivan's comic drawings appeared in *Fun* more than half a century ago. The one alluded to is called "The Nightmare-catcher" and the hero does not lie down in his bed, but puts a night-capped bolster there for the nightmare to sit on. This, with a number of other drawings, was republished in book form and entitled "The British Working Man." Some of the numbers are very funny indeed, but some would not be tolerated now. They all make a rather horrible grotesque effect.—Mrs. H. M. Swanwick, Kew.

THE YOUNGEST CORONER

In your account of Sir Walter Schroder's resignation there is a slight inaccuracy in the statement that at the age of 30 he was the youngest coroner living in 1894. The late Dr. George Deeath, coroner for North Bucks, with whom I had the pleasure of working as assistant in that year, was then only 32, he having succeeded his father in the office (by election, I believe) at the age of 24. He was only 39 at the time of his widely-regretted death. He was the youngest coroner before whom I have given evidence: the oldest was 87.—Mr. R. L. Wason, 1, South-side, Clevedon.

INDIA AND AUTOCRACY

I have received recently a letter about India from a relation, the wife of an Indian Civil servant, who, having spent many years in India, knows India through and through. The following is a quotation from it:—"The 14 years old bride rule has now been in force in Kashmir for two years. The Maharajah, an autocrat, got it passed without half the commotion which accompanied the same measure in India. These Orientals are made for despotic rule. Democracy goes to their heads; they are not ready for it by aeons of evolution. They respect and love a benevolent despot." That passage, so it seems to me, is of considerable significance at the present time.—The Rev. K. A. Knight Hallowes, Pampisford Vicarage, Cambridge.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA

A correspondent in Los Angeles sends me an extract from a speech by Sir John Adams at a dinner on October 13 to Dr. Bertrand Stevens, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Los Angeles, on his return from the Lambeth Conference. Explaining the attitude of Great Britain and America, Sir John said:—"They resemble man and wife who are really fond of each other but at times have differences of opinion; or a pair of scissor blades, which, united at the base, cut against each other. But God help anything that comes between them." My correspondent adds that there were 500 clergy and laymen at the dinner representing the best in Los Angeles.—Mr. R. N. C. Lyne, Cotton West, Blue Anchor Bay, Somerset.

PICKPOCKETS' METHODS

Instead of the pins, safety or otherwise, suggested by your correspondents as safeguards against the ubiquitous pickpocket, I propose the more efficacious "zip" fastener. This can be adjusted to any pocket. I speak feelingly, having been relieved of my note book and nearly £12 by three light-fingered gentlemen, who pressed round me as I was helping my sister to climb into a Belgian train recently. Since then I have had "zip" fasteners put to the inner pockets of my coat. Furthermore I have learnt the wisdom of not entrusting all my eggs to one basket.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Newell, Pensione Saccaro, Siena, Italy.

MISPLACED ALMS

May I suggest a method of dealing with the mendicant? On a request for charity hand the applicant a letter addressed to the secretary of the Charity Organization Society, in which you request him to be so good as to inquire into the case of the bearer, and, if he is deserving of relief, to afford it, at the writer's expense (up to a sum named), which the writer of the letter undertakes to repay to the organization. I have given many letters to such associations, not one of which has ever been presented! Where there is no such district charitable association, recourse should be made to the local inspector of police, who will tell you if the applicant is deserving of assistance.—Mr. Osmond Beeby, Carminowe, Ryde.

Clammy macs and wet umbrellas—what a prospect. But you can escape it this year—take ship for the isle-studded waters of the Mediterranean, where in day-long sunshine you enjoy the lazy leisure of cruising by White Star.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS CRUISE BY S.S. LAURENTIC (18,724 TONS)

The largest Christmas Cruising Steamer from Great Britain

DECEMBER 20, From Liverpool, to Atlantic Isles, Spain and Portugal, spending Xmas Day at LAS PALMAS.

S.S. CALGARIC (16,063 TONS)

JAN. 31. From Southampton to the Mediterranean, Spain and Portugal.

FEB. 21. From Southampton to Atlantic Isles, North Africa and Spain.

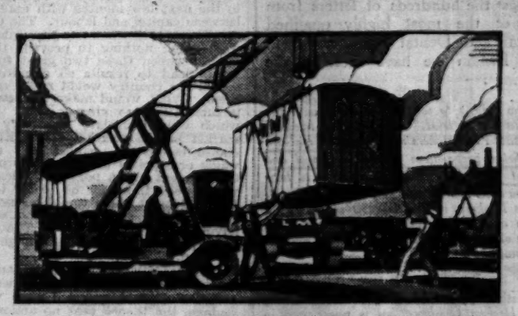
EACH CRUISE 17 DAYS, FROM—£36

Special Easter Cruise by S.S. CALGARIC to the Mediterranean, Spain & Portugal from Southampton April 1, 1931 14 days from £30

WHITE STAR

Full particulars from White Star Offices or Local Agents.

Service Advertising



THE "SUIT-CASE" OF COMMERCE!

The L M S bring to your Despatch Department a container (which in other words is a railway wagon without wheels). You put your goods into it—it is taken to the station, where it is craned on to a rail truck and conveyed to the part of the country required. It is then craned back to a road vehicle and delivered to your customer's Receiving Department.

You can lock covered containers and post key to your customer.

By using this method you save time in packing, you save expenditure in packing materials, you eliminate risk of pilferage during transit and moreover you reduce breakage to its lowest point.

ASK THE LOCAL L M S AGENT FOR PARTICULARS

L M S ROAD RAIL CONTAINERS

LONDON MIDLAND & SCOTTISH RAILWAY

CHIEF GOODS MANAGER (DEPT. B.), EUSTON STATION, N.W.1

QUALITY TELLS YOU TO SMOKE WILLS'S 'GOLD FLAKE'

The Value is in the Cigarettes

B.W. 626

EMPIRE ECONOMIC UNITY

PLEA BY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

ECONOMIES OF MASS PRODUCTION

Representatives of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire were received informally by members of the delegations attending the Imperial Conference at the Board of Trade yesterday for the purpose of elaborating the resolutions on intra-Imperial trade passed by the twelfth congress opened by the Prince of Wales at Guildhall last May.

It will be remembered that the resolution asking the Imperial Conference to receive a deputation was moved by the President of the Association of South African Chambers, seconded by the Associated New Zealand Chambers, and supported by the representatives of Canada and the United Kingdom. The representatives, who were introduced by the President, Lord Iveagh, were:—

Sir Arthur Shirley Benn (chairman of the Council), Lord Elibank (deputy chairman), Sir John Sandeman Allen (treasurer), Sir Edward Davson (vice-president) and representing the Chambers of Commerce in the Crown Colonies); Sir Stanley Machin (vice-president) (appointed by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce), Mr. H. Bell-Irving (appointed by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce), Mr. A. Allan Elder and Mr. A. K. Mackintosh (Associated Chambers of Commerce of Australia), Sir Alfred Bankart and Mr. Sydney Jacobs (New Zealand Associated Chambers of Commerce), Mr. Harold E. Mosential (Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa), Mr. W. C. Job (Newfoundland Board of Trade), Mr. George N. Jacob (Association of Chambers of Commerce of the Irish Free State), and Mr. Thomas McMorran (Associated Chambers of Commerce of India).

LORD IVEAGH referred to the invitation which the Council of the Federation had extended to the Association of Chambers of Commerce of each of the Dominions and India to appoint at its annual convention a vice-president of the Federation. Some of the Associations, he said, had not yet held their annual conventions, but in the case of Canada, Newfoundland, and the Irish Free State Mr. W. M. Birks, Mr. George R. Williams, and Mr. G. N. Jacob, respectively, had been elected vice-presidents.

SIR ARTHUR SHIRLEY BENN then submitted the proposals of the Federation; he said the availability of large markets must necessarily affect cost of production under modern economic conditions. Without such a market, mass production was impracticable. In the important and ever-growing range of commodities which could be mass-produced, the small economic unit could not hope to survive in competition with the large. The business men of the Empire refused to believe that so urgent and so pressing a problem, which in the case of the 28 heterogeneous independent nations of Europe had already reached the stage of serious consideration, was incapable of solution by the eight Governments owing allegiance to the King-Emperor. They were satisfied that no one of the 54 units comprising the British Empire could, pursuing its own individualistic way as a relatively small economic unit, achieve its highest destiny. They were equally satisfied that, with a concerted scheme of mutual help, the British Empire could be made by far the greatest economic force in the world.

Congress had not been blind to the practical difficulties to be surmounted, but although they had been allowed to loom very large on the political horizon, they were, from a business point of view, susceptible of adjustment by negotiators willing and determined to reach a settlement.

FUNDAMENTAL FACTS

The fundamental facts of the situation were:—

(i.) That Great Britain was by far the largest market in the world for imported foodstuffs and raw materials, taking annually foodstuffs and raw materials of agricultural and pastoral origin to the value of £725,000,000; it absorbed 90 per cent. of the world's exports in mutton and lamb, over 80 per cent. in bacon and ham, about 70 per cent. in butter, and 60 per cent. in cheese. In spite of the fact that Great Britain took more than one-half the exported foodstuffs of each Dominion, and in the case of New Zealand and the Irish Free State took as much as four-fifths, it still only obtained one-third of its supplies from Empire countries.

(ii.) That of the manufactured goods imported by the Dominions each year, only about 36 per cent. were taken from the United Kingdom, and that approximately 45 per cent. only of the total export trade (£729,554,967 in 1929) of the United Kingdom was with the British Empire.

(iii.) That of the manufactured goods imported by the United Kingdom each year (to the value of £334,382,078 in 1929) only about 10 per cent. came from Empire countries. In 1928 the value of manufactured goods from Empire sources was £34,533,224.

The Federation recognized that, among so huge a mass of commodities, both in the raw state and manufactured, at present obtained by the countries of the Empire from foreign sources, there must be a certain proportion which could not be replaced immediately by Empire goods, but it was convinced that there remained a very high proportion where the substitution of Empire goods could be brought about by negotiation.

ULTIMATE GOAL

The ultimate goal to which Congress had looked was the economic unification of the Empire, but it realized that there were both valuable nascent industries in the Dominions which would not survive the removal of protective duties, and also that, even in the case of established industries, the money levels of wages in the various countries of the Empire were so different that the sudden removal of tariffs would precipitate an economic crisis not to be contemplated.

The unrestricted competition which, in the last century, acted as a selective agency had been superseded everywhere except in the United Kingdom by State action in the form of tariffs and prohibitions, so that the State now determined what goods it should import and which should be manufactured within its own borders. Unless, therefore, close cooperation for the common good took the place of parochial short-sightedness, the British Empire might find itself consisting of 54 isolated economic units, each unable, through lack of markets, to develop those industries for which it was peculiarly suited, but possessing instead a multitude of uneconomic and inefficient undertakings.

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC STAFF

It was clear that if effective cooperation was to take the place of unscientific action based upon what was supposed, in the short view, to be in the local interest, an Imperial General Economic Staff would have to be set up. The Federation, however, considered it essential, in view of the fact that no plan of development could have the least prospect of success if it were liable to dislocation at every change of Government in any part of the Empire, that the question should be lifted outside the scope of party politics, and that the main features of any plan drafted by such an Imperial General Economic Staff, when once approved by the constituent nations, should by agreement be made unalterable for a reasonable period, except with the consent of a majority of the contracting parties.

The Federation was in hearty agreement with those organizations which had pointed out that better machinery existed in connexion with the Economic Section of the League of Nations for discussing economic problems with foreign countries than was the case between the sister nations of the Empire, but it would regret it if the analogy of the Economic Committee of the League were too closely followed in establishing machinery for the Empire. It felt that the proposed Imperial General Economic Staff would have to be in much more intimate touch with the various Empire Governments than was the Economic Committee of the League with the Governments of nations belonging to the League.

The Federation would like to see an agreement reached between the eight Governments that no economic action likely to affect the rest would be taken without the General Economic Staff first being consulted.

The Federation was convinced that the mere setting up of a central economic body, without his Majesty's Governments at the same time entering into definite undertakings to seek its advice before taking action, could lead to nothing but disappointment and disillusionment, and would merely result in the addition of a further ineffective bureau. It was, therefore, upon the need for agreements between his Majesty's Governments, assembled in the present Conference, as to the use which they would make of such a bureau, rather than upon the constitution of the bureau itself, that the Federation wished to lay emphasis.

While it was recognized that it would be for the proposed Imperial General Economic Staff to study in detail which primary and secondary industries, in particular parts of the Empire, should, in the general interest, receive special encouragement from the rest, and how this could best be done in each case, the Federation had reached certain conclusions which Sir Arthur elaborated.

IMPORT BOARDS CONDEMNED

It would have been seen that Congress had reiterated its conviction that a wide extension of the system of Imperial preferences would be the most effective means of bringing about a greater measure of Imperial economic cohesion. The methods of import boards and licences appeared to the Federation to have certain very great disadvantages, not present in the case of Customs duties, without any compensating advantages. The Federation was in entire agreement with the objections to bulk purchases and licences set out in the general report of the Research Committee of the Empire Economic Union.

The Federation did not view the quota system with any special favour, but it was possible that, on investigation, it might be found advisable to adopt the method in the case of those goods to which it could be applied, if other schemes to attain the same object could not be agreed upon.

CARTELS

Continental practice had shown the immense advantages accruing to the industries of several nations participating in a cartel arrangement. Wasteful competition was thereby eliminated, and a market of economic size assured for those commodities which each national industry participating in the arrangement was best suited to produce. While Congress realized that such agreements must be the outcome of discussions between those engaged in the same industry in the different parts of the Empire, there was no doubt that an Imperial General Economic Staff would be in a position to indicate those industries in which discussions might profitably be initiated. The Federation hoped that it might be possible for the Imperial Conference to make a declaration that they would sympathetically consider representations which might be made to them to facilitate the working of agreements when reached between industrialists, as this would act as an incentive to the inauguration of discussions.

Congress had felt that the work of an Imperial General Economic Staff would be facilitated if a greater measure of uniformity could be introduced into the trade statistics of the various Governments. At present they were made up to cover different periods, and commodities which were classified in the statistics of one part of the Empire were not in others. The trade descriptions used also varied.

There were three main groups of standards in use in the world at the present time—the British, the United States, and the Continental. More particularly in the engineering and allied trades, the source of supply was largely governed by the common use of one or other of those systems in the country of purchase. It was, therefore, of first class importance, if the Empire was ever to present a united economic front to the world, that the Commonwealth of British Nations should agree upon a system of standards suited to their needs.

AIR COMMUNICATIONS

The cohesion of the Empire depended upon its continued pre-eminence in world transport, and, if aviation was in the future to be one of the principal forms of transport, it was essential that the Empire should not lag behind in the race for air supremacy. Congress expressed the hope that, with the financial cooperation of all the Governments, the two main Empire routes—that from the United Kingdom to Australia and New Zealand *via* India and that from the United Kingdom to the Cape *via* Cairo—would be rapidly completed and feeder services established.

Convinced as the Federation was that air services could most rapidly be made self-supporting by contracts for the conveyance of mails—to which the carrying of passengers and freight must for the time being remain subsidiary—it viewed with alarm the apparent intention of each administration to make an additional charge for postal matter passing over its section of the route. The postal systems of the world had been built up on flat-rate charges, regardless of distance, and it would be deplorable if prohibitive air mail charges were allowed to retard the development of a facility of such great potential value to the Empire. Congress also emphasized the desirability of aerial surveys being made of the unmapped portions of the Empire, as a necessary preliminary to their development.

EMPIRE FILMS

Congress had been impressed by the immense influence exerted by the cinematograph upon the social, political, and economic ideals of nations, and had requested the Council of the Federation to take all possible steps to foster the growth of a film industry calculated to promote British Empire interests.

It was the business of the Federation to consider all questions in their economic aspect, and, regarded from this angle, the cinematograph was one of the most subtle and, therefore, the most effective methods of advertising the goods of the nation in which it was produced; and, unlike any other form of advertising, it was paid for not by those whose goods were advertised, but by the audience before whom those advertisements were displayed. It followed that a flourishing export trade in cinema films was one of the greatest commercial assets a nation could possess. The United States, with the start given her by the War, had attained an almost undisputed monopoly of this important propagandist machine. In the cinemas of the world, the gospel of American superiority in every human activity was preached, and the audiences familiarized with American products.

A Quota Act had been passed in 1927 by the United Kingdom Government and similar legislation had been adopted in New Zealand. Were the other Governments of the Empire to pass such legislation, an immense impetus would be given to the industry at a time when the introduction of talking films had in some measure reduced the start given to the United States. Such a policy, by increasing the assured market for British Empire films, would encourage a much-needed influx of capital into the industry.

BRITISH TRADE FIGURES

INCREASE IN EXPORTS OF SAFEGUARDED GOODS

Contrasting British trade figures from January to September, 1930, with those for 1924, the Empire Industries Association, in its latest news bulletin, states that the loss in employing power represented by the substantially higher imports and the heavy decline in exports, is equal to that of 500,000 workpeople.

The following figures of total imports and exports are quoted:—

Period Jan. to Sept.	Total Imports	Exports of U.K. Goods	Re-exports
	Million £	Million £	Million £
1930 as declared ..	785.2	441.1	67.7
1930 at 1924 average level ..	997.9	544.4	83.7
1924 as declared ..	909.3	593.1	102.8

A comparison is then given of exports of British manufactures with retained imports of manufactures:—

—	Jan.-Sept., 1924	Jan.-Sept., 1930 on basis of 1924 average prices
	Million £	Million £
Exports of British manufactures ..	460.5	418.7
Retained imports of manufactures	196.0	272.9
Favourable balance ..	264.5	145.8

Arguing that the loss of £118.7 millions in the nation's power to purchase foodstuffs and raw materials is equivalent to a loss of employment for 500,000 workers, the Association contends that the position would have been worse but for the heavy decreases in imports of safeguarded goods and the increases in their exports.

"The volume of iron and steel imports," says the Association, "has increased by 39.1 per cent., while exports have fallen by 10 per cent. Imports of cotton goods are 94.3 per cent. up and exports 31.2 per cent. down. Woollen imports are 28.3 per cent. up, and exports 41.2 per cent. down.

"On the other hand, safeguarded manufactures of silk imports are 17.9 per cent. down and exports 6.2 per cent. up. Vehicle imports, consisting mainly of motors and parts, are 34.9 per cent. down, while exports, consisting to a substantial extent of motors and parts, are 100.4 per cent. up. Once again we have a mass of official statistics showing the value of the existing safeguarding duties as well as the vital need for their wide extension."

"GANGSTERS AT THE PLAY"

Failing their advertised speaker, the Leyton Literary Club last Saturday determined to resort to the previously decided arrangement in such an event, of discussing the fourth leading article of *The Times*. "King of the Kings of Ethiopia," the subject of the fourth article, was, however, considered of less interest than the fifth, "Gangsters at the Play," which with the article on "Gangsters: The 'Big Shots' of Chicago" was read by one of the members and discussed for over two hours.

Leyton Literary Club has been in existence for over 50 years and meets every Saturday evening during the winter months for the discussion of literary topics.

THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

UNION PLEA FOR INQUIRY REJECTED

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

Last March the executive committees of the unions in the engineering industry decided to ask the Government to order an inquiry into the condition of that industry on the lines of the inquiries into the iron and steel and the cotton industries. The Government has rejected the suggestion for reasons that have been given in a reply which will be considered by a joint meeting of the executive committees on Thursday. Not only so, but the Government, through the Ministry of Labour, has suggested to the unions the adoption of a course which the engineering employers themselves have suggested—that of joint inquiry.

A deputation from the unions waited on the Prime Minister, the President of the Board of Trade, and the Minister of Labour four months ago, and besides making request for an inquiry, drew attention to an argument used by Sir Allan Smith during the wage negotiations of last autumn. Sir Allan Smith had pointed out that an expenditure of £300,000,000 or £400,000,000 a year on social services enhanced the value of real wages, and that "you cannot have it both ways; and if from the State . . . you are getting an enhancement of wages which, when all is said and done, has got to be made by industry, then you cannot expect to have a direct pull on industry if industry is not in a position to pay." The employers at that time suggested a joint inquiry into working conditions and costs of manufacture in foreign countries. The objection of the unions to the proposal was that it would not provide them with the information they desired as to methods of organization and management in British engineering works. In fact the unions asked for a Government inquiry in the hope of securing means for prosecuting their wage application more successfully.

The Minister of Labour's letter recalls the reasons advanced by the deputation for a Government inquiry, among them being dissatisfaction with the working of the negotiating machinery, and a desire for fuller information as to the circumstances of the various sections of the industry. An inquiry into such a great and widespread industry as engineering would take, the Minister says, a very long time, and in the meantime the operation of the ordinary negotiating machinery would be affected. Moreover, the inquiries into the iron and steel and the cotton industries were of a different character from that which the engineering unions had proposed, inasmuch as those inquiries did not arise out of wage negotiations, but were intended to throw light from a somewhat different angle on the economic difficulties of the industries. In the case of the engineering industry—which includes a large number of really distinct industries—not one, but a number of inquiries would be required.

Having stated these general objections to granting the unions' request, the Minister adds, as the Government's considered view, that problems affecting working conditions should, if possible, be settled by employers' and workers' organizations by joint examination and discussion. In the present case, the desirable course was that the employers' federation and the unions should investigate the circumstances and problems of the industry, and, if practicable, such an investigation would be assisted by the appointment of a joint committee for the purpose. If this course were adopted, and the parties desired information not otherwise available to them, the Government would be prepared to place the resources of the various Departments at their disposal.

It was, of course, unnecessary for the Government to reply in this letter to the argument used by Sir Allan Smith as to the effect upon wages of large expenditure on social services.

PROPOSED MAIDENHEAD BY-PASS

COMPARISON WITH OTHER SCHEMES

The publication in *The Times* recently of a suggested design for a steel bridge over the Thames at Maidenhead, forming part of the proposed by-pass road, has revived interest in the scheme. The road will be 4.5 miles long, and it is stated that it will start from Maidenhead Thicket on the Bath Road, pass just south of Thicket Row, cross the Great Western Railway to a point over the Thames, south of the existing railway bridge, and rejoin the Bath Road opposite Taplow Station. About one mile of the road will be in Buckinghamshire and the remainder in the area of the Berkshire County Council. There has been some criticism of the scheme and it has been suggested that a better route might have been taken.

On inquiries being made yesterday it was officially stated that the proposed route had been selected by the Ministry of Transport after being compared with other suggested routes, and that it had been accepted by the Berkshire and the Buckinghamshire County Councils. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at £210,000, towards which the Ministry of Transport has intimated its willingness to make a grant of 80 per cent. Before work can be begun a decision has to be reached with regard to the contributions towards the cost by the two county councils, and it is understood that this subject will soon be discussed by the Ministry of Transport.

HEAD POSTMASTERS' SALARIES

ALL-ROUND INCREASE

(FROM OUR CIVIL SERVICE CORRESPONDENT)

As a result of negotiations between the Postmaster-General and the Association of Head Postmasters the following changes in the method of remuneration of head postmasters have been agreed upon:—

1.—The minimum salary to be raised to £240 (basic).

2.—An all-round increase of £10 per annum (basic) to be granted by adjusting the normal salary table, subject to a maximum normal salary of £800.

3.—The revised table of salaries to apply to all future vacancies.

4.—The present system of triennial revisions of salary to be superseded by a scheme of biennial increments as follows:—

Salaries	Increments
Below £300 ..	3 of £10
£300-£595 ..	3 of £15
£600 and above	2 of £20
	Subject to a maximum of £820.

The option is given to existing head postmasters who accepted the 1925 salary scheme and who were appointed to their present offices before April 1, 1930, to retain that scheme while at their present offices, with an increase of £10 basic as from April 1, 1930. Those who elect to remain under the 1925 scheme will be entitled to benefit by the existing arrangements for triennial revisions of salary.

From The Times of 1830

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1830. Price 7d.

We have not room for more than a brief expression of our abhorrence of the unjust and cruel spirit which the mob are continually displaying against the New Police. It behoves all honest men to discourage this malignant feeling by all means in their power. The system may have defects: let them be fairly stated and examined . . . but in the name of common sense and common humanity we call upon Englishmen to abstain from outrageous violence against their fellow-countrymen, who are merely acting in the faithful discharge of the duties imposed on them.

* * * *

We regret to state that the strong feeling which exists towards the New Police caused a serious disturbance at the West End of the town, which, it is apprehended, will terminate in the death of several individuals. When the King and the Members of the Royal Family returned from the House of Lords, after the opening of Parliament, loud shouts were raised of "Down with the New Police!" "No martial law!" . . . The mob threw stones at the policemen; and when they could find no more stones, they took the dirt from the new pavement and threw it at them, for the purpose of blinding them, as a great quantity of lime was mixed with the dirt.

* * * *

3 per Cent. Cons. 82¼ to ½.

The Southern Command Horse Show will be held at Tidworth Park on Monday and Tuesday, May 18 and 19, 1931; entries close on April 25. The Tidworth Tattoo will be held from Tuesday to Saturday, August 4 to 8.

OFFICERS FOR THE NAVY

THE NEW ADMIRALTY INQUIRY

(FROM OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENT)

The appointment, announced in *The Times* yesterday, of an Admiralty Committee to consider the question of the recruitment of officers for the Royal Navy indicates a reopening of the subject which was first brought into prominence by the late Lord Fisher. His conviction was that any boy with the requisite ability and coming up to the necessary standard should have an opportunity of entry as a cadet. To this end he would have made the cost of naval education a charge on the State, as it is already in part, and would have provided scholarships whereby a boy from an elementary or secondary school might go to Osborne and Dartmouth, irrespective of the financial position of his parents.

It was not merely a desire to obtain for the Navy a number of picked candidates from the poorer classes which was at the back of this suggested reform. The duration and cost of a naval education, owing to the progress of science in the Fleet, had much increased, and this fact had operated to shut out a number of entries from those classes which for generations had supplied cadets of a right sort. Officers who had entered when the training was a two-year course in the Britannia found themselves unable to put their boys into the Service when a four-year college course was substituted and when it was calculated that not less than a thousand pounds was needed to be spent on a boy for the Navy up to the time when he became a lieutenant. The objection to the proposed free education scheme was financial and not lack of sympathy in principle. Post-War conditions have, if anything, retarded its chances of adoption. The Geddes Committee of 1922, for example, doubled the fees at Dartmouth College. The Admiralty have the power of admitting a certain number at reduced rates, a proportion of them being the sons of officers of the Services. But the general position is that lack of means may, and does, keep out certain aspirants who might otherwise become useful officers. Furthermore, there has always been a strong feeling among educationists and some naval officers that the present age of entry into Dartmouth is too low.

NEED FOR REVIEW

So important a subject as the recruitment of officers should naturally be reviewed from time to time in the light of experience, and no surprise was felt when in March last, during the debate on the Navy Estimates, Mr. Alexander, the First Lord, after referring to the consideration which had been given to lower-deck promotions, said that he intended "to extend the inquiry to cover the whole question of the entry of cadets and officers."

There are three main channels for the supply of naval officers at the present time. The first is *via* Dartmouth College, where a four-year course is provided from the age of 13½ upwards. Entries take place three times a year, and the fees are £150 per annum. Dartmouth was built to accommodate 600 cadets, and the average number now there is 500, and is decreasing. During the present year about 106 have been admitted, as compared with 130, 148, and 151 in the three preceding years. The second mode of entry is by a Civil Service examination at about the age of 18, held twice a year. This special entry, as it is called, was started in 1913, when it was necessary to supplement the supply of junior officers, and has worked very well in practice. The cadets have an intensive course of one year in H.M.S. Erebus at Devonport, and reports show that with their broader outlook on life they make very suitable officers. The vacancies offered are much fewer than *via* Dartmouth. For the examination to be held this month, only six executive and 10 engineering cadetships are offered, or at the rate of 32 per annum, less than one-fourth of those at Dartmouth. A very few cadets from the nautical schools, the Conway, Worcester, and Pangbourne College, are accepted and join up with the special entries in the Erebus. It has often been advocated that the Navy might rely entirely on the entry from public schools at the age of 18. The Duke of Montrose put forward this view in a discussion he initiated in the House of Lords in May, 1927, but Lord Stanhope, for the Admiralty, replied that the main objection was that it was more than doubtful whether they would be able to get sufficient numbers if they relied only on one system.

The third avenue of entry to commissioned rank, from the lower deck, has two main forms; one the early selection of petty officers and men to qualify as mate or mate (E) and later as lieutenant; the other by the promotion of warrant officers in later years as a reward for meritorious service. The former has not yet established *bona-fide* promotion to the quarter deck because the candidates have either been too old to be able to reach the higher ranks, or have not had that specialist training which is in increasing demand as a qualification for advancement beyond lieutenant-commander. This branch of the subject, however, is under investigation by another committee, composed of Vice-Admiral Frank Larken, Commanding the Reserve Fleet; Sir Charles Walker, Deputy Secretary of the Admiralty; Engineer Rear-Admiral H. L. Parry, of the Second Sea Lord's Office; Captain A. T. B. Curteis; and Commander J. Figgins, of whom the last-named is the senior ex-mate on the active list. They are "to review the working of the system by which warrant officers, petty officers and ratings may qualify for promotion to the rank of lieutenant and above through the rate of mate, and to report whether any changes are desirable." It will be noted that this committee is strictly a Service one, as is fitting, but it may be hoped it will examine in the course of its survey the much greater opportunities open to men from the ranks in the Army and Royal Air Force.

ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES SAUNDERS

ABBEY TOMB INSCRIBED AFTER 150 YEARS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

One hundred and fifty years after his burial in Westminster Abbey an inscription has been placed on the tomb of Admiral Sir Charles Saunders, Wolfe's Admiral. The initiative in repairing this strange omission was Canadian, and to-day Mr. Bennett, the Canadian Prime Minister, will take part in the service in the Abbey and lay a wreath on the grave, no longer unidentified. The neglect of a century and a half of "this almost forgotten officer"—to whose qualities, character, and achievement authorities like Mahan and Corbett bear generous witness—is hard to explain except on the ground that he died at the very beginning of the American troubles, when Church and State were preoccupied by the crisis.

The date of Saunders's birth, probably about 1713, is still uncertain. Until recently even his parentage and birthplace were not known. But correspondence in *The Times* last August seems to make it clear that he was a son of Captain Ambrose Saunders, of Woodhall, near Manchester. He went to sea under his father in 1727—the year of Wolfe's birth. He must speedily have made his mark, for 13 years later he was among the chosen band of lieutenants with whom Anson embarked on his voyage round the world. He was one of Anson's men when Anson was the dominating force at the Admiralty. It was Anson who selected him to command the fleet which carried Wolfe's little army up the St. Lawrence. Success could only have come to Wolfe as the result of the perfect cooperation of Army and Navy.

In at least one great sea fight under Hawke, Saunders showed that he had all the qualities of the British sea-dog. Horace Walpole said "He loved no dish like a French ship." The records do not suggest that his appetite was unduly satiated. On his way home from his arduous three months in the St. Lawrence he heard that Hawke was out after Conflans. He immediately turned south on the off-chance that he might be of service. Hardwicke said he thought Saunders's voluntary action was the greatest he ever heard of. Conflans's fleet was a series of wrecks at Quiberon before he arrived, but the tribute was none the less merited. Saunders was destined not to fight a big fleet action; his own incomparable efficiency cheated him of that title to glory. For more than two years at the end of the Seven Years' War he was in command in the Mediterranean, and prevented the French in the Atlantic and Mediterranean from joining forces.

His mastery in that Imperial game of chess meant as much as a fleet action won, and was infinitely less costly. Naval men recognized the superb achievement, but it made no appeal to the popular imagination. For a short time in 1766, as Chatham's colleague, he held Anson's old office, but during his last nine years he was mainly concerned with the Navy as the vigorous critic in Parliament of unpreparedness to meet the enemies who only waited their opportunity to fall upon England. He was strongly opposed to the policy which drove the American colonies to revolt. He died on December 7, 1775.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

LESSON OF SOCIALIST REVERSE

Fuller returns of the results of the municipal elections held on Saturday show that the net gain of seats by the Conservative Party and ratepayers' or other organizations in which Conservatives have the chief influence exceeds 100, while Socialist losses are more than 80.

Two Socialist defeats in Newport placed that party in a minority on the council. In Bootle the Socialists lost four seats, and two were lost at Stalybridge. At Blackpool the Socialists nominated 13 candidates, all of whom were defeated, and their party is without representation on the council. Liberals retained a majority at Darwen, and obtained control of the Mossley (Lancashire) council by gaining a seat from the Conservatives which will enable them to elect three aldermen. A Socialist mayor-elect was defeated at Salford.

Lord Jessel, president of the National Union of Ratepayers' Associations, in a statement yesterday, said the result of the elections indicated that the flow of the Labour-Socialist tide in local government had been decisively checked and was ebbing fast. For eight years Socialism had gained ground; now it was losing hold. The most satisfactory feature was the defeat of the attempt to win seats by promises of high poor relief. The Labour-Socialist effort to spread "Poplarism" over the whole country had not been successful. The ratepayers, the elections showed, had recognized that economy—the vital need to-day—was scouted by Socialists, that "direct labour" was a failure, and that the Municipal Reform policy of buying British goods in preference to foreign goods was a sound policy.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, in a letter to the chairman of the West Birmingham Division Unionist Association, expressing gratification at the results of municipal elections in Birmingham, says:—"The writing is on the wall. The days of the Socialist Government are numbered, and we march straight forward to victory."

It was at first incorrectly reported that at Dudley the Conservatives had gained three seats, one each from the Liberals, Labour, and Independents. The actual result was that the Conservatives gained a seat from the Liberals, and the Liberals gained a seat from Labour.

THE CADETS

RESPONSE TO LORD ALLENBY'S APPEAL

Below is a first list of subscribers to the appeal made by Lord Allenby in *The Times* last Saturday on behalf of the British National Cadet Association, which has been formed to ensure the continuance of Cadet activities in spite of the severance of the movement's connexion with the Government:—

Colonel P. Carlebach, £500; Mrs. Booth, £25; Mr. Ogilvy and Mr. A. Bibby, £10 10s. each; Mrs. Stiebel, Mr. C. Costin, and Lady Henderson, £10 each; Mr. C. W. M. Moorsom, Anon., and Colonel and Mrs. A. Canning, £5 5s. each; Mrs. Andrews, £5; Mr. Montefiore and Lieut.-Col. Clementi-Smith, £3 3s. each; Mrs. A. Hanley, £2 2s. Annual Sub.; Mrs. F. Parkes, Mr. H. Sarell, Mrs. Warburton, and Major-General L. G. Drummond, £2 2s. each; Mrs. Harvey, Mr. Reddie, Mr. A. M. Talbot, Mrs. Stewart, and Brig.-General H. Burnet £2 each; Mr. E. Fry, £1 1s. Annual Sub.; Mrs. Nora MacLaughlin, Lieut.-Col. Matthews, Mr. A. Parker, Major Adam, Mr. Boulois, Mr. W. E. R. Allen, Mr. A. F. Allen, Lieut.-Col. Fortescue Wells, Mr. Jesson, General Sir H. B. Watkis, Mrs. Oxenham, Mr. C. Costeker, Mr. T. F. C. Huddleston, Dr. Charles Boyce, Mr. G. N. Murton, Capt. Lambart, R.N., Mr. F. L. A. Gillette, Mrs. Shann, and Mr. H. Gittens, £1 1s. each; Lady Hillier and Miss Aitchison, £1 each Annual Sub.; Mrs. Upcott, Capt. E. T. C. Bowen, Mr. Cave, Mr. S. B. Peech, Mrs. Alix Parker, and Mr. M. Weismann, £1 each; Miss Maxwell, 10s.; Miss S. P. McLean, 3s. Total, £653 4s.

FRENSHAM POND

The Minister of Health has decided to hold an inquiry at the village hall, Grayshott, on November 11, into the application of the Alton Rural District Council to borrow £12,000 for the purpose of the sewerage of Grayshott and adjacent areas. The Farnham Rural District Council has resolved to oppose the application, and to instruct Mr. W. Craig Henderson to represent them at the inquiry. Mr. W. W. Salmper stated at the meeting of the Farnham Council that the outfall works would be at Plaster Farm, and that the effluent would flow into the neighbouring stream, and thence into Frensham Pond, which was an important amenity of the Farnham Rural District.

ARCHITECTURE OF LONDON

R.I.B.A. PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Sir Banister Fletcher, in his presidential address to the Royal Institute of British Architects yesterday, referred to the new premises of the institute. He said that, if all went well, the 1934 presidential address would be delivered in the new headquarters in Portland-place. That would be not merely a London or a national building, but an Imperial "Home of Architecture which for suitability of plan, dignity of design, and nobility of aspect shall be the admiration of the world." The conditions of the competition for designing the new headquarters were now being settled.

The advisory committee, under Sir Leslie Scott, at present considering the Charing Cross Improvement Scheme, had, he said, their best wishes for a successful solution of a difficult problem. That solution must be rendered more difficult because no carefully thought-out policy and plan for the development, or redevelopment, of London had been available with which the various proposals could be compared. It was strange that London should lag so far behind many other great cities in having prepared no plan for its future. It was still more remarkable that those most responsible for its administration seemed to have so little realization of the value and use of such a well-considered plan. Architects were all looking forward with some anxiety, but also with earnest hope, to the production of a scheme which would be worthy of the greatest opportunity that had come to the planners of London since the Great Fire. They refused to believe that the lesson of the vast blunder and missed opportunity of 1666 would be lost upon the responsible authorities of the present day.

Members, he continued, would be interested to hear the conclusions of a joint conference of the R.I.B.A., the London Society, and the Town Planning Institute on the growing tendency to allow higher buildings in London. The conference had just issued an interim report which had received the cordial approval of the R.I.B.A. Council, and the conclusions, shortly, are as follows:—

(*a*) The conference entirely agrees with the policy of the R.I.B.A. that no general relaxation should be permitted governing the height of buildings in London, and thinks it important that steps should be taken immediately to regulate the increase of height and volume of new building that is possible under existing conditions.

(*b*) That the height of buildings should be regulated by the actual adequacy of light and air to the buildings, instead of merely by the private rights without regard to such adequacy, and also by the relation between the extent and character of the buildings and the adequacy of the streets to carry the resulting traffic.

(*c*) That for these reasons not only should the London Building Act be amended, but a comprehensive zoning scheme and plan be adopted to regulate mass density in connexion with the rebuilding of London. Special provision should be made for historic areas and the neighbourhood of buildings of national importance such as St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and the Houses of Parliament.

(*d*) If a comprehensive zoning scheme were prepared the conference would see no serious objection, under certain clearly specified conditions, to part of the occupied portion of a new building exceeding the statutory limit of height zoned for any particular district.

The President announced that the Council proposed to submit to the King the name of Sir Edwin Cooper for the Royal Gold Medal in Architecture.

FIRE IN RAILWAY CABIN

SIGNALMAN'S DEVOTION TO DUTY

James Rowbotham, a L.N.E.R. signalman at Goxhill, North Lincs, remained at his post and worked the signal levers while the roof of his cabin was ablaze. The roof was destroyed, but the signal frame was saved.

A milk train was due at the time, and about 20 floats were waiting at the station. Their drivers assisted to work a hand pump and carried water in milk churns.

Several trains were dealt with by Rowbotham as the water was poured on to the cabin roof.

News in Brief

James Albert Ernshaw, 66, of Halifax-road, Rochdale, was found dead on the line at Smithy Bridge, near Rochdale, on Saturday.

Mrs. Sarah Fisher, of King-street, Loughborough, who yesterday celebrated her one hundredth birthday, has received a letter of congratulation from the King.

Among those at present signing on the unemployment register at Kenfig Hill (Glamorganshire) Labour Exchange are an undertaker, a coffin maker, a gravedigger, and two rural district councillors.

Delay was caused on the Southern Railway between Charing Cross and Waterloo Junction early yesterday, owing to an outbreak of fire in a signal cable at Belvedere-road, which put all the signals and track circuits out of commission.

A mutilated body found on Sunday night on the Southern Railway at Morden Halt station on the Wimbledon line was yesterday identified as that of William Sinnock, 72, whose address is stated to be Quick's-road, South Wimbledon.

Harold Machin Smith, 44, who had practised in Derby as a solicitor and had been a Parliamentary candidate for the borough, was remanded in custody at Derby yesterday until to-morrow, charged with forging an endorsement to a cheque for £53. The warrant was issued on September 4 at the instance of Thomas Barnes, of Derby.

At Newcastle Assizes yesterday, Josiah Green, 51, a commercial traveller, was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of bigamy. It was stated that Green had formerly been a Wesleyan Methodist minister and then a curate at Newcastle, but had to leave the Church owing to his unsatisfactory conduct.

Sentence of three months' imprisonment was passed on Saturday at Marlborough-street Police Court on Bertie Fish, 36, a night porter, of no fixed address, who pleaded "Guilty" to stealing £197 in bank notes and cash from a safe in the Devonshire Club, St. James's-street, S.W., on August 16. For stealing £10 from the hall porter, Fish received another three months' imprisonment, the sentences to run consecutively.

Without going into any further evidence the case in which Patrick McGreechin, boxing manager, Main-street, Coatbridge, sued Tommy Milligan, ex-champion boxer, for £1,820 in the Glasgow Sheriff Court yesterday, was settled. Each party discharged the other from any claim which they might have in respect of the period during which McGreechin was employed as Milligan's manager. Milligan will pay McGreechin £500 with expenses.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

A pilgrimage will leave London in the last week in January, 1931, for the War Graves and Memorials to the Missing in Iraq. (p. 1)

Applications are invited for the position of Headmaster of St. Dunstan's College, Catford, S.E.6. (p. 3)

A reward of £50 is offered for the recovery of two oil-painted family portraits, which with some furniture were removed in a van in October, 1906, from Halford-road, Richmond, to be warehoused in Baker-street. (p. 1)

The Sudan Government requires the services of a sanitary inspector for the Sudan Medical Service. (p. 3)

A reward of £75 is offered for a lost pearl necklace, and a reward of £50 is offered in respect of a lost all-diamond square brooch. (p. 1)

Notice is given that Hans Reichenhart is applying to the Home Secretary for naturalization. (p. 1)

THE PILGRIM TRUST

The administration of the £2,000,000 Pilgrim Trust will begin this month. An official stated yesterday that the trustees have decided to meet during November, and that the administration of the trust will begin before the end of the month. Mr. Tom Jones, secretary of the trust, has been besieged by applications since the opening on October 1 of the offices of the trust in York-buildings, Adelphi. The claims run into many thousands, and have come from all parts of the country and from all classes of people. Many of them are from British residents in other countries. "With all our efforts to simplify the task of allocating claims," it was stated, "the trustees will have a very difficult piece of work when they meet."

For more than a hundred years

HAMPTONS' HOME FURNISHINGS

have secured to every purchaser value that has never been surpassed.

This Easy Chair and Settee are made in Hamptons' own Factories, Queen's Road, Battersea, S.W.8.

S 14953

HAMPTONS' No. S 14953, DEEP-SEATED STUF

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

FIXED INCOMES ARE GETTING BIGGER

By CALLISTHENES

During the years when prices were rising we heard much about the hardships of the people with fixed incomes.

The public read about the old lady with an annuity of £200, about the pensioner with £300 a year, and how, having been just able to make ends meet when the £1 was a £1, they fell upon privation when the £1 became only 15/-.

Frequent mention of these misfortunes came not because those who suffered them made public complaint, but probably because the propagandist believes that where he finds a grievance he can also find a villain and where he finds a villain he can prove he belongs to the other side.

The hardships of these people with fixed incomes were real. No one who observed them at first hand could doubt it. It was right that the public should know about them. It was a fact of social importance.

But it is a fact of equal social importance when the process is reversed and the £1 climbs back from 15/- to 20/-. Yet during the last few months we have not, in a wide survey, seen any prominence given to the improving position of people with fixed incomes.

During the last twelve months food prices have dropped 15 to 20 per cent. The average drop in price of everything sold in this Store—and the same applies to about the same extent in every great store—is from 8 to 10 per cent.

If we call it 10 per cent. it means that 18/- in the fixed income has become worth 20/-. Their income goes farther. They are better off. This, when it is spread over a whole nation, is precisely the definition of good times.

Here, it seems to us, is one of the ways in which we ought to look at falling prices. There is no need to dive into the opaque depths of economics to find causes for cheerfulness. The plain fact is that "falling prices for commodities," however much they mean of difficulty and hardship for the nation as producer, mean a larger real income, a better available standard of living for the nation as consumer. Those benefit most who must live upon the same income from year to year.

In estimating the profit and loss of the nation in these difficult times let us not ignore the profit.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

Commencing FRIDAY
JOAN CRAWFORD in
Our Blushing Brides
with
Robert Montgomery
Anita Page
Dorothy Sebastian
Raymond Hackett
Great ANNIVERSARY Programme
The EMPIRE LEICESTER SQUARE
LAST 3 DAYS OF OUR HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
ALL LAUGHTER WEEK!
Every Phase of Comedy
FULL Length and Short Length
Metro Goldwyn Mayer ALL TALKING PICTURES

A PROGRAMME OF BACH

ADOLF BUSCH AND RUDOLF SERKIN

Mr. Adolf Busch and Mr. Rudolf Serkin are well-tried colleagues, and their playing of Bach both as duettists and as soloists is now so well known and justly admired that there seems little to be said of their performance at Wigmore Hall last night beyond the fact that it was another evening devoted to Bach. When we say "devoted to Bach" we mean not only that nobody else's music was played but that nothing else was to be thought of while his music was in progress, and certainly not Mr. Busch and Mr. Serkin. One was aware that the cantilena of the adagios in the sonata for violin and pianoforte in E were glowing with a peculiarly warm tone, and that in the *finale*, and still more conspicuously in the solo sonata in G minor which followed, the violinist was doing wonderful things with his bow. One recognized the fact that in mezzo piano passages the pianist's rhythm was just as vivid as in forte ones, and that there must be a perfect technique to produce such a touch as his; but these and a hundred other details noted as they occurred were only fragments of the whole, and the whole was Bach.

Mr. Serkin played the Partita in B flat major, making us delight in its contrasted dance rhythms, after the profundities of the violin sonata's Fuga. Who but Bach would write a profound fugue for the violin, or make a pair of minuets so subtly emotional as are those of this Partite? The Sonata in G for the two instruments, with its remarkable central allegro for the keyboard instrument alone, brought the concert to an exhilarating close.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 20

Entertainments

THE MUSICIAN'S GRAMOPHONE

MOZART AND BRAHMS

Mozart's Quintet in G minor for two violins, two violas, and violoncello (K516) is one of the high peaks of chamber-music, and the comparative rarity of its performance—due, one supposes, to the necessity of engaging an extra player—makes its publication for the gramophone doubly welcome. The quintet was written just before Leopold Mozart's death and in the same year as *Don Giovanni*. Even among Mozart's works it stands out by reason of its extraordinary sensibility, and there is, besides, a degree of dignity and pathos in this music which is matched only in the G minor Symphony and in certain passages of *Don Giovanni* and *The Magic Flute*. One does not wish to read into music which is as "absolute" as any can be literary or philosophical ideas, but it is, perhaps, easier to apprehend the profundity of feeling in the quintet if we remember that Mozart had written to his father a few weeks before that letter in which he speaks of death as having "no more terror for me, but much that is comforting and tranquillizing." It is, at least, certain that Pamina, who faces the ordeal in that spirit of calm fortitude, evoked a musical expression of her character which has affinities with the slow movement of this quintet.

The quintet has been recorded by the Léner Quartet with Mr. L. d'Oliveira, and occupies four disks, which are issued in an album (Columbia, LX61-4). It is played with the perfection of finish for which this *ensemble* is famous, and the recording is excellent. It is possible for smoothness of texture to be carried too far, and there are places where the outlines are almost completely smoothed out. In the *Trio*, especially, one would like rather more bite upon the accents. It is rather surprising, too, to find a fault in *tempo*, which indicates a misunderstanding of Mozart's style. But there it is. When the three lower voices take up the first subject after its statement by the upper three, the pace is very noticeably increased, and that this hurrying is deliberate is made clear when the same thing happens at the repetition of the passage later in the movement.

Brahms is in much favour with the recording companies at the moment, and the issue of the Alto Rhapsody comes aptly in the week during which it is to be performed at the Courtauld-Sargent Concerts. The rhapsody is one of the most intimate and personal of Brahms's works. It was natural that this poem of human loneliness from Goethe's "Harzreise in Winter" should appeal to a composer whose aloofness from his fellows has made it impossible for even those biographers who knew him to portray his essential character. The quiet beauty of this music, so free from any self-consciousness or apparent effort, can only be fully appreciated when it has become familiar. These two records (H.M.V., 1442-3) will admirably serve the purpose of furthering acquaintance with the work. The soloist, Mme. Sigrid Onegin, is not always dead in tune, and one would like more shapeliness in the phrasing. But she has the true spirit of the music, and the Doctors Choir and State Opera Orchestra of Berlin perform their parts well under Dr. Kurt Singer. The choral tone is kept down too much in the reproduction—a familiar fault, which is no doubt due to some technical difficulty that has yet to be surmounted. It is convenient to mention here that the "Edward" Ballade in D minor from Opus 10 and the Intermezzo in B flat from Opus 76 have been recorded by Miss Harriet Cohen (Columbia, LX70). This is not a very successful record. There is far too much resonance, which seems to be due to the microphone having been placed too close to the pianoforte.

The two chief companies continue to vie with one another in getting the same works into their catalogues, and Columbia have issued a recording by the Amsterdam Orchestra under Mr. Mengelberg of the Academic Festival Overture (LX58-9) hard on the heels of that made by the Berlin Orchestra under Mr. Klemperer (H.M.V., D1853-4). Gramophone users may now choose between a performance in which the Overture is presented as a heavily sententious piece of music with the humour sacrificed to "expressiveness" and one in which the joviality is not forgotten and, what is more important, the main structure of the work is preserved. They may choose, in fact, between Mr. Mengelberg and Brahms. For Mr. Klemperer has faithfully translated into sound what Brahms put on to paper, giving it vitality and proportion, whereas Mr. Mengelberg tells us what his own personal opinion about it is, and we must confess to finding his opinion on this occasion both dull and mistaken. Mr. Mengelberg's virtuosity as a conductor is heard to better advantage in the performance of Saint-Saëns's "Le Rouet d'Omphale," with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra (H.M.V., D1704), though, as music, one prefers the "Danse Macabre," which has the advantage of a more picturesque and dramatic subject. This has been well recorded by a Parisian Orchestra under M. Gaubert (Columbia, DX121).

CREATION OF TRAGEDY

PROFESSOR MURRAY ON GENIUS OF AESCHYLUS

PROFESSOR GILBERT MURRAY yesterday gave the first of six Lord Northcliffe Lectures at University College, London, his subject being "Aeschylus, the Creator of Tragedy."

In calling Aeschylus the creator of tragedy he did not forget that there were several makers of tragedy before him. He wished to suggest that in the literary or imaginative sense Aeschylus created the form of literature that was now called tragic, whether it took shape in drama like *Macbeth*, *Athalie*, *Faust*, and *The Dynasts*, or in novels like "War and Peace," "Vanity Fair," "Les Misérables," or "Resurrection." He would try to deal with Aeschylus in his lectures from three standpoints—(1) that he was the inventor of the grand style, and brought greatness or majesty where it was not before; (2) that he was pre-Classical in his stagecraft, a bold experimenter in stage technique in directions which were not followed afterwards by classical tragedy; and (3) that, like Euripedes, Goethe, or Shelley, he was a bold thinker stirred by great ideas.

One nation after another began to write tragedy, some on the Greek model and some in new ways of their own. The Roman poets, from Ennius and Pacavius down to Ovid and Seneca, definitely imitated the Greek form. Racine and Corneille did the same; Alfieri was more formal still; Goethe wrote "Iphigenie" in the Greek form of tragedy and "Faust" in quite another. Shakespeare wrote tragedies in form based on the Greek, but freely diverging from it. Milton and Shelley wrote in definite imitation of the Greek. By tragedy he meant the song or fiction that dealt with "quick deaths and dim heart-aching things," and vouchsafed to us the revelation—or, it might be, the illusion—that there were other values accessible to man beyond the obvious values of physical life or death, of happiness or suffering, and that in attaining them the spirit of man could and did conquer death. It was of tragedy in that sense that he thought Aeschylus might justly be considered the creator.

CHORAL FESTIVAL

ST. MICHAEL'S SINGERS

The first of the programmes of choral music in the Festival which is being held at St. Michael's, Cornhill this week was given last night by the St. Michael's Singers, conducted by Dr. Harold Darke, with organ accompaniment played by Mr. G. Thalben Ball of the Temple Church.

The St. Michael's Singers, it may be remarked, are not the church choir but a voluntary choir of men and women, some 70 voices, who devote themselves specially to the performance of works which are beyond the scope of the ordinary church service. Thus, this programme opened with Purcell's *Te Deum*, written for the St. Cecilia Festival of 1694, and this was followed by Stanford's *Stabat Mater*, produced at a Leeds Festival about 20 years ago. Very possibly the Italian influence was remarked in Purcell's work when it first appeared, for its long and highly-ornamented "verses" are in a style far removed from that of Anglican service music. A similar influence was the first thing to be detected in Stanford's *Stabat Mater*. But a foreign influence of style falsifies neither. Each composer was master of his chosen technique, and both works have about them a piercingly personal quality in the vocal expression of the words. This seemed better realized in the singing of Stanford than of Purcell. Miss Elsie Suddaby, Miss Margaret Balfour, Mr. Trefor Jones, and Mr. Stuart Robertson were the solo quartet. Miss Elsie Suddaby's singing of the all-important soprano part in the *Stabat Mater* was outstanding. The choir was equally efficient in both, but their opportunities in the *Stabat Mater* were the richer, and its passionate climaxes and quiet reflective moments were alike beautifully sung. Stanford's work necessarily loses much by the transference of his instrumentation to the organ, however discreetly the organ is handled. The Intermezzo for orchestra was wisely omitted altogether. After a hymn, Dr. Harold Darke's cantata, "The Sower," was sung, and the programme ended with Vaughan Williams's setting of "The Hundredth Psalm"—a very full scheme, but one evidently appreciated by a crowded congregation.

VARIETY THEATRES

THE PALLADIUM

Trampolinists in the variety theatres are acrobats who use an elastic net to make the multiplication of somersaults easy and trapeze displays spectacular. Three of the four Cleos, who are appearing for the first time at the Palladium this week, perform the trampolinist feats expected of them with skill and efficiency. The fourth shows that the net can provide a capital, if unstable, platform for broad comedy. The net is long and broad, but its expanse is not sufficient for this jester in action. He tumbles over its edges, becomes entangled with its under side, and in his zeal to emulate the leapings of the other members of the troupe gets into grotesque difficulties which are hilariously funny. The turn comes last in the programme and, because of the comedian, might be promoted to an earlier place. Two other entertainments new to London both cleverly exploit an old idea. The Lime Trio includes one member who performs astonishing movements as a golliwog, and Duffin and Draper provide a dancing "novelty" in which the girl is fantastically ungraceful as a mechanical doll.

Miss Gracie Fields remains for another week at the head of the bill. Her recent visit to America has given her a new song, the "Lancashire Blues," which can be welcomed for its disclosure that she still prefers hot-pot to waffles, Rochdale to Tennessee, and clogs to shoes. Miss Fields is most delightful when she is most Lancashire.

THE COLISEUM

Although there is nothing outstanding in the Coliseum programme this week, the general level of the turns is above the average. Memories of pre-War musical comedy were revived by Mr. Derek Oldham and Miss Winnie Melville in a duet from *Miss Hook of Holland*, while post-War musical comedy came into its own with a song from *Rose Marie*. Mr. Clarkson Rose was witty at the expense of the South Paddington election and the cigarette coupon-collecting craze, and the Five Songs kept admirably in harmony with each other while they sang "Singing in the Rain" and sheltered under a miniature umbrella. Another five, the Five Spillers, were rather more boisterous in their methods, but at least one incident in their "Pot-pourri Act" was a triumph of mental as well as physical agility. The Rigoletto Brothers followed up some mild conjuring tricks with a complicated musical turn, and Mr. Van Dock got his cartoonist effects with some broad slashes with a villainously heavy crayon. Mr. George Clarke, in Lenai Wylie's sketch, *The New Car*, manages to make himself look exactly like a man who would buy a very small car on very small instalment payments, and his subsequent actions spring directly and instinctively from his looks. None so industrious as he in wiping off with a handkerchief the finger-marks left on the mudguard by a small and inquisitive daughter, none so inept as explaining the exact meaning of that horrible word "gadgets," none so sound in mechanical theory and so fallible in mechanical fact. The frolicsome and unaccountable back wheels of the car do, it is true, contribute somewhat to the gaiety of the turn.

CANADIAN CHOIR AT THE ALBERT HALL

HIGH STANDARD OF SINGING

A concert was given in the Royal Albert Hall last night by a Canadian Choir from Brantford, Ontario, which is making a tour of Great Britain. The choir, which consists of about 60 members, is well disciplined, and the balance and quality of tone was excellent. They are, moreover, word- and note-perfect, and sing without book, but this high standard of efficiency has, fortunately, not led the conductor, Mr. Frederic Lord, to encourage any of those tricks which too often accompany virtuosity in choral singing. The choir gave us straightforward singing, clean in attack and flexible in phrasing. There were one or two lapses from true intonation, notably by the sopranos in Henschel's part-song for female voice, "Spring." There was also a moment of uncertainty at the beginning of Brahms's *Nänie*, the most ambitious thing in the programme, which otherwise was well sung with pianoforte accompaniment. The best performance of all was that of Mundy's "Lightly she tripped," in which there was a real understanding of the madrigal style. It was a pity that the musical standard of the programme, which contained also works by Sweelinck, Elgar, and Bantock, was not maintained by the members of the choir, who sang as solos some feeble ballads. Among these mention must be made of Miss Dorothy Belle Jones, who possesses a beautiful soprano voice and uses it well.

LONDON STRING QUARTET

The London String Quartet, which has had a continuous corporate existence for many years, is now constituted with Mr. John Pennington as leader, Mr. Thomas Petre, the second violin, and Mr. Warwick Evans, the violoncellist, who remain from the old *ensemble*, and Mr. William Primrose, who has taken Mr. Waldo Warner's place at the viola desk. They appeared at Queen's Hall last night, since Aeolian Hall, where they used to give their recitals, is no longer available, and played a programme of Beethoven, Mozart and Debussy. They gave a performance of the third Rasoumoffsky quartet of all-round excellence, but their personal affections were more strongly engaged in Mozart's G minor quintet, the leader's playing in particular warming to the reticent feelings of that emotional work. For this quintet they were joined by their old colleague, Mr. Waldo Warner. Mr. Primrose had a chance in Debussy's quartet to show that he can handle a viola with the same sensitiveness and draw the same response as he used to obtain from his violin. The playing was wholly delightful—meticulously precise in turning the printed page into the exact sounds intended by the composer, yet carelessly buoyant in spirit. Throughout the evening the *ensemble* of notes, of time values, of *nuance* and of interpretation was beautifully assured.

CARS OF TO-DAY

THE SILVER CROSSLEY

(BY OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

The Silver Crossley, although not free of faults, does not feel like a mass-produced car, while it has its six-cylinder engine and four-speed gearbox with a silent third. The general construction is neat and refined.

The six-window four-door five-seated saloon body is very comfortable; the seats and squabs are double-sprung, and the narrow pleating of the leather upholstery is neat. At the back are comfortable arm-rests; the quarter-lights and back-window are large and have blinds; and there are corner cupboards. Each forward door has a flap pocket, and in the nearside of the instrument board is a cupboard. The back doors have companions on them, and on the front doors there are large ash-trays. The glasses of the rearmost windows are fixed, those of the middle ones can be drawn down a little more than half-way, and the front glasses will go almost right down. The forward seats can be easily slid back and adjusted; otherwise entrance from either side is rather restricted. By the instrument board are a petrol gauge and an electrical cigarette lighter; the middle of the roof holds a combined ventilator and light. There are two horns, a parcel net, an interior reflecting mirror, an electric screen wiper, ventilators in the sides of the scuttle, rubber covers for the pedals, and a one-piece screen which will open fully. The battery is on the nearside running board; the large headlamps are on a cross bar which ties the wings; the spare wire wheel and 30 by 4.75in. tire are at the back of the main 13-gallon petrol tank, and further aft is a good-sized folding grid.

The bore and stroke of the engine are 65 and 100mm., which make the capacity just under 2 litres, namely, 1911 c.c. The nominal horse-power is 15.7, but 42 is stated to be given off on the brake at 3,500 r.p.m. The pistons are of aluminium; crankshaft and camshaft run in four bearings. The crankshaft is drilled for the forced lubrication; the camshaft runs in a bath of oil. The valves, overhead, have double springs, and are worked by pushrods and rockers; the cups are on the pushrods, and the adjustable balls on the rockers. On the nearside is the square-sectioned four-branch exhaust manifold; the forward pipe connexion is handy. The circular three-branch inlet has a heating plate in front of it, and when it is removed the manifolds, which are held by yokes, are easily detachable. The carburettor can be got at; it is fed from an autovac tank with a big metal filter on the dash beside it. The filler for the reservoir at the back is large and well to the nearside, and has a deep double gauze. There is a two-gallon reserve. The oil filler, with a pull-off lid and a strainer, is in the valve cover; under the nearside of the bonnet are the dipper gauge rod and the pressure filter. The sump is of pressed steel, which is more suitable than aluminium for export, and can be drained at the side after a plug has been unscrewed. Timing is by double roller chain which has its oil supply, and the tension can be altered from outside by moving the cradle which supports the tandem-driven generator and magneto. These two electrical units are simply removable, since they have Vernier couplings and strap fastenings. The armature of the magneto is stationary and the make-and-break can be easily seen from above. The sparking plugs are fully accessible at an angle in the head.

The V-shaped gilled tube radiator has a honeycomb front, is held to the cross member, and has a moderately get-at-able tap. The lower hose coupling is tucked away. A fan and an impeller are combined, and there is regulation for the belt drive. To repack the gland the impeller and radiator must be moved, but it is adjustable and of good length. On the dash under the bonnet is an inspection lamp. Steering is by worm and segment, with adjustment for lock and end and side play. The box is well set up above the frame and, with a long drop arm, gives a very comfortable rake of column.

Engine, clutch, and gearbox are held at four points. The single-plate clutch runs in oil, and has adjustable fabric friction discs. The starter is built-in on the near-side, but the pinion cannot be got at unless three nuts are unscrewed and the starter withdrawn. The four-speed gearbox is similar to that used on a known American make of car. The gears are controlled by a central flexible lever with a stop for reverse. Third and top speeds are self-contained, and consist of two outer members which have internal teeth; gear wheels mesh off-set inside them. The outer member of the forward gear is connected with the gear wheel inside the after sleeve, and these are coupled to the propeller shaft. Engagement of either of these gears, which are top and third, is by sliding a splined sleeve which passes inside the inner gear wheels. If this splined sleeve is slid forward by the selector rod the after constant-mesh gear is brought into play, while, if it is slid backwards, the forward one is connected with the drive, the back one being free. In the top of the box, which is a separate casting from the clutch housing face, is a small filler for use with a gun and a level plug in the near-side of the box. The open propeller shaft has metallic joints; the half-floating spiral bevel driven rear axle has a banjo case and a level filler.

The springs front and back are half-elliptical and are anchored outside the frame. The back springs are under the axle and the front are held out of centre. There are no stops behind the rear shackles of the front springs. The dumbirons are tied. Bendix Perrot two-shoe half-servo brakes are fitted with rod application, enclosed drums, and no compensation. The off-side hand lever works the same brakes at the back. Each brake is adjusted through a hole in the shield, which does not give good accessibility at the back. A nut on the outside of each shield allows the servo shoe to be regulated. The four forward gear ratios are 5, 7.10, 11.60, and 18.69 to 1. Wheelbase, track, and ground clearance are 10ft. 3in., 4ft. 8in., and 9¼in.

ON THE ROAD

The engine is game and delightfully quiet and smooth. Under a heavy load on top it lacks power, but it is not large, while the gear is rather high and the car weighs just under 30cwt. Third must therefore be used. Against this the weight gives the car the stability of a much larger model, while the saloon should be economical. In its stride the engine pulls freely. About 35, 50, and 60 miles an hour can be done on second, third, and top. Third is nearly as quiet as top. There were two persons on board and the roads were dry, but the wind was contrary. On the stretch 47 was attained, and the rates on the new Dashwood Hill were 30 and 32. The old hill proved just too much with a standing start on third, but on second the crest was passed at 27 miles an hour. The clutch action was quite satisfactory, and, although I found the gears wanted a little care in timing, silent changes can be made from third into top with slow movement, and from top into third with double clutching. I should prefer cam and lever steering, but the action was light and steady enough. The lock is fair. The four-wheel brakes lacked progression in reverse, but with sympathetic touch when the car was moving forward they were sufficiently graduated and amply powerful. The hand brake ratchet felt a poor affair, but the brakes worked well forwards and backwards. The engine kept cool, and one travels comfortably. The saloon costs £545.

"The Art of Driving"—an enlarged edition—is published by *The Times* Publishing Company, Printing House-square, E.C.4, at 1s. 3d., or can be had from booksellers, newsagents or bookstalls.

THE R.N.V.R. AND THE CRYSTAL PALACE

A committee has been formed to commemorate the War-time association of the Crystal Palace with the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. As H.M.S. Victory VI., the Palace was the training depôt of the Reserve, and it is intended to erect on the terrace (the former Quarter Deck) a trophy in the form of a ship's bell, a replica of the one in use during the naval occupation. The bell will be suitably mounted and canopied. Sir Richard Williams-Bulkeley, the War-time Commodore of the Palace Naval Depôt, is president of the R.N.V.R. Commemoration Committee. Contributions should be sent to Lieutenant S. A. P. Kitcat, the hon. treasurer, 9, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. The minimum subscription has been fixed at 1s.

MARKING OF IMPORTED BUTTER

The public inquiry into the application for an Order in Council under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, to require the marking of imported butter (including blends of butter consisting of or containing imported butter) with an indication of origin will be resumed for one day in Room 104, at 10, Whitehall-place, London, S.W.1, at 10.30 a.m. on Monday, November 10. Any communication with regard to the matter should be addressed to the Secretary of the Standing Committee, Mr. H. J. Johns, 10, Whitehall-place, London, S.W.1.

PLAYERS THEATRE

"GONE TO EARTH"

Adapted from MARY WEBB's novel by T. G. SAVILLE

Jack Reddin of Undern	ALAN STEVENSON
Hazel Woodus	BEATRIX LEHMANN
Andrew Vessons	RUPERT SIDDONS
Abel Woodus	A. CORNEY GRAIN
Edward Marston	CECIL TROUNCER
Mrs. Marston	CAROLINE KEITH
Martha	KATIE JOHNSON
Mr. James	NEVILLE RAINSLEY
Sally Haggard	MOLLY FRANCIS
Mr. Thomas	ALEC HAMMERTON

There are faint indications in this play that the novel behind it is something more than a melodrama. Hazel, when we first meet her, strikes us as an original whose simple outlook on life it would be exciting to share. She seems to belong to the countryside more intimately than the squire, the minister, and the rest of her neighbours, having inherited from a gypsy mother a feeling of kinship with all the wild life of the woods and an impressive faith in the unseen. But she soon turns, in the hands of the dramatist, to the conventionally simple village maiden of melodrama. The innocence of the woodcutter's daughter so charms the young minister that he marries her. Her innocence so attracts the wicked squire that he betrays the girl. And when at last the minister realizes the innocence of his wife and has forgiven her, the girl is driven over a cliff while attempting to save a pet fox hunted by the squire.

Mr. Saville seems to have been satisfied to present certain strong situations and not to have troubled himself with either the psychology of the characters or the atmosphere in which they lived in the book. But the melodrama which ensues is tamely acted by the Swanage Repertory Company. Miss Beatrix Lehmann obviously feels that there is more in her part than in that of a simple village maiden, but scarcely anything that she has been given to do or to say after her first scene seems to justify this view of the character. Mr. Cecil Trouncer plays the earnest young minister with conviction, and Miss Caroline Keith, Mr. Neville Rainsley, and Miss Molly Francis are agreeably resourceful in smaller parts.

CONCERTS, &c.

WIGMORE HALL. TO-DAY, at 5.30.
RAYA GARBOUSOVA.
ONLY RECITAL THIS SEASON.
Pianoforte—LYDIA GARBOUSOVA.
Steinway Piano. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s.
IBBS and TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WIGMORE HALL. NOV. 13, at 8.30.
ADOLF BUSCH.
BRAHMS-MOZART-SCHUBERT RECITAL.
RUDOLF SERKIN.
Bechstein Piano. Tickets, 12s., 5s. 9d., and 3s.
IBBS and TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-street, W.1.

GROTRIAN HALL. TO-DAY, at 3.
KAROL SZRETER.
FIRST PIANOFORTE RECITAL IN ENGLAND.
Steinway Piano. 12s., 5s. 9d. (res.), 3s. 6d., 1s. 6d.
THE MICHELL DIRECTION, 39, Oxford-terrace, W.2.

GROTRIAN HALL. Two Piano Recitals.
NIEDZIELSKI.
THURS. NEXT, 8.30 ..... Schumann Descriptive Music.
THURS., NOV. 13, at 8.30 ..... Schumann-Liszt
Bluthner Piano.
Tickets, 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d. (res.), 3s. 6d., 1s. 6d.
Both Recitals, 21s., 15s., 10s. (res.), 5s. 9d., 3s.
THE MICHELL DIRECTION, 39, Oxford-terrace, W.2.

QUEEN'S HALL.
(Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.)
B.B.C. SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
TO-MORROW, at 8.
PRELUDE TO ACT I OF LOHENGRIN .. Wagner
VIOLIN CONCERTO IN D MAJOR ..... Beethoven
A SEA SYMPHONY ..... Vaughan Williams
ADOLF BUSCH.
DOROTHY SILK. ROY HENDERSON.
THE PHILHARMONIC CHOIR.
THE B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
(Leader—ARTHUR CATTERALL.)
CONDUCTOR:
ADRIAN BOULT.
Tickets, 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 4s., 3s., 2s., at usual Agents, Chappell's Box-Office, Queen's Hall, and British Broadcasting Corp., Savoy-hill, W.C.2.

WIGMORE HALL. To-morrow at 3.
NEGRO SPIRITUALS.
BASIL RODGERS, assisted by Bruce Wendell.
Bösendorfer Piano. 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d. Box-office.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH HALL, GUILDFORD.
Concert performance of the MUSIC DRAMA in Three Acts,
"BRONTEN."
by T. E. Ellis and Josef Holbrooke.
Tuesday, Nov. 11th, at 2.30 p.m.
May Busby, John Coates, Herbert Langley, Trefor Jones.
GUILDFORD SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Conductor: Claud Powell.
Tickets, 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 4d., and 1s. 5d. Programme (book of words and principal themes) ready now 1s.—Andrews and Co., 144, High-street, Guildford. Tele. 82.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC
Prince Consort-road, South Kensington, S.W.7.
Patrons { H.M. THE KING. H.M. THE QUEEN
President—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
Director—SIR HUGH P. ALLEN, K.C.V.O., M.A., D.Mus.
PATRON'S FUND
(Founded by Sir S. Ernest Palmer, Bt., F.R.C.M.).
ORCHESTRAL REHEARSAL for Executive Artists.
Conductor—Dr. MALCOLM SARGENT, F.R.C.M.
FRIDAY NEXT, November 7th, 1930, at 10 a.m.
The following works will be rehearsed:
CONCERTO for Pianoforte, A minor .. Schumann
GUY MARRINER.
AIR, Sound an Alarm (*Judas Maccabæus*).. Handel
JOHN MYDDIN.
CONCERTO for Violin and Violoncello, in A minor, Op. 102 ..... Brahms
ORREA PERNEL and ANTONIA BUTLER.
From 10 a.m. till about 11.30 a.m. will be devoted to rehearsing, at about 11.40 the Works will be played straight through.
THE NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Members of the public are cordially invited to attend. No tickets are required.
CLAUDE AVELING, Registrar.

ENTERTAINMENTS

ICE-DROME, HAMMERSMITH, 4 sessions daily. Admission 2s. 6d. TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, 3.30. H.S.H. PRINCESS IMERETINSKY has kindly consented to give an EXHIBITION. TO-MORROW NIGHT 7.45-1 a.m., BARTS ICE CARNIVAL. Stupendous attractions.

EXHIBITIONS

MADAME TUSSAUD'S, Baker-street Stn. "CONSTANTLY CHANGING EXHIBITS." Daily 10-10. Sunday, 2-10. Admission 1s. 3d. (including Tax). Children under 12, 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, 9 a.m. till sunset. Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Additional charge to Aquarium: Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

BREWERS', MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS' AND ALLIED TRADERS'
EXHIBITION and MARKET, 52nd Year,
ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON, N.1.
Wine and Catering Section in Great Galleries.
OPEN DAILY, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., till Nov. 7th.

DANCING

3 lines 9s. (minimum)

ADELE COLLIER, 124, NEW BOND-STREET (6017 in THREE LESSONS for £1 1s. TEACHES FOXTROT or any other Dance SEVEN-STEP and MIDWAY. PRACTICE DANCES. Hours 10-30-7 daily.

AUDREY PHILLIPS, Kensington 4300. Lessons 10-7. Expert tuition. TEA DANCE Wed., 4-6. Practice Class, Tuesday, 8-10. Thurs. 6-7.—Knightsbridge Hotel.

ATTENTION! Appointments unnecessary at the "Bueno de Mesquita" Studio, 95, New Bond-street. Large expert staff (lady and gentleman teachers). TEA-DANCE TO-MORROW. Plenty of nice partners.

A. CASANI'S SCHOOL of DANCING, 90, Regent-st. reopened guaranteeing to teach you steps of any dance in three private lessons, £1 1s. Midway Rhythm, Foxtrot, Waltz, &c. 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Gerrard 4438-9.

ALL ACCEPTED Ballroom Dances taught, including MIDWAY, RHYTHM, and MOOCHI. Individual lessons at any time.—GINA FREARSON, 131, Wigmore-street, Portman-square, W.1. Ambassador 1771.

BALLROOM DANCING, 10-10.—Miss Amy Greenwood, Finalist and Judge. Separate Studio each pupil.—34, Bloomsbury-street, Museum 0366. Cars parked outside.

DANCE TO-NIGHT at ANITA'S, 8.30. Partners introduced.—99, Regent-street (entrance Swallow-street). Regent 4645. Private Lessons any time. MOOCHI, &c.

EASY to find! Easy to get at, and easy to learn dancing at AUDLEY SCHOOL, 449, Oxford-street (opp. Selfridge's). Private lessons any time. Mayfair 4591.

GEM MOUFLET (Miss) PERSONALLY PARTNERS. Lessons PRIVATELY, 9.30-9.30 7 days.—Moved to 11, ALBEMARLE-STREET, PICCADILLY. Regent 4629.

MISS KING (late of Dover-street). PRIVATE LESSONS at Studio, West End.—For appointment phone between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.. Kensington 4131.

MRS. NEIL FERGUSSON gives Absolutely Private Lessons. All Latest Dances.—WELBECK 2229. 2a, DUKE-STREET, MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1.

96, REGENT-STREET.—RUBY PEKLER teaches secret of good balance in one lesson. Mon., ball-room class and dance 8 to 11.45 p.m. Regent 4064. Unique opportunity daily before noon, lessons half-price.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Matinees, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
"*A NIGHT LIKE THIS.*"
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
TOM WALLS and RALPH LYNN.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Mats., Tue., Fri., 2.30.
H. M. HARWOOD'S Comedy
"*THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED.*"
At the Piano, MRS. VICTOR GAMBLE, at 8.40.

APOLLO. (Ger. 6970.) 8.30. Th., Sat., 2.30.
THE OUTSIDER.
ISOBEL ELSOM. "A beautiful performance."—*Dy. News.*
HAROLD HUTH. "Leaps into fame."—*Mr. Post.*
NORMAN McKINNEL. "Acting that thrills."—*Mail.*

CAMBRIDGE. (Tem. 6056.) 8.15. Thur., Sat., 2.30.
BEATRICE LILLIE in
CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE.
A Revue by Ronald Jeans and Rowland Leigh.

COMEDY. Evgs., at 8.30. Gerrard 8978.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30.
LUCKY DIP.
By Frank Vosper.
FRANK LAWTON, Reginald Bach, Henry Caine, Dorothy Black, Clare Greet, NORA SWINBURNE.
"Sparkling Comedy. . . . A 'Lucky Dip' for playgoers."—*Daily Sketch.*

CRITERION. 2.30 & 8.40. Tues., Sat., 2.30.
THE IRISH PLAYERS in
THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD.
A Comedy by J. M. Synge.
"THE FINEST OF ALL THE IRISH PLAYS."—*Observer.*

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) LAST WEEKS.
NIGHTLY, 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., at 2.30.
ELDORADO.
DESIREE ELLINGER.
MIMI CRAWFORD DONALD MATHER
OSCAR ASCHE JERRY VERNO
MAI BACON MARK DALY

DUCHESS. CATHERINE-ST., STRAND, W.C.2.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30.
(Subsequently 8.40.) Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30.
AN OBJECT OF VIRTUE.
A Comedy, by Edward Percy.
JEAN FORBES-ROBERTSON.
C. V. FRANCE. HORACE HODGES.
ROBERT FARQUHARSON.
GEORGE CURZON. BRIAN AHERNE.
All seats bookable (except Pit). Tem. Bar 6888.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd.
(Tem. 5122.) EVGS., 8.15. WED. and SAT., at 2.15.
"*HER FIRST AFFAIRE.*"
THE SENSATION OF LONDON.
EVERY GIRL SHOULD SEE IT!

GAIETY. (Tem. 6991.) TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15.
Matinees, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30.
"*THE LOVE RACE.*"
STANLEY LUPINO. LADDIE CLIFF.
MADGE ELLIOTT, CYRIL RITCHARD, Connie Emerald.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinees, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
"*ALMOST A HONEYMOON.*"
THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

GLOBE. 8.40. Wed., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 8724.
In association with MAURICE BROWNE.
LEON M. LION presents
"*STREET SCENE.*"
By Elmer Rice.
"Something new, something rather wonderful."—*D.

Imperial and Foreign News

EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA

THE CORONATION CEREMONY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 2

The Coronation of the Emperor of Ethiopia this morning, although a spectacle of extreme splendour, proved something of an ordeal to some of those concerned. Distinguished visitors, accustomed to a milder habit of life, found themselves obliged to rise at 5.30 a.m. and dress in full uniform. Long before dawn the streets were thronged by a vast concourse of people arriving on foot or on mules from the outlying districts. Many of the Chiefs were paying their first visit to Addis Ababa, as they showed by their consternation at the sight of motor-cars.

The Emperor and Empress had spent a night of vigil in the Cathedral of St. George. Like all Abyssinian churches, this is an octagonal structure with an inner sanctuary, where the Emperor and the Archbishops remained. The service was of extreme liturgical interest, and was conducted throughout the night until 7.50 this morning amid continuous chanting, beating of drums, and the brandishing of brass rattles. The priests danced, swaying their bodies and clapping their hands.

The Coronation took place in a temporary church to the east of the Cathedral. The foreign missions and the high Abyssinian dignitaries began to arrive at 7 o'clock. Half the church was taken up with a carpeted dais, in the centre of which were two thrones, with silk canopies, facing a covered altar bearing the regalia. The priests sat behind. On either side of the dais facing inwards were rows of chairs, on the left for the Ethiopian notables and on the right for the foreign missions, among which was that headed by the Duke of Gloucester, representing King George.

Behind the thrones were seats for European and American visitors, the wives of diplomatists, and lower Ethiopian officials. The costumes and ornaments of the Ethiopians were of the utmost magnificence—brilliant underskirts, coronets, jewelled swords, huge head-dresses of gold braid, jewels, and lions' manes. The unofficial Europeans were dressed, some in morning and some in evening clothes. An interesting note was struck by an American woman who wore a tweed suit and a toque decorated with a small star-spangled banner. Few Ethiopian women were present. They wore heavy cloaks and large veiled hats.

CROWNING THE EMPEROR

The Emperor entered at 7.45, and was conducted by the Rases to the Throne. He wore a white and silver cloak, and was followed at intervals by Bishops and Deacons of the Abyssinian Church. The Abuna entered singing, accompanied by cymbals and triangles, and followed by about 80 ecclesiastics. The service proceeded until 8.45, when the Emperor was invested with the crimson robes of State. At intervals during the next hour he received the orb, spears, spurs, sword, and other emblems of majesty, and finally he was crowned with a magnificent golden crown of Abyssinian workmanship, studded with emeralds and rubies. There was an outburst of acclamation, which was taken up by the populace outside, a salute was fired from the forts, and the band of H.M.S. Effingham played the Ethiopian National Anthem.

After the solemn investiture and crowning of the Heir-Apparent, the Empress, Rases, and Ministers paid their homage. The Coronation ceremony was followed by a further ceremony in the Cathedral, and at its close the Emperor proceeded to a stand, where he read a Royal Proclamation, in which he assured his people that he would work for the prosperity and happiness of the country.

At 12.30 the Emperor and Empress drove to their Palace, followed by the missions, the members of which are attending a banquet in the Palace to-night.

King Fuad has conferred on the Emperor of Ethiopia the Grand Cordon of Mohamed Ali, and on the Empress the highest order of El Kamal.

THE MURDERED WOMEN MISSIONARIES

BRITISH REPRESENTATIONS TO NANKING

Mr. Henderson, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, issued yesterday a detailed account of the measures taken to secure the release of Miss Nettleton and Miss Harrison, of the Church Missionary Society, who were captured on June 28 last near Chungan, in Fukien, and later killed by a band of Chinese who called themselves the Communist Government (Soviets).

The story of the capture and murder of the two women has already been told in *The Times* in a series of dispatches from its Correspondents in China. To complete the account we take from the official communication the following extract relating to the representations made to the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs when it was learnt on October 2 that both women had been shot:—

The Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, to whose knowledge the tragedy was at once brought, asked his Majesty's Consul-General at Nanking to convey to his Majesty's Minister his full sympathy. He requested Mr. Hewlett (the Consul-General) to add in explanation "that the ladies were captured by bandits in an area under rebel rule, who, moreover, had kidnapped six officials from Foochow." Although the Chinese Government had no direct information regarding the fate of the latter, they learnt from outside sources that four had already been killed.

His Majesty's Minister, in reply, sent the following message to Mr. Hewlett:—"Please inform Dr. Wang that I have received his message. It is a lamentable business. I am addressing him a formal note asking for punitive measures, and you should urge upon him as personal message from me, and in strongest terms, the necessity for immediate drastic action. He will understand that it is essential that effective measures shall be taken to bring the miscreants to book in spite of all the difficulties, not only in the interests of humanity and of the good name of China, but also in view of the deplorable impression the tragedy is already creating at home and its reaction upon public opinion generally."

Dr. Wang, in reply, said that the barbarous incident would be severely handled and that the Fukien authorities hoped to capture the guilty very soon. Extra troops were being sent to assist. The Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs was very fully alive to the deplorable impression which this tragedy had created in England.

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF TRINIDAD

The Colonial Office announces that the King has appointed His Honour Charles Frederic Belcher, O.B.E. (Chief Justice of Cyprus), to be Chief Justice of Trinidad.

AGITATION IN INDIA

VILLAGERS' ATTACK ON POLICE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Nov. 3

A serious riot is reported to have occurred at Madhavpur—a village in Kurundwad (Junior), a State in Southern Mahratta country—following the villagers' defiance of the State police.

The trouble began over the cutting down of a tree by the villagers in defiance of the Durbar's instructions. A party of Kurundwad State police, accompanied by some Sangli State police, proceeded to the village to arrest the ringleaders. A clash ensued, in which, it is stated, 22 villagers were injured. The police, who were savagely assaulted, also suffered seriously, a sub-inspector and six constables receiving grave injuries. The police fired blank cartridges, which dispersed the rioters, but they were unable to effect the arrest of the ringleaders.

The Bombay "War Council" has issued an appeal calling on citizens of Bombay, "in order to deal one more powerful blow at the already tottering superstructure of British imperialism in India," to withdraw all deposits from Post Office savings banks immediately, cancel all Post Office cash certificates, refuse to buy Government Treasury Bills, and invest all their savings in gold. The appeal is not taken seriously, as the Congress has repeatedly attempted to persuade the public to follow this line of action.

The Commissioner of the Northern Division of the Presidency has sent a notice to the Surat Municipality pointing out that the Municipality has failed to pay arrears of salaries of primary school teachers under municipal control amounting to Rs.36,000 [£2,700]. As the Municipality has ignored previous instructions on the subject, the Commissioner has appointed an Education Department official to pay the arrears and instruct the Municipality to refund the money within five days.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW OF THE SITUATION

IMPROVEMENT IN BENGAL

The Government of India, in the course of its appreciation of the situation during the week ended November 1, states:—

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.—The week has been quiet on the frontier. The Afridi *jirga* [tribal gathering] at Jamrud dissolved after being interviewed by the Chief Commissioner. The result was inconclusive, the *maliks* [tribal leaders] and elders being unable to make any satisfactory suggestion for preventing incursions into the Peshawar District *via* the Kajuri and Aka Khel Plains. The Afridis are reported to be again holding a tribal *jirga* at Bagh. This *jirga* assembled on October 31, but the result of their deliberations is not yet known. Snow has fallen in Tirah.

INTERNAL INDIA.—The Bengal report for the first half of October records a definite advance towards the return of normal conditions; and in the Presidency Division picketing of all kinds is reported to have practically stopped. The situation in rural areas has improved throughout the Province, but occasional attacks on parties of police are still made.

The Bengal report confirms one feature mentioned in last week's appreciation—namely, a steady downward tendency in the number of prosecutions. Unless there is a definite recrudescence of activity, there is reasonable ground for the hope that this tendency will now become more pronounced in most Provinces, since one factor which has operated to prevent rapid improvement in this respect is likely to have a diminishing effect. That is to say, a characteristic of the civil disobedience movement has been local, though not necessarily prolonged, enthusiasm in areas newly affected, but the number of such areas and the difficulty of dealing with them are now on the decrease.

Early in the week the Delhi police arrested an alleged revolutionary stated to be in possession of arms and material for making bombs. The police-officer who was instrumental in effecting the arrest was fired at. On November 1 a second arrest was made in the public gardens of the city. Otherwise, the week has been comparatively free from terrorist activity.

CONGRESS SECRETARY SENTENCED

A SEDITIOUS SPEECH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3

Mr. Bomford, District Magistrate of Allahabad, to-day sentenced Govind Malaviya, general secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, a son of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs.500 [£37 10s.] on a charge of sedition.

Referring to a speech Malaviya delivered on October 8, the Magistrate said it was the most virulent speech he had read by any Congress leader during the last few months. It was almost impossible to pick out six consecutive lines which were not obviously intended to excite hatred towards the Government. One part of the speech was devoted to a laudation of Bhagat Singh [sentenced to death at Lahore for murder].

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3.—Mr. Sen Gupta, Acting President of the Congress, who was arrested at Amritsar on October 26, was tried to-day on a charge of spreading sedition, and was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment.—*Reuter.*

ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

MEETING OF BRITISH INDIAN DELEGATES

The second informal meeting of members of the British Indian Delegation to the Round-Table Conference took place at St. James's Palace yesterday afternoon. Forty-five of the 57 British Indian delegates were present. The Aga Khan presided.

Questions relating to the preparation of the agenda and other matters of technical detail were discussed, and the Secretary-General was requested to supply the information on these matters at the next meeting, which will be held at St. James's Palace to-morrow.

The following are the officially recognized advisers and secretaries to the Indian States Delegation at the Round-Table Conference:—

ADVISERS.—To the Delegate for Hyderabad.—Sir Richard Chenevix-Trench, Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung, Sir Ahmad Husain Amin Jung, Sir Reginald Glancy. For the Madras States.—Diwan Bahadur T. Raghaviah. To the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda.—Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnama Chari (also acts as delegate in the absence of the Maharajah). For the Orissa States.—Mr. K. C. Neogy. Nominated by the Chamber of Princes' Special Organization.—Mr. L. F. Rushbrook Williams, Qazi Ali Haidar Abbasi, Sirdar Jarmini Das, Rao Bahadur A. B. Latthe, Rao Sahib D. A. Surve.

SECRETARIES.—Mr. K. M. Panikkar, Mr. M. Pickthall, Mr. N. S. Subba Rao.

In addition, the following, among others, are understood to be attached to the Delegation for the purposes of consultation:—Kumar Bijoy Pratap Singh Deo of Seraikella, Mr. P. K. Wattal (Kashmir), Mr. Purushram Junnarkar (Nawanagar), Mr. Gierdhari Lall (Alwar), Mr. Parameshwaram Pillai (Travancore), Mr. Hakim Ahmad (Gwalior) Kunwar Rampal Singh of Rewa, Mr. Pattani (Bhavnagar).

FLIGHT OF DO. X POSTPONED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 3

The start of the German flying-ship Do X from Lake Constance for Amsterdam and Calshot had to be postponed to-day owing to unfavourable weather reports. The flying-ship will start as soon as weather permits.

ANTI-FASCIST PLOT IN PARIS

FURTHER DISCOVERIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 3

The result of their continued investigations during the past 24 hours has been to convince the authorities that the villa at Sartrouville where an Italian named Carti was stabbed last Thursday was the headquarters of the most important and well-organized anti-Fascist body in the country, if not in Europe.

Among the documents seized at the villa is a mass of correspondence with known anti-Fascists at home and abroad, and during a further visit to the villa to-day the police found a note-book, which set forth the organization of what is called the "E" group of the Italian Communist Party in France, headed by one Commetti, with representatives in various parts of the country. In a small apartment connected by a secret passage to the villa they also found papers showing that a woman named Elizabeth Solakova, who lived in the flat with a person named Pompeo Ghini, was in the habit of making journeys to Soviet Russia. Both the woman and Ghini disappeared immediately after the attempt on Carti, and are still at large. From the information in their possession the police believe that the actual attack on Carti was made by Ghini, already known to them as a witness to the murder of the Fascist Savorelli in a Parisian café.

Carti, who is still in hospital at Saint-Germain, has been in a high fever during the past few hours, and the doctors have forbidden him to see anyone. The police have in any case had little success in their dealings with him, as he has so far maintained his refusal to throw any light on the cause of the attack on him or the identity of the culprit. According to a message from Bellinzona, the authorities of the commune at Gruglio, where Carti is supposed to have been born, state that no family of that name has ever lived there, so that even the identity of the victim is in doubt.

Of the 131 foreigners, chiefly Italians, arrested during the week-end, six known militant Communists have been expelled from the country, and 48 others, whose papers were not in order, have been conducted to the frontier.

STRIKES OF EGYPTIAN STUDENTS

CLASHES WITH POLICE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, Nov. 3

As a protest against the new Constitution there were students' strikes, accompanied by disturbances with the police, at six Government schools in Cairo and at Mansura and Tanta to-day. During the week-end the students struck also at the Giza secondary school, at the Tewfikieh school in Cairo, and yesterday at the large Arts and Crafts School at Bulaq, where furniture was broken and the police had to be called in.

Following this last disturbance a *communiqué* was published from the Ministry of the Interior this morning in which it was stated that a Parquet inquiry had shown that six non-commissioned officers of the police and an Englishman in the fire brigade were slightly injured by pieces of iron and wood and stones thrown at them, and that when the situation became serious the police were ordered to fire in the air with shot-guns, with the result that three students in the upper storeys were peppered and slightly injured in the face. The *communiqué* added that investigations were proceeding.

The Minister of Education stated to-day that the Wafd had attempted to stir up a big strike movement throughout all the Government schools, but it had had little success, since out of 24 secondary schools there had been only four where incidents had taken place, and two of these had been closed; and out of 11 technical schools the only strike was at the Arts and Crafts School, and that had been the result of the activities of Nahas Pasha's nephew.

A WARNING TO AUSTRIAN SOCIALISTS

EXPECTED SEIZURE OF ARMS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, Nov. 3

A well-informed Vienna news agency learns to-night that the Socialist newspaper *Arbeiter Zeitung* will publish to-morrow morning a warning to its party adherents to keep their heads and tempers under no matter what provocation in the course of the next few days.

The *Arbeiter Zeitung*, it is declared, has learned that the Minister of the Interior has sanctioned the execution of an army and police order for the search before election day of the Social-Democratic Party secretariats and the premises of the Socialist military organizations and the seizure of any arms found. Socialists will be reminded by the newspaper that their leaders have repeatedly proposed to successive Austrian Governments that all arms held by illegal organizations, whether Socialist or *bourgeois*, should be confiscated impartially, but that if confiscation is now to be one-sided, Socialists are to take it meekly and return the blow in the shape of a crushing defeat of their enemies at the polls on Sunday next.

If the Socialists are rightly informed of the intentions of the Government, and the order in question is executed, then there can be no doubt that arms will be found. On the other hand, the Government may abandon its intentions when it learns that they have become prematurely known.

GHAZI PASHA'S TOUR OF ANATOLIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 3

It was announced to-day that the Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha, accompanied by Shukry Kaya Bey, Minister of the Interior, will shortly make a tour of Anatolia, visiting all the important towns.

The object of the President's tour is to study the needs of the country, to investigate complaints made regarding the manner in which the recent municipal elections were conducted, and generally to inform himself of the state of public opinion. Great importance is attached to this tour, which is expected to last one or two months.

EARL OF ATHLONE'S LAST VISIT TO CAPETOWN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPETOWN, Nov. 3

The Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of the Union, who is making his last visit to Capetown, to-day opened the new art gallery and unveiled the Delville Wood memorial which commemorates the fiercest battle in which South Africans took part on the Western Front.

The Earl of Athlone paid a tribute to Countess Labia, daughter of the late Sir Joseph Robinson, whose collection of pictures is being housed in the new gallery. Countess Labia has not definitely given them to the nation, but is housing them in the gallery and creating a trust to defray the expense of guarding and maintaining them there.

BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE

JEWISH MEETING IN NEW YORK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 3

Twenty thousand Jews last night attended a meeting in Madison Square Garden called to celebrate the thirteenth anniversary of the Balfour Declaration and to protest against the British Government's new policy in Palestine. Fifteen thousand more were outside the building. For half an hour all traffic in the district was at a complete standstill. Squads of speakers, sent out from the auditorium to address the people outside, shouted above the continuous hooting of horns from long lines of blocked motor-cars. Eighth Avenue and Forty-Ninth Street rang with cheers at the name of Lord Balfour and howls at the name of Lord Passfield.

The crowd was orderly, but so dense that a "riot call" had to be sent out for police reserves to control it. Finally Mr. Mulrooney, Police Commissioner of New York, came down from his home in the Bronx to take personal charge of the forces on duty.

Professor Felix Frankfurter, head of the Law School at Harvard University, presided. Dr. Bernard Deutsch, president of the American Jewish Congress, delivered the "keynote speech." He said:—

Now we must say in unmistakable terms that we are not satisfied with England's policy in Palestine, and shall not rest content until that policy is altered in conformity with the terms of the mandatory's pledge and with principles of justice and fair play. . . . England, not the Jewish people, is at the bar of justice, and England must answer the question: Is she prepared to fulfil her obligations to the world? We Jews are confident that the British nation will answer in the affirmative.

Senator Wagner (Democrat, New York), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Herbert Lehman, Lieutenant-Governor of New York State, Mr. Felix Warburg, and Mr. Walker, Mayor of New York City, also addressed the meeting. Mr. Walker, who was received with loud cheers, said:—

I am come as mayor of 7,000,000 people, the most cosmopolitan community known in the history of mankind. . . . There are more Jews in New York City than in any other city in the world, and this is the message that the mayor of that city sends to Downing-street:—"I wish we had twice as many."

Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York State, Mr. Tuttle, Republican candidate for the Governorship, Senator Borah, and Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour, sent long messages opposing British policy, which were read aloud to the cheering crowds. Similar meetings were held in Philadelphia, Boston, and Cincinnati.

BRITISH MEMORANDUM "MISINTERPRETED"

FURTHER STATEMENT POSSIBLE

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—It is understood that the Government is considering the possibility of issuing a statement to explain and amplify the memorandum recently issued by Lord Passfield setting out the policy of the Government in regard to the Palestine Mandate.

The Government takes the view that the original statement has been misunderstood and misinterpreted, and it views the position in Whitechapel, where a by-election is taking place, with grave anxiety. Lord Passfield assured the Parliamentary Labour Party at its meeting last week that no change of policy was contemplated, and it is thought that it may be possible to make this more clear in a second memorandum.

"BALFOUR DAY" IN PALESTINE

REACTIONS OF JEWS AND ARABS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, Nov. 3

Yesterday, the thirteenth anniversary of the Balfour Declaration, the Jewish and Arab reactions to Lord Passfield's policy were sharply manifested. The Jewish public and Press ignored the date entirely, except *Ha'arets*; which urged that the time must yet come when the date will be restored to the Jewish festival calendar. For the first time during the last 10 years the Arabs abstained from going on strike, closing their shops, displaying black flags, or publishing the editions of their newspapers with broad black borders.

The entire Arab Press published articles on Balfour Day in the light of the statement of policy.

Al Jamia El Arabiyyah, supposed to be the Grand Mufti's organ, bitterly attacks the Arab Executive, which had ordered that there should be no strike.

The executive (it says) is deceived and is also deceiving others about the White Paper. It has become an instrument in the hands of the British, who say "Resolve thus," and the Executive resolves accordingly, but the Arab Executive will yet learn what is the shade of whiteness of this White Paper.

In consequence of a Christian-Moslem rupture at Haifa, a general Christian organization has been founded embracing all denominations of all localities in Palestine. The body proposes to seek official recognition as the authorized representative and protector of all Christian interests, and also as arbiter of inter-Christian disputes.

THE ANDREE FILMS

EXPERT'S HOPES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 3

M. Hertzberg, who is engaged upon the examination and treatment of the Andrée films, to-day announced that he expects, after some further treatment of the films, to achieve what was thought to be impossible.

He says that it is probable that 10 of the films may be developed well enough to produce prints capable of reproduction in the Press, while 10 others can be so developed as to afford aid in bringing out certain details of importance in determining the sequence of happenings to the expedition. In order to achieve these results M. Hertzberg first experimented with other films 33 years old and utilized the knowledge thus gained in his treatment of the Andrée rolls.

A FRENCH "SCHOOL OF PEACE"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 3

The "School of Peace," for the permanent study of problems connected with peace, was opened here to-day by M. Painlevé. It has been founded under the patronage of M. Briand and organized by the directorate of *l'Europe Nouvelle*. The first year of the two-year course will comprise a series of lectures on the general international questions of the day. The second year will be devoted to special aspects of the peace problem.

THE FRANCO-ITALIAN NAVAL PROBLEM

MR. GIBSON'S EFFORT FOR SOLUTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Nov. 3

Mr. Gibson had a last interview with Signor Grandi this afternoon before leaving for Geneva. Nothing is known of the conversation and it is significant that Mr. Gibson's presence and activities in Rome are not even mentioned in the Press this evening.

From unofficial, but none the less trustworthy, sources, I gather that Mr. Gibson has, to put the matter broadly, been working along lines which will in effect tend to solve the Franco-Italian naval problem by skirting round the contentious points at issue. Thus, for example, France, ostensibly without reference to Italy, would declare that her naval needs up to 1936 were regarded as such-and-such, and, without binding herself necessarily to the exact carrying out of such a programme, she would make known her general intentions as to building. Similarly Italy would make corresponding declarations. These declarations would not entail adherence to the London Naval Pact in its entirety and would be nominally independent of one another.

If this opinion is correct, it follows that the comparative valuation of the French and Italian Fleets would be allowed to sink into the background for a time, with the ulterior hope that more precise negotiations may eventually be resumed when the relations between the two Powers are rather more cordial than they are to-day. Such a plan, I believe, would be accepted with relief by some observers here, who realize that abortive preliminary conferences for disarmament are the occasion of much bad feeling and threaten to provoke the very contrary to what is intended.

Everything is, however, according to my information, still extremely fluid, and therefore no precise statement is possible. On one point, nevertheless, I find Italian opinion quite firm. The suggestion that France should be allowed to utilize the tonnage for capital ships accorded to her in principle at the Washington Conference, and should then admit Italian parity in the other categories, is said to be quite unacceptable. After what the Germans have shown with the construction of the Ersatz Preussen such a proposal, it is argued, would mean that the Italian Fleet would be swept off the sea.

PURCHASE OF RUSSIAN SOFTWOODS

LONDON CONTRACT INITIALLED

We are officially informed that the representatives of the Central Softwood Buying Corporation, Limited, have just returned from Moscow after having completed the negotiations commenced some weeks ago in London for the purchase and handling of the whole of the stocks of Russian sawn softwoods for shipment to the United Kingdom and Ireland for the shipping season of 1931. These softwoods will be shipped from the White Sea ports, Leningrad, Kara Sea, and Vladivostok, and the maximum quantity which may be shipped is 600,000 standards.

All the clauses of the final contract (which will be signed in London) have been agreed and initialled by both parties, and specifications of sizes and qualities have been arranged in order to meet as far as possible the requirements of this market.

NATIVE POLICY IN AFRICA

VIEWS ON GEN. HERTZOG'S SPEECH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, Nov. 3

General Hertzog's support, in his speech in London on October 31, of the principle of consultation in African policy is widely approved and is regarded as a complete justification of the delegation's visit to London.

It is pointed out, however, that General Hertzog's condemnation of the doctrine of equal rights for the native, while the logical outcome of the policy of the Union, is not the conception of responsible and reasonable people in East Africa, and that it has never been asserted here that the African should be deprived of any opportunity open to him not only to advance in the scale of civilization but to shoulder the responsibilities of that advance if and when he is capable.

Further, it is held, the fundamental contention of East Africa is that European civilization is the most beneficial influence on the progress of the African, and therefore must be preserved and utilized; that during the period of tutelage of primitive peoples, and until their capabilities have been developed and proved, the responsibility of government must rest with the representatives of the race whose ability covers and whose duties to the world lay upon them that special charge; and that, while the final responsibility for the discharge of trusteeship rests with the Imperial Government, increasing opportunity must be found to share it with resident Europeans. It is believed that the East African settler will not have lived in vain if the present controversy leads to some measure of practical cooperation in Imperial affairs on the basis of General Hertzog's claim for consultation.

CHILD ADOPTION IN CEYLON

OPPOSITION TO NEW BILL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COLOMBO, Nov. 3

The Bill regulating the employment of children as domestic servants in Ceylon has passed its second reading by 19 votes to 18. The opposition was led by the Kandyans, the guardians of the Sinhalese tradition. They maintained that the Bill was unnecessary and liable to lend colour to baseless accusations.

Mr. A. F. Molamure said that if the measure resulted in one child being protected, 99 would be deprived of homes and kind employers. Wealthy people would not comply with the irksome formalities laid down for the adoption of poor children in the Bill, which he described as the outcome of the pettifogging zeal of misguided enthusiasts thousands of miles away, who knew nothing of the social fabric of Ceylon. Mr. G. E. Madawala said its effect would be to destroy the valuable economic system which relieved the poverty of thousands of families. Mr. W. A. de Silva said there was no reason why Ceylon should be stampeded by the "child slavery flapdoodle of nervous spinsters in London."

Mr. Tyrrell, Controller of Revenue, said that the origin of the Bill was not the reforming zeal of persons outside Ceylon, but the experience of judicial and other officers, who had reported that a certain amount of traffic in children existed. The Bill was contemplated long before unjustifiable references to child slavery gained public attention in London. Mr. Tyrrell admitted that the Bill would require amendment in Select Committee, but thought the fact that it laid down certain formalities necessary to prevent abuses would not deter lovers of children in Ceylon from continuing the beneficent custom of adoption.

Telegrams in Brief

Mr. Philip Henry Tillard, chief engineer in the Public Works Department of the United Provinces, has died at LUCKNOW after a short illness.

M. Herriot, the Socialist-Radical Deputy and leader, yesterday celebrated the completion of his twenty-fifth year of office as Mayor of LYONS.

A Bill has been passed by the PERSIAN Mejliss sanctioning a two years' contract with two German mine experts, at a salary of £5,040 per annum.—*Reuter.*

It is reported from TOKYO that the printing plant of the *Japan Advertiser*, an American daily newspaper published in that city, has been destroyed by fire.—*Reuter.*

The Air Ministry announces that the flight of three aircraft which left Khartoum on October 19 to fly to Bathurst, the GAMBIA, arrived at Bathurst yesterday.

It is announced by the management of the coalmines at Aladorl, near AACHEN, that the death-roll of the accident on October 25 is 265. Sixteen miners are still missing.

A British airman named Chapman crashed at COURTRAI yesterday and was killed. He had arrived there in the afternoon to deliver an aeroplane to a local flying school.—*Reuter.*

LORIENT Town Council yesterday, at its first full meeting since the R 101 disaster, passed unanimously an address of sympathy to the British people, which was telegraphed to the British Embassy in Paris.

Communal elections were held on Sunday in 296 villages and six towns of BULGARIA. Both Government and Opposition claim the victory. At Manole, near Plovdiv, a dispute between two Governmental groups led to injuries to 20 persons.

Following the arrest of a member of the staff of the Chinese Consulate at JOHANNESBURG, the Chinese Consul-General, Ho-tsang, has protested to the Union Government, demanding the punishment of the officials concerned.—*Reuter.*

Our BOULOGNE Correspondent reports that the condition of Mr. Flynn, the pilot of the Imperial Airways liner City of Washington, which crashed near Boulogne, is still serious. Mr. Tompkins, one of the injured passengers, is reported to be rather better.

M. Stoyen Pribitchevitch, son of the Opposition leader in YUGOSLAVIA, was arrested on Saturday on a charge of having supplied funds for the publication at Ossiek of a pamphlet against the Government on account of the detention of his father under arrest. He has been sent to Ossiek, where a number of other people have also been arrested for having published and circulated the pamphlet.

CROAT GRAVES DESECRATED IN BELGRADE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, Nov. 3

Unknown persons have removed from the graves of the Croat Deputies who were killed in the Skupshtina all the wreaths, flowers, and ribbons which were placed there on All Saints' Day by friends and party followers of the dead leaders. The Government has ordered the police to find the culprits.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN REVOLUTIONS

Mr. Henderson, in reply to a question in Parliament, has issued a statement reviewing the revolutions that have recently taken place in South American countries, and adding that, so far as he was at present informed, no British subjects had suffered personal injuries during any of the disturbances. The statement continues:—

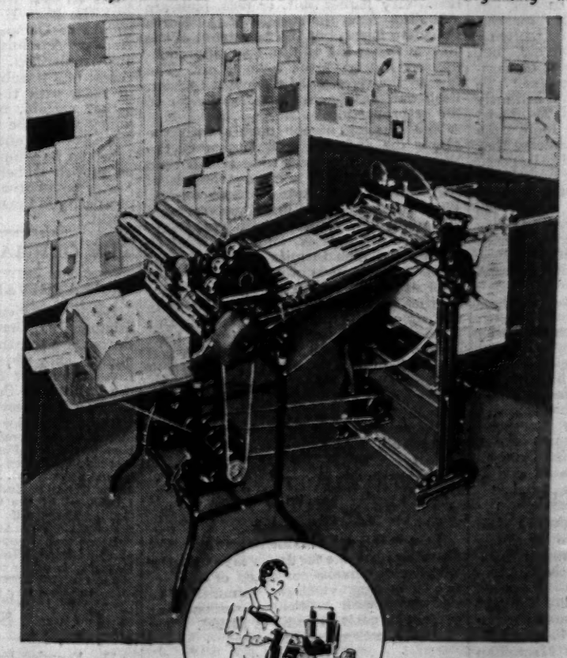
In Bolivia, Peru, and Argentina the Provisional Governments are exercising effective control, and have declared that they will abide by their international undertakings. These Governments have been informed that his Majesty's Government considers that the change of Government in the countries concerned in no way affects the relations between them and his Majesty's Government.

Other Foreign News on following page

YOU WANT GOOD PRINTING
CHEAPLY AND QUICKLY DONE

Choose among the Multigraph range of 20 machines

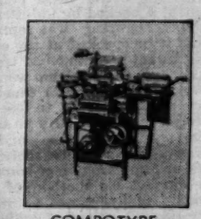
MULTIGRAPH MODEL 86, shown below, will print anything up to a size of 17"x17." It uses type and printers' ink and turns out folders, broadsheets or booklets. Its running speed is 5,000 an hour, and it produces work equal to that of any first-class printer. This is only one of the range of 20 Multigraph machines. There are others for composing—typesetting—envelope addressing—folding—in fact, for every office printing requirement that is likely to arise. Some machines combine as many as *five distinct jobs in one operation*. A constant flow of good printing to your customers is the proven way to increase business. The Multigraph way is the only way to secure good printing cheaply, and as quickly as you want it. To the Multigraph user, this liveliness, and flexibility of selling attack, becomes a most potent force. Let us send you further particulars and a copy of the booklet *"Organising the Selling Attack."*



Nº 66 PRINTER

Nº 66 ADDRESSER

Nº 100 ADDRESSER



COMPOTYPE

SET-O-TYPE

Nº 58 FOLDER

The Gammeter
MULTIGRAPH

THE INTERNATIONAL MULTIGRAPH CO. (BRITAIN) LIMITED, 13-16T HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.1
Belfast • Birmingham • Cardiff • Dublin • Edinburgh • Glasgow • Leeds • Liverpool • Manchester • Newcastle

TRADE AND WORK

MINISTERS' LACK OF POLICY

CRITICISM IN THE COMMONS

UNIONIST PLANS

WESTMINSTER, MONDAY

The House of Commons was much more animated to-day in anticipation of the opening of the official Conservative attack upon the Government's policy. Even the Socialists were roused to liveliness, when the entrance of Vice-Admiral Taylor, flanked by Rear-Admiral Sueter and Mr. Remer, gave them a chance to point out the disunion in other parties, and they loudly cheered the embodiment of their electoral hopes.

The debate itself was disappointing. MR. CHAMBERLAIN hit hard enough, but cut his explanation of his own policy too short to please his audience. In moving an amendment regretting the absence of a policy to deal with unemployment, he said that the Government alone in the House refused to recognize the existence of a crisis, and alone among politicians was devoid of a plan to meet it. Unemployment was extending to industries so far untouched by the curse, exports in nine months had declined by £102,000,000, exports of manufactures by £87,000,000, and imports of raw materials by £55,000,000. The industrial atmosphere was one of "inspissated gloom." The Government faced this situation with intolerable Micawberism. Mr. Hartshorn's speech last week and Mr. MacDonald's letter to his candidate at Shipley showed that they had abandoned effort and were waiting for "something to turn up." They talked of international trade, and arranged the tariff truce. They praised the development of inter-Imperial trade, and anaesthetized the proposals of the Dominions. They pleaded for industrial recovery, and kicked the life out of industry by taxation.

THE HOME MARKET

Other parties and sections had their plans. The Liberals were about to publish theirs, and some of them were understood to be even fiscally impartial. Sir Oswald Mosley had his, partly impracticable, partly premature, but also partly acceptable. Even Mr. Maxton had ranged himself among the protectionists. The Conservatives had theirs—namely, the immediate protection of the home market and the ultimate achievement of Imperial economic unity.

Upon this text MR. CHAMBERLAIN explained his belief that we should do well to insure against the loss of insecure foreign markets by producing at home some of the manufactured goods now imported, for which our exports had to pay. Prosperity would always be precarious so long as we had to export 30 per cent. of our production. He therefore proposed to protect the home market by tariffs wherever suitable, and by other means wherever tariffs were not suitable. Such protection was the only means of preventing a drastic lowering of the standard of living, which emerged as otherwise inevitable from Mr. Loveday's recent analysis of our economic position; and protection could be prevented from meaning exploitation of the working classes by the devising of effective guarantees against the whole benefit being absorbed in profits or reflected in higher prices.

As for Imperial economic unity, he affirmed that it was necessarily a long-distance policy involving the surrender of the spirit of "our own country first" by every part of the Empire. Apart from preferential tariffs, he suggested that the cooperation of whole industries throughout the Empire should be secured by a permanent Imperial secretariat.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

MR. GRAHAM'S reply evoked the first hearty cheer of the Session from the Socialist ranks. He made effective use of the displeasure with which Lord Beaverbrook would receive Mr. Chamberlain's caution. He thought, however, that the Conservative policy must mean both a revenue tariff and taxes on foodstuffs, and therefore, after the usual assertion that the crisis was not so serious here as abroad and a new hint that prices may have reached rock bottom, he settled down to defend the free trade case. Free trade was not a guarantee of success, but it was the better fiscal policy for this country, if backed by industrial reorganization. Dumping was annoying, but should it be checked at the cost of sacrificing valuable commercial treaties? To change over to protection would instantly provoke a tariff war in which at almost every point we stood to lose more than we could gain. Similarly he asserted that voluntary preferences and Imperial rationalization were the only practicable ways of improving inter-Imperial trade; and, finally, his method of saving the standard of living was to urge industry to be efficient instead of giving it a device to lower real wages. That, until capitalism could be overthrown, was the Socialist policy.

His supporters were delighted at these echoes of their old faith and old battles; although, as SIR HUGH O'NEILL pointed out, their constructive policy appeared to be to make industrial efficiency more difficult by increasing the burdens on industry; and MR. COCKS's idea of a constructive policy for a party which was still spiritually united was to spend £15,000,000 a year on retiring pensions at 65 and borrow £200,000,000 for development works.

LIBERAL CRITICISM

After SIR E. HILTON YOUNG had announced his conversion to empirical protection, the debate was brought back to its former tone of scorn of the Government by SIR HERBERT SAMUEL. He urged the Government, if they really thought currency questions and the maldistribution of gold to be important, to do something themselves or get the Macmillan Committee to suggest something. They appeared to have forgotten the unemployed, to have shelved the question of unemployment insurance, to have pigeonholed the results of their inquiries into various industries. They had failed utterly to respond to the need for economy, in spite of the opportunities given by the fall in prices. Mr. Chamberlain had made out a case for censure of the Government, but not for approval of the alternative, implicit though not expressed in the Conservative amendment. The Liberals could not vote for a policy of taxing the food of the poor and threatening the 75 per cent. of our trade with foreign countries for the sake of the 25 per cent. of our trade with the Empire.

This promise to save the Government ended the strategical value of the debate, although MR. BOOTHBY and MAJOR COLVILLE gallantly maintained its interest by asserting that their party could unite, awake echoes in other parties, and win on a policy of monetary reform, protection of the home market, and protection of the Imperial market. Their argument was impressively driven home by CAPTAIN EDEN, who faced the Socialists with the question how the protection of wages could endure without the protection of the source of wages. Thanks to these statesmanlike speeches by younger members, the jeers at Conservative disunion were silenced, and the debate ended, in spite of a brave effort from MAJOR ATTLEE, with no increased confidence that the Government has a policy, but with the certainty that it will survive to-morrow's division.

THE NEW ORDER IN BRAZIL

"NO DICTATORSHIP"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 3.

The extreme warmth of the welcome accorded the civil leader of the revolution, Dr. Getulio Vargas, when he arrived here on Friday night was shown by the acclamation of half a million people who assembled at the Central Station and round about the Cattete Palace. His reception clearly demonstrated the popularity of the victory of the insurgents.

Dr. Vargas in a statement to the Press said that he intended to assume the administration of the Republic this afternoon. The military Junta would then hand over the Government to him as President of the Republic. He did not intend, he said, to govern with the aid of a Congress, as one of his first steps would be the dissolution of the legislative power. When he was asked whether he would rule Brazil as a Dictator, Dr. Vargas replied:—"As a Dictator, no. I shall govern in the quality of President, with discretionary powers."

Revolutionary propaganda, he continued, had devoted itself to national reconstruction, which would permit Brazil in the shortest possible time to occupy her proper place. The programme of the Liberal Alliance would satisfy a great part of the national needs. The revolution was only a means to an end, and to prevent any impression that it was purely a local question and a matter of defending personal interests, when it was decided to have recourse to arms it was essential that Rio Grande do Sul should not act alone. From this arose the enormous work of preparing a national insurrection, which had proved that the phantasy of power was no more than a soulless machine without the support of public opinion, and fell to pieces on its first contact with soldiers fighting for an ideal.

Had the victory of the Liberal Alliance been established merely by election, its programme would have been confined to electoral reform and other points. Now a much wider and more comprehensive programme was ensured, including the dissolution of Congress, which had proved itself incapable of fulfilling its purpose, electoral reform, reform of the system of taxation, the finding of a remedy for the iniquitous state of affairs under which half a dozen magnates benefited at the people's expense, a full amnesty, and strict economy.

Dr. Vargas spoke specially of the importance of the formation of a trustworthy commission to inquire how public money had been handled by the deposed *politicos*. This inquiry would be carried through with the most searching and energetic thoroughness and offenders would be brought to justice.

NEW CABINET

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 3.—Dr. Getulio Vargas, who was appointed provisional President of Brazil to-day, one month after the outbreak of the revolution, has appointed the following as members of his Cabinet:—

Senhor Afranio de Mello Franco.—Foreign Affairs.
Dr. Oswaldo Aranha.—Interior and Justice.
General Juarez Tavora.—Communications.
Senhor Jose Maria Whitacker.—Finance.
Senhor Assis Brasil.—Agriculture.
General Leite de Castro.—War.
Admiral Isaias Noronha.—Navy.
Senhor Baptista Luzardo.—Chief of Police.
—*Reuter.*

CAPPING AN OIL GUSHER

RELIEF FOR MENACED TOWN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 3

The oil gusher "Stout No. 1," after running wild for three days, spraying halt Oklahoma City with oil and filling the air with natural gas, was brought under control late on Sunday.

With the capping of the gusher with a two-ton nipple die the menace of a devastating fire in the city has been greatly reduced, but it will be many days before it is altogether gone, for everything within a radius of two miles of the gusher—houses, lawns, streets, and fields—is covered with a black and shining film through which a fire would run with the speed of a gale. More dangerous still for their possibilities of starting a conflagration are dozens of uncharted pockets of gas scattered here and there over the city.

Five miles to the south-east of Oklahoma City flames 50ft. or 60ft. high are still rising from the surface of the North Canadian River, but the movement of the current keeps the oil film from approaching any nearer to the town limits. The fire on the river will be allowed to burn itself out, as it constitutes no danger to life or property.

The capping of the gusher with the nipple die and the final closing of the three valves in the die after it had been screwed into place were a triumph of engineering skill and human courage. With the help of an ingenious mechanical guide, the nipple was lowered into place from a derrick, and a crew of 50 rubber-clad men in mica masks screwed it on to the threads of a casing pipe with steel arms 45ft. long. Then, one after another, they closed the three valves in the cap and the monster was tamed. But previously for many hours they had been in risk of their lives as, with wooden and copper hammers to minimize the risk of creating sparks, they tore away the connexions damaged by the first blast of the gusher to make its capping possible. A single spark would have been the end of them all.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN INDIA

In a written Parliamentary reply the Secretary of State for India says that the number of persons convicted of offences not involving violence, committed in connexion with political movements, at present in gaols in India is 23,136.

INVALIDS

While on his way to morning service at Rochester Cathedral on Sunday the Dean of Rochester (Dr. R. T. Talbot) had a sudden seizure, and yesterday it was stated that his condition causes anxiety. He is 68 years of age, and was appointed to the Deanery in April, 1928. Last night he was reported to have passed a fair day.

Sir John Milbanke was stated last night to be much better.

Sir Maurice Anderson was reported to be making slow progress.

U.S. ELECTION PROSPECTS

MR. HOOVER AND CONGRESS

POLLING TO-DAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3

To-morrow's election to the United States Congress will be of international interest chiefly as providing an answer to the question whether President Hoover and the Republican Party can retain any measure of control over Congress during the next two years. The party in power has to-day a nominal majority in the Senate of 17, and in the House of Representatives of 104. The Democrats must win nine additional Senatorships to-morrow if they are to dominate the Upper House, and 53 more places in the Lower Chamber if they are, as the phrase goes, to "organize" that body.

There is hardly a Democrat who believes that enough Senatorships will be won, though even Republicans foresee that the Democratic membership in the Senate will be increased. On the other hand, there is hardly a Democrat who does not believe that the House of Representatives will be controlled by his party, with a Speaker and the chairmen and a majority of the membership of committees drawn from its ranks in the new Congress. They talk of a Democratic "landslide." They are more cocksure than they have been for years. They are perhaps too cocksure. The large majority of American voters are in normal times Republican, and it still remains to be seen whether depression and disappointment can entirely destroy this customary advantage. What is most likely—provided always that a "landslide" does not occur—is so considerable a reinforcement of Democratic strength in the House of Representatives as to leave it, like the Senate, at the mercy of a coalition unfriendly to the Administration.

MR. HOOVER THE ISSUE

It is doubtful whether Mr. Hoover has been told that the prospect is a gloomy one. Such information as is available shows that he has prepared himself for a loss in the House of 27 seats held to-day by Republicans who were swept into office in the wake of his victory in 1928, but normally belonging to the Democrats. If the loss were no heavier than this, it would be supportable. It might even be interpreted as a "vindication" of his Administration, and it would leave a sufficient margin of control to offset the leaderless confusion of the Senate. But genuinely impartial computation gives the Democrats a minimum gain of 45 seats, and—what would be disastrous—a possible maximum of 60. A shift of public favour as considerable as this would be a heavy blow to the man who should know that he is himself the only great issue before voters.

In some respects the campaign has been unlike any within living memory. In the contest for the Governorship of Pennsylvania between Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Republican, and Mr. Hemphill, Democrat, the country has been treated to the spectacle of Republican leaders supporting a Democrat and Democratic leaders turning to a Republican. In Nebraska, where Mr. George Norris, Radical Republican, is running for the Senate against Mr. Gilbert Hitchcock, Democrat, party lines have been similarly broken. In Ohio, the home of the Anti-Saloon League, there is every likelihood that a "wet" Democrat will win the Senatorship. In Illinois, traditionally Republican and "dry," another "wet" Democrat, Mr. James Hamilton Lewis, has more than a bare chance of going to the Senate again. Everywhere it is apparent that something or somebody is rocking the political boat. Only recovered prosperity can set it on an even keel again.

PADLOCKED BALLOT BOXES

The result of to-morrow's voting will barely be known before Wednesday afternoon with any completeness. And if the race for control of the House of Representatives is a close one, the issue may be in doubt until Thursday, because the returns from Kentucky will be delayed. Under the new law peculiar to that State, the ballot boxes, as soon as the polls close, must be triply padlocked—by Republican and Democratic representatives and the local sheriff—and in that condition carried to various county seats, where they will be opened and the count made in the presence of Republican and Democratic guards. The precaution may be wise, and there is some hope that it may be sufficient. In certain other States, however, among which Pennsylvania is notable, politics has always laughed at locksmiths.

As for the effect in the world at large of the election no comforting prediction can be made. If from the Republican point of view the worst should happen, and the next House of Representatives should be Democratic, the future of the Hoover Administration would be seriously imperilled. It would live under the threat of a possible loss of the Presidency in 1932, with the probable, if not altogether certain, result that its foreign policy would be timid at the very time when courage and vigour will be needed. It would be tempted to believe, or to act as though it believed, that the United States could live as a protected area of prosperity in the midst of an unprosperous world.

THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR

ARRIVAL IN LONDON

Baron von Neurath, who succeeds Dr. Sthamer as German Ambassador, and Baroness Neurath arrived in London last night. They were met on the platform at Liverpool-street Station by members of the Diplomatic Corps and the staff of the German Embassy.

The Ambassador was greeted by Mr. J. B. Monck, of the Foreign Office (representing Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary). He was met also by Prince Bismarck (Secretary of the German Embassy), Herr F. W. Achilles (Chancellor of the Embassy), and Herr Landlar (President of the German Club in London). Count Bernstorff (Chargé d'Affaires) had accompanied the Ambassador from Harwich.

Baron and Baroness von Neurath will reside at the Carlton Hotel for the present, as the Embassy is under repair.

NEW FELLOWS OF ALL SOULS

Mr. Douglas Patrick Thomas Jay and Mr. Ivor Ian Bowen were elected Fellows of All Souls College, Oxford, at a meeting of the Warden and Fellows held yesterday morning.

Mr. Jay, who was at Winchester and a Scholar of New College, was placed in the First Class in the School of *Literae Humaniores* last year, and won the Chancellor's English Essay in 1927. He has been a member of the staff of *The Times* since 1929.

Mr. Bowen went from Westminster as a Scholar to Christ Church, won the Gladstone Essay Prize in 1929, and was placed in the First Class of the Modern History School in the present year.

INTER-EMPIRE RELATIONS

DISCUSSIONS AT CONFERENCE

A NEW TRIBUNAL

The Heads of the Delegations to the Imperial Conference held two meetings yesterday and the following official statement was issued:—

The Heads of Delegations met at 10, Downing-street this morning at 10.30 o'clock. Their final consideration of questions concerned with constitutional aspects of inter-Imperial relations was commenced and considerable progress was made. The meeting adjourned until 3.30 this afternoon.

The Heads of Delegations resumed their meeting at 3.30, Mr. Bennett in the chair. Lord Sankey reported the progress which had been made by his committee in the morning. The Heads of Delegations continued their final consideration of the constitutional aspects of inter-Imperial relations and further considerable progress was made. The Heads of Delegations will meet again to-morrow morning at 10.

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

The official statement suggests that it will soon be possible to summon a plenary meeting of the Conference to deal with some of the most important subjects which appear on the agenda under the broad heading of constitutional matters. The Heads of Delegations had three of these subjects under consideration during their two meetings yesterday—the proposed Commonwealth Tribunal, the means of communication on foreign affairs between the various Governments of the Commonwealth, and the channels of communication between Dominion Governments and foreign Powers. The Heads of Delegations have ended their deliberations on these matters, and their views will now be laid before a plenary meeting.

AN IMPERIAL TRIBUNAL

The proposed Commonwealth Tribunal was referred to in the report of the Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation issued last year. The report contained the following paragraph:—

We felt that our work would not be complete unless we gave some consideration to the question of the establishment of a tribunal as a means of determining differences and disputes between members of the British Commonwealth. We were impressed with the advantages which might accrue from the establishment of such a tribunal. It was clearly impossible in the time at our disposal to do more than collate various suggestions with regard, first, to the constitution of such a tribunal; and, secondly, to the jurisdiction which it might exercise. With regard to the former the prevailing view was that any such tribunal should take the form of an *ad hoc* body selected from standing panels nominated by the several members of the British Commonwealth. With regard to the latter there was general agreement that the jurisdiction should be limited to justiciable issues arising between Governments. We recommend that the whole subject should be further examined by all the Governments.

The Dominions, with the exception of the Irish Free State, agreed when they signed the Optional Clause that while disputes in the ordinary way should be referred to the International Court, there should be a reservation in respect of disputes between any of the nations of the British Commonwealth. The Heads of Delegations, it is understood, feel that it is desirable that some machinery should be devised for adjusting any dispute of this kind which may happen to arise. There is no wish to set up a permanent body with permanent officials like The Hague Tribunal.

It is felt that the proceedings should be on the basis of arbitration, and there has been discussion whether resort to the new procedure should be obligatory or voluntary. In the view of the Heads of Delegations the use of the machinery should be voluntary and by the approval of both parties to the dispute. Once the tribunal met, its decision would be binding on the parties. The power of the Court would be confined to disputes between nations, and there is no idea of substituting it for the right of the individual to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The tribunal would be limited mainly to justiciable disputes, but it is thought by the Heads of Delegations that there would be no objection to the tribunal having jurisdiction also in political disputes if the two nations concerned agreed to go before it.

There would be an *ad hoc* body set up for each dispute, and it is suggested that it should consist of five members. The first two would be appointed, one by each party to the dispute. They need not necessarily have judicial experience or be subjects of the nation appointing them. The only proviso would be that they must be subjects of the British Empire. Each party would appoint a second member who either held or had held high judicial office or who was a distinguished jurist, and the four members of the tribunal would then meet and agree on the appointment of a fifth member, who would act as chairman and who could come from any part of the British Commonwealth. If the two parties agreed, they could also appoint assessors with a special knowledge of the matter in dispute, and the tribunal could sit in any part of the Empire by mutual agreement. While the decision has still to be taken at a plenary session of the Conference the scheme which will be submitted will follow these general lines.

FOREIGN NEGOTIATIONS

At previous Conferences certain general lines have been laid down to govern the means of communication on foreign affairs. It was decided that any Government in the British Commonwealth which was negotiating with a foreign Power should inform other British Governments which were likely to be affected, and that any other such Government which desired to make observations should submit them as soon as possible, so that the negotiating Government would be fully acquainted with the views of other parts of the Empire. It was further declared that no Government in its negotiations could commit another of his Majesty's Governments without the definite consent of that Government. The working of that machinery has now been reviewed, and it is understood that the view is taken that the Governments ought not to confine their communications and consultations simply to matters of treaty negotiation. On all questions of international relations the method of communication and consultation should be developed as much as possible. Since 1926 personal contact between members of the Commonwealth Governments has been encouraged. In the view of Lord Sankey's Committee this has proved to be a valuable system which ought to be extended, though it is recognized that each Government ought to decide on the actual machinery.

Discussion on channels of communication with foreign Governments has not revealed any great difficulty. Where a Dominion has a representative of its own in a foreign capital there is direct communication through him. Where it is not so represented the channel of communication hitherto has been through the

(Continued on page 16, column 4)

MEOPHAM AIR DISASTER

ISSUE OF INTERIM REPORT

NO OBVIOUS CAUSE OF ACCIDENT

The Air Ministry issued last night the following interim report of the Accidents Investigation Sub-Committee on the accident to Aeroplane G-AAZK at Meopham on July 21 last, when six persons lost their lives—the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Lady Ednam, Sir Edward Ward, Mrs. Henrik Loeffler, Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. P. Henderson (pilot), and Mr. C. D'Urban Shearing (assistant pilot). The report was received yesterday through the Chairman of the Aeronautical Research Committee.

1. The inquiry was referred to the Aeronautical Research Committee on August 25, and the Sub-Committee for Accident Investigations began work on September 3. The first three meetings were held on consecutive days and others since at such intervals that the progress with experiments, investigations, and calculations has been continuous.

2. The aeroplane flying from Berck to Croydon crashed at Meopham, Kent, at about 14.35 hours, on July 21, 1930 (there was a strong westerly wind, gusty, with storms of rain). In the neighbourhood of Priestwood it had been seen to fly into a cloud, and very shortly thereafter the *personnel*, pieces of tail-plane, a wing, the engine, the fuselage, and various items, fell from the cloud, and were distributed along a belt one and a half miles long (east to west).

3. In general the procedure of the sub-committee is directed to the discovery of the technical causes of accidents with a view to their prevention in the future and for the above purpose in the present instance it became necessary to examine all the details of the accident. Among such are the position on the ground of each fallen object and the probable path of its falling, having regard to the wind prevailing at the time, the nature of the fractures, the strength and condition of each element of the structure of the machine, the load each member was intended to bear, and the maximum load which may have come on it during the accident, with much other relevant matter.

4. The procedure of the sub-committee is similar to that which has been successfully followed in many investigations of a like nature. The evidence considered relates to the reports of eye-witnesses, to distribution of the parts, to meteorological conditions, and to the histories of the pilots. On this evidence theories are advanced as to the probable first cause of the accident. The more plausible theories are subjected to criticism and tested where necessary, both by detail calculations and by experiments which may be lengthy.

5. It frequently happens in an investigation of this kind that some one specific cause, such as defect in material or an abnormal meteorological condition, is so clearly sufficient to account for the accident that it becomes unnecessary to investigate fully alternative explanations. In such circumstances the inquiry can be brought to an early conclusion. In the Meopham accident no such obvious cause has come to light, and the inquiry has perforce to proceed by the exclusion one by one of all reasonably possible causes. Only when this has been done is it proper to attribute the accident to some cause, which cannot from its nature be indicated by direct evidence, such as unforeseen meteorological conditions, or the manoeuvres made by the pilot, or &c. Such a process, if carried out thoroughly, is essentially lengthy.

6. For the Meopham accident the available data have been collected and examined, and details as to the breakage of the structure are clear. The sub-committee are now in a position to state that careful examination of all main fractures has revealed no defect in structure or assembly. Further, there are no signs of faulty or inferior material in the fractures. The sub-committee are, therefore, looking for other possibilities.

7. As an example of the type of investigation still in progress the sub-committee have to determine whether flutter can have been the cause of the accident. The experience of the sub-committee in the past shows that breakages in the air arise from time to time from flutter of the tail or of the wing of the machine. No evidence has been brought to the sub-committee of flutter of existing Junkers aircraft of the F.13 type, of which there are a large number in use; nevertheless, the possibility of flutter among other causes cannot be dismissed until the conclusion of experiments now in hand.

8. The sub-committee are aware that a definite conclusion as to the cause of the accident should be made available at the earliest possible date, but they think it undesirable to express an opinion, which must be provisional.

9. They desire to recognize the willing help they are receiving from the Junkers Company, from the Deutsche Versuchsanstalt für Luftfahrt, and from the staffs of the Royal Aircraft Establishment and at the National Physical Laboratory. They are also particularly indebted to Major J. P. C. Cooper, the Inspector of Accidents, for his detailed and accurate reports.

The report is signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Mervyn O'Gorman, chairman of the Accidents Investigation Sub-Committee. The other members of the sub-committee are:—

Professor L. Bairstow, C.B.E., F.R.S., Major J. S. Buchanan, O.B.E., Mr. G. B. Cockburn, O.B.E., Sir R. T. Glazebrook, K.C.B., F.R.S., Professor B. M. Jones, M.A., A.F.C., Sir J. E. Petavel, K.B.E., F.R.S., Professor A. J. Sutton Pippard, M.B.E., D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., Mr. H. E. Wimperis, C.B.E., and Mr. J. L. Nayler (secretary).

Squadron Leader H. W. McKenna, D.C.M., was in attendance throughout the inquiry.

RED PROPAGANDA

MOSCOW AND MR. HENDERSON

Moscow, Nov. 3.—Commenting on the statement of Mr. Henderson in the House of Commons to the effect that the Soviet Government was not observing its obligation to desist from propaganda, *Izvestia* says:—

The Soviet Government never gave and does not give any foreign Government an insurance policy against the actions of the Communists of its own country. Both the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain are interested in the maintenance of correct economic and political relations. It would be best for both Governments to see to the stimulation of their mutual exports and imports rather than concern themselves with the prohibition of the export of ideas, which cannot be prohibited.—*Reuter.*

THE CITY AND DOMINION PRIME MINISTERS

The honorary freedom of the City of London will to-day be conferred on the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, Mr. J. H. Scullin, and the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. G. W. Forbes. The ceremony will take place at a special meeting of the Common Council at Guildhall, over which the Lord Mayor will preside. After a reception of the invited guests, the Town Clerk will read the order of the Court directing the presentation of the freedom, the certificate of which will be presented in a Golden Casket. The Chamberlain, Sir Adrian Pollock, will address the Prime Ministers and offer them the right hand of fellowship, and the Ministers will reply. Afterwards the new freemen will be entertained at luncheon at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Carlton Hotel.
Nyassa Consolidated.
Rosario Drainage Company.
Southern Stockholders Investment Trust.

THE LIBERAL PARTY

TO-NIGHT'S DIVISION

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The Liberal Parliamentary Party held a special meeting last night to consider its line of action on the Conservative amendment to the Address, on which the Commons will vote this evening.

It is known that Liberal members are profoundly disappointed at the whole tone of the King's Speech, and at the absence of any suggestion that the Government has schemes for grappling vigorously with unemployment. Many of them were in the mood last night to vote against the Government this evening and to risk the consequences, but the position was complicated by the fact that Mr. Chamberlain, who moved the official Conservative amendment, dealt largely with fiscal questions. It is thought that had Mr. Chamberlain contented himself with attacking the Government's record a considerable section of the Liberal members would have gone into the Conservative Lobby. In that case the existence of the Government would have been imperilled, as the Conservatives have issued a three-lined whip for the division. There was a very frank discussion at the Liberal Party meeting, but at the close it was announced that the bulk of the party had decided to abstain from voting. This, however, does not close the incident, as it is understood that at least seven of the Liberal members are determined to vote against the Government. Rumour has it that this little band includes Sir Robert Hutchison, the Chief Liberal Whip. If they persist in their intention other Liberals will support the Government, and the disunity of the party will be revealed once more. Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Baldwin will speak during the debate to-day.

THE EDUCATION BILL

In the meantime the Government are threatened with grave trouble over the Education Bill. Sir Charles Trevelyan, the President of the Board of Education, will ask the House to approve on Thursday his third attempt to produce a suitable measure on the school-leaving age, and Lord Eustace Percy will move the Conservative amendment for the rejection of the Bill. The Liberals will probably agree to the Bill receiving a second reading, but Mr. Lloyd George caused surprise yesterday by declaring that he was opposed to the proposed maintenance grants. The National Liberal Federation, at its conference at Yarmouth in October, 1928, accepted the principle of maintenance grants, and it was assumed that this remained the definite policy of the party. Yesterday, however, at a luncheon at the House of Commons, at which he explained the Liberal scheme for tackling unemployment, Mr. Lloyd George was asked whether he approved of the heavy new expenditure on maintenance grants in view of the urgent demand for national economy. He replied:—

Quite frankly, I personally deplore these increases in the national burden in present conditions. I am expressing merely my own opinion; the Liberal Party will consider it. I do not deplore an increase in educational facilities, especially as I come from a class which would be delighted to have these facilities, but when you have to pay a parent for allowing his child to take advantage of them, personally I deplore this heavy additional expenditure when trade is bad and every additional burden helps to weigh it down.

Mr. Lloyd George also expressed the hope that there would be a reconsideration of social insurance so as to cut down the expenditure, as he was certain that there was a good deal of money being spent that ought not to be spent. There was a good deal of scandalous abuse on occasions, and he believed they could save millions if they put it on a more rigid and strict basis.

It was felt last night that if Mr. Lloyd George can carry his party with him the future of the Education Bill is in grave jeopardy, and that, whatever may happen to it in the House of Commons, the Upper House will interpret the action of the Conservatives and the speech of Mr. Lloyd George as a mandate to delete the clause which deals with maintenance grants.

R 101 INQUIRY

INSTABILITY IN TRIAL FLIGHTS

The most important evidence offered yesterday to the Court of Inquiry into the loss of R 101 dealt with the instability of the airship in the last flights she made before she was lengthened. This evidence was drawn from the records of the late Lieutenant-Colonel V. C. Richmond, the designer of the airship and the official responsible for the technical side of the work at Cardington, and it supported statements already made by surviving members of the crew. In those flights the airship was unaccountably heavy and pitched rather badly.

The trouble occurred at the time when it was discovered that holes had been caused in the gas-bags by chafing against projections on the longitudinal girders after the wire netting round the bags had been let out to allow of their holding more gas. Squadron Leader Booth has already expressed doubts as to whether such holes could explain the behaviour of the airship on the flights at the end of June, and a witness yesterday agreed that the weather on those occasions was very bright and clear, and that an airship was usually more liable to pitch in that sort of weather.

In the diary of Lieutenant-Colonel Richmond there was the statement that during the trial flight of June 27 the airship had to be pulled rather suddenly out of a steep dive and that shortly afterwards one of the "lift bridles" securing the netting of one gas-bag to the frame snapped as the result of wear in passing over a pulley. This was repaired temporarily, and again on the following day there were the same symptoms during flight. Later chains were substituted for the bridle wires which gave way under this strain.

The significance of this new evidence was emphasized by the stories told afterwards by French witnesses, who all, with one exception, stated that the airship made two dives, the final one following a partial recovery, as though an attempt had again been made to pull her out of the dive. In this relation evidence has previously been given that the elevator wheel, when the wreck was examined, was found to be set for "full up."

A detailed report of the inquiry appears on p. 19.

THE INDIAN PRINCES

The King and Queen will entertain the ruling Princes of India who are in London to attend the Round-Table Conference at a dinner party at Buckingham Palace to-night. The Queen of Spain will be among the guests.

The King will receive on Saturday at the Palace all the Indian delegates to the Round-Table Conference.

GERMAN NAVAL PROGRAMME

THE NEW ESTIMATES

THREE MORE "POCKET BATTLESHIPS"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 3

The Budget for 1931 will be formally submitted to the Reichsrat to-morrow, together with the draft Bills embodying the Government's reform programme. The Chancellor himself, according to present arrangements, will make a long speech, using the Reichsrat for the purpose of addressing as wide an audience as possible through a Parliamentary Chamber during the adjournment of the Reichstag.

Among the details of the Budget now made known through summaries is the naval construction programme demanded by the last Reichstag, which will regulate—if passed—battleship and other replacements for the six years 1931-36. The programme is attached to the Naval Estimates as an annex.

During the six years it is proposed to complete three and lay down a fourth of the 10,000-ton armoured vessels popularly known as "pocket battleships" for the replacement of four old battleships. Of such armoured ships Germany may, according to the naval terms of the Treaty of Versailles, have only six in commission. The Ersatz-Preussen laid down at the Deutsche Werke yard at Kiel two years ago, after much public debate, is to be completed in 1932 at a total cost of 75,000,000m. [£3,750,000]. The Ersatz-Lothringen is to be laid down at the naval dockyard at Wilhelmshafen in 1931 and completed in 1934 at a cost of 73,000,000m. The Ersatz-Braunschweig is to be laid down in 1932 and completed in 1936, and the Ersatz-Elsass is to be laid down in 1936.

The 6,000-ton light cruiser Leipzig, now under construction at Wilhelmshafen, is to be completed next year at a total cost of about 42,000,000m. She will be the fifth of a series of cruiser replacements. Four reserve destroyers are to be built from 1934 to 1936, five motor patrol boats and seven boom defence craft in 1931 and 1932, five torpedo boats from 1936 onwards. A gunnery schoolship, the Ersatz-Drache, will be completed in 1931 at Wilhelmshafen at a cost of 9,540,000m., and another, the Ersatz-Hay, will be laid down at Kiel in 1936.

EYESIGHT TEST FOR MOTORISTS

READING A NUMBER PLATE AT 25 YARDS

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

It was stated in a London evening newspaper last night that under the new Road Traffic Act applicants for driving licences will be required to answer the following question:—

Is your power of distant vision in one eye at least (with glasses if worn) not less than 50 per cent. of normal?

As a matter of fact this question did appear in earlier drafts of the form of application, but it has been withdrawn. There have been consultations between Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Minister of Transport, and the British Medical Association, and the eyesight requirement has been altered as a result. The question will now read:—

Are you able to read at a distance of 25 yards in good daylight (with glasses if worn) a motor-car plate containing six letters and figures?

In the opinion of the British Medical Association anyone who cannot bring his vision up to this standard with the help of suitable glasses, cannot be regarded as a safe driver of a motor-vehicle. The second disability which will be regarded as an absolute bar to obtaining a driver's licence is now described as "epilepsy or liability to sudden attacks of disabling giddiness or fainting."

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED	2.30 & 8.50
Apollo	THE OUTSIDER	8.30
Cambridge	CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE	8.15
Comedy	LUCKY DIP	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD	2.30 & 8.40
Daly's	ELDORADO	8.15
Duchess	AN OBJECT OF VIRTUE	8.30
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	8.40
Grafton	UNUSUAL VARIETY	8.50
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	8.40
Lyric, Hammersmith	MARRIAGE A LA MODE	8.30
Palace	FREDERICA	8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	8.15
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	8.15
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	THE LYONS MAIL	8.30
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	8.30
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	8.45
Victoria Palace	VICTORIA VANITIES	8.15
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Winter Garden	FOLLOW A STAR	2.30 & 8.10
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Collseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	2.30, 6.30, & 9

CONCERTS

Grotrian Hall	MR. KAROL SZRETER	3
Queen's Hall	WOMEN'S ORCHESTRA	8
Wigmore Hall	MISS RAYA GARBOUSOVA; MISS CARMEN REUBEN	5.30; 8.30

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace		10 to 10
Royal Agricultural Hall	'BREWERS', &c., EXHIBITION	10 to 8
Tussaud's		10 to 10
Zoological Gardens		9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	KING OF JAZZ	1, 3.30, 6, & 8.30
Astoria	HOLIDAY	1 to 11
Capitol	THE SEA WOLF	12 to 11
Carlton	THE BIG POND	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Dominion	HOLD EV

THE TIMES

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1930

	PAGE
Special Articles :	
Cross-Currents in France, From Our Paris Correspondent	15
Cars of To-day : Crossley	12
Books of the Day :	
John Bright's Diaries ; The Chartists ; Stuarts and Puritans ; A Dreamer in Rome ; A Ship of Ill Fortune	20
Illustrations :	
The King and Queen of Bulgaria in Sofia	18
Correspondence :	
Europeans in South Africa (Archbishop of Capetown)	15
British Policy in Palestine (Lord Hailsham, K.C., and Sir John Simon, K.C., M.P.)	15
Memorial to Canon Newbolt (Bishop of London and others).	15
A New Domesday (Dr. Edward Thompson)	15
Homeric Ithaca (Dr. W. Dörpfeld) ..	10
Landowners of India (Captain Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan)	10
Maintenance Grants (Mr. A. P. Herbert)	10
The Justification of a Tariff (Mr. P. Rosling)	10
South Paddington (Mr. A. M. Williams)	10
Sir Edward Bethune (General Sir Ian Hamilton)	10
Bonar Law College at Ashridge (Mr. John Buchan, M.P.)	10
Greece and Bulgaria (Sir Arthur Crosfield)	10
Telegrams on Sunday (Mr. Geoffrey Peto)	10
Origin of Windmills (Mr. R. Wailes) ..	10
Points from Letters :—Flanders Poppies ; New Zealand Butter ; British Companies in Canada ; The School for the Blind ; Missing Cook Relics ; Changing Economics ; Making Nightmares Pay ; The Youngest Coroner ; India and Autocracy ; Great Britain and America ; Pickpockets' Methods ; Misplaced Alms	10

Arrangements ..	17	Mails & Shipping	24 & 25
Auction Summary	7	Naval, Military, and Air Force	7
Broadcasting ..	20	News in Brief ..	11
Court Circular ..	17	Obituary	16
Crossword Puzzle	7	Parliament	8 & 9
Ecclesiastical ..	17	Sporting ..	6 & 7
Estate Market ..	7	*The Times* of 1830	11
Finance ..	21-25	University News	16
Home News ..	11	Wills and Bequests	17
Imperial & Foreign	13		
Law Notices ..	5		
Law Report ..	5		

Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light or moderate north-west wind ; bright intervals, local showers ; local morning mist or slight fog ; rather cold, ground frost at night.

Further Outlook.—Unsettled. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Air Ministry issued last night the interim report of the Accidents Investigation Sub-Committee on the accident to the aeroplane which crashed at Meopham, Kent, on July 21, when six people were killed. (p. 14)

Evidence at the R 101 inquiry yesterday dealt with the instability of the airship in the last flights made before she was lengthened. (pp. 14 and 19)

Several shipping mishaps in Sunday's gale are reported. A small French vessel was wrecked in the Bristol Channel, the crew, it is feared, being lost. Dr. Cecil Watts, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, was drowned while yachting. (p. 16)

The constitution of the National Committee of Investigation, and some of the District Committees, under section 5 of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, is announced by the Secretary for Mines. (p. 9)

The Government has rejected the request of the engineering unions for an inquiry into the condition of the industry, and suggested a joint inquiry by the employers' and workers' organizations. (p. 11)

A meeting between a number of members of both Houses of Parliament and representatives of different societies throughout the country on the subject of Hadrian's Wall took place at the House of Commons yesterday. (p. 16)

A plea for various steps towards the goal of Empire economic unity was put forward by representatives of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire when they were received informally at the Board of Trade yesterday by members of the Delegations attending the Imperial Conference. (p. 11)

A pamphlet published to-day gives the plans laid before the Government as the contribution of the Liberal Party to the solution of the unemployment problem. (p. 9)

Lord Meston, addressing members of the Manchester Reform Club yesterday, said that the only comprehensive and consistent scheme for the future government of India was to be found in the Simon Report. (p. 19)

POLITICS

In the House of Commons yesterday further debate took place on the Address. Mr. Chamberlain moved an amendment expressing regret at the failure of the Government to propose adequate measures to deal with the industrial crisis. (p. 8)

After a frank discussion at a meeting of the Liberal Parliamentary Party yesterday it was announced that the bulk of the party had decided to abstain from voting to-night in the division on the Conservative amendment to the Address. Several members, however, are expected to vote against the Government. (p. 14)

Mr. Churchill, in the Epping Division last night, spoke of the Unionist Party divisions and said that unless the party could lift its ideas to the national level nothing but disaster lay ahead. (p. 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Heads of Delegations to the Imperial Conference met twice yesterday and continued their final consideration of the constitutional side of inter-Imperial relations. The matters discussed were the establishment of a Commonwealth Tribunal and the methods and channels of negotiation with foreign Powers. (pp. 14 and 16)

Dr. Vargas, who yesterday assumed the Presidency of Brazil, has issued a statement on the policy he will pursue and has declared that he will not rule as a Dictator. (p. 14)

Our Washington Correspondent reviews the state of the two parties on the eve of the elections to the United States Congress, which take place to-day. (p. 14)

The German Government will submit its Budget to the Reichsrat to-day. The Naval Estimates provide for the completion of three and the laying down of a fourth of the armoured vessels allowed for the replacement of battleships. (p. 14)

Mr. Gibson had a last interview with Signor Grandi in Rome yesterday before leaving for Geneva. It is reported that Mr. Gibson has been working for a solution of the Franco-Italian naval problem on lines which would tend to solve it by skirting round the contentious points at issue. (p. 13)

Further investigations have convinced the authorities that the villa at Sartrouville, where an Italian was stabbed last Thursday, was the headquarters of the most important anti-Fascist body in France, if not in Europe. (p. 13)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The date of the Boat Race was announced yesterday. (p. 7)

Practice for the Trial Eights was continued at Oxford and Cambridge yesterday. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Buoyancy of Gilt-edged Stocks ; War Loan Conversion ; London and North Eastern Railway Debenture Allotment ; Electric and Gas Issues ; Ottoman Debt Agreement ; the French Banking Trouble ; United of Havana Report ; and a Cancelled Charter. (p. 21)

In the Money Market loans were in rather better demand. Discount rates were unaltered. The New York exchange moved against sterling, closing at $4.85 45-64. Dutch currency depreciated, while Spanish pesetas were dearer. A further rise, to 38¼d., occurred in the Buenos Aires rate. Gold rose ½d. to 85s. 0½d. per oz., and silver 3-16d. to 16½d. (p. 22)

In the Stock Exchange yesterday continued activity prevailed in Gilt-edged securities. Long-dated British Funds were strong. There was further selling of Five per Cent. War Loan. A rise took place in foreign bonds. Oil and Mining shares were heavy on selling from Paris. A premium of 1½ was established on the new Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock of the London and North Eastern Railway. (p. 21)

THE LIBERAL PLANS

The new edition of the Liberal unemployment policy which is published this morning has been specifically prepared for Government consumption. It is therefore more modest in tone and in title than the first edition prepared for the electorate. "How to Conquer "Unemployment" has become "How to Tackle "Unemployment," and the confident promise that conquest would cost the taxpayer and the ratepayer nothing has been replaced by the equally confident (and questionable) assertion that the money can be found without doing any harm. The policy, however, remains essentially the same, although the creation of 100,000 small family farms is added to the list of expensive projects, and by way of balance economy is recommended in other directions with a view to bringing down the costs of production. The cure for our ills, in short, is to be a combination of economy, efficiency, and expenditure. A blow from another Geddes axe is to fall upon the expenditure of the Government itself. Industry is to be more closely correlated with banking, and for the rest is told that if only it makes itself efficient it will scorn, as do the authors of the policy, all ideas of the value of a protected market. The public are asked to realize that, if £250,000,000 is borrowed and spent by the State over a period of two years, the nation will possess an investment rather than incur a liability. Finally the statement that the Government accepts the policy in principle, subject to certain differences as to speed of progress, gives the impression that only minor obstacles are to be removed before a majority in the House of Commons is solidly behind the proposals.

It is probable that this estimate of the popularity of the Liberal programme is misleading. Liberal members in the House of Commons are certainly under no illusion as to the imminence of an enduring concordat with the Socialist Government, and the authors of the proposals will surely agree that it makes all the difference whether they are carried out in two years or in ten. To say that there are differences as to the "speed of progress" means, therefore, that there are profound differences in principle, and there is no reason to suppose that MR. SNOWDEN will abandon his reluctance to borrow for any purpose—except indeed the payment of the dole. He has not done badly by the Liberals after all. After eighteen months of a Socialist Government, the Treasury and local authorities find themselves committed to spend out of revenue or loans some £135,000,000 as soon as possible upon development works, and the total national expenditure of this kind is already about £190,000,000 a year. The results will hardly encourage the Government to hope that an intensification of the same policy will be a remedy for unemployment. It is true that the Government are showing some partiality for certain items of the Liberal programme—with the notable exception of economy. They are apparently committed to land settlement on a large scale, to the statutory organization of marketing, to the rejection of preferential tariffs, and to the belief that industry alone is to blame for industry's misfortunes. It will be interesting to see what reception they give to one or two very sound incidental suggestions, for example that the telephone service should be placed in a position of relative independence (like the Central Electricity Board or the B.B.C.) and run on commercial lines. But, broadly speaking, if the Liberals are not satisfied with what they have got, they have no reason to comfort themselves with the expectation that they will get very much more.

The policy indeed, even with its interesting new additions, does not differ in essentials from the old version. The devotion of several pages to the praise of economy is unable to atone for the essential contradiction between economy and expenditure; and how meagre is the field allotted by the Liberals to economy! The Geddes axe executed extravagance within the limits of the policy pursued with variations by all Governments since the War. The Liberals deliberately reject a change of policy. Even their definite recommendation of a "drastic "reversal" of the Unemployment Insurance scheme must leave it uncertain, in view of what has lately happened, how far they will face up even to the consequences of a reform of the dole system. To suggest, therefore, that a new Geddes axe could find work comparable to that effected by the old within the same limits is to open up misleading hopes. Nor is the case against increasing public expenditure met by calling relief works development or by calling expenditure investment. Development is extravagance in the absence of any provision to enable the nation to use its expanded capabilities. The Liberals reject such provision in the form of protection. Their whole case is founded on the assumption that British industry is relatively inefficient. Nobody will deny that increased efficiency is universally desirable and in some cases long overdue. But is it fair to disregard the effect of dumping in its new and voluminous forms, or to forget the tendency of the trend of public policy to destroy industrial confidence? The substitution of the credit of the State for the credit of industry is worse than useless—and nowhere more useless than in agriculture—if industry sees no hope of better markets and has every prospect of heavier burdens. If industry is given a fair chance it will not need special credits because it will be able to attract normal investments, and the "relative inefficiency" bred of relative hopelessness will be swept away. But if industry is not given a chance, then the adoption of the Liberal policy will merely leave the nation worse off at the end than it was at the beginning, unencouraged by any new opportunities and oppressed by many new burdens.

M. Tardieu's Prospects

M. TARDIEU'S prospect of remaining Prime Minister is brighter at the reopening of the French Parliament to-day than was promised at its prorogation in July. Harassed by the fractious and obstructive tactics of the Opposition, and able to keep his supporters together only by constant resort to votes of confidence, he then abruptly dismissed Chamber and Senate by decree ; and this unusual though constitutionally permissible procedure not only incensed his opponents but sent them into the country filled with the hope of raising waves of public opinion which would carry M. TARDIEU out of office and themselves into his place. But contact with their constituents brought disillusionment. The promoters of the campaign soon found, as other parliamentarians have found, that feeling in the capital was not always a true index of feeling in the provinces ; and the rude treatment which won them so much sympathy from their friends in Paris was in fact regarded as not wholly undeserved by much of the public opinion outside it. The speeches of the Socialist-Radical leaders began to change their note ; and one or two of them even threw out hints that collaboration with the present Government should not be quite ruled out of account. The hints were not taken by M. TARDIEU ; and once more both Radicals and Socialists have shown, at their respective eve-of-the-session congresses, that if they are united in nothing else they are equally determined to offer to him and his policy relentless opposition.

But M. TARDIEU does not fear a fight, and the events of the recess have probably influenced public opinion in his favour. The accusation of his adversaries is that he is the arch-reactionary, a dangerous imperialist who puts his whole faith in armaments; and the point of their criticism has obviously been somewhat blunted by the results of the General Election in Germany. The sweeping successes of two parties which advocated not merely a revision but repudiation of the Treaty of Versailles; the common talk in the Reichswehr about a war of revenge, as revealed in the trial of three German Army officers; the parade of the steel-helmet battalions on the demilitarized territory of the Rhineland; the official support given by HERR CURTIUS to a policy of pacific revision; the suggested moratorium in Reparation payments ; the failure of the negotiations for a naval agreement with Italy, and the recent speech of SIGNOR MUSSOLINI—these are all so many arguments, for most Frenchmen, that the attitude of M. TARDIEU has been justified, and that he is the statesman best qualified to carry on the policy of M. POINCARÉ. M. POINCARÉ himself has emerged again on to the political field, and is understood to be ready to throw his great influence on to the side of the Government in the Senate, where the forcible personality and brusque ways of M. TARDIEU have lost him some favour. It is expected that the subject of the first big debate will be foreign affairs, and that the attack on the Government will be led by M. FRANKLIN-BOUILLON, who holds one of the key positions near the Middle of the Chamber. He usually supports M. TARDIEU, but has the power to turn over votes to the Opposition, and he is among the fiercest critics of M. BRIAND. The apparent jeopardy of the Government from his attacks is, however, greatly minimized by the curious paradox, to which our Paris Correspondent draws attention in his article this morning, that the Nationalists who dislike M. BRIAND'S foreign policy always support M. TARDIEU, and that the fiercest Radical and Socialist opponents of M. TARDIEU are almost solid for the foreign policy of M. BRIAND. Both M. TARDIEU and his Foreign Minister are skilful parliamentarians, and by utilizing the support available to them from different quarters they should be able for the present to ward off an adverse vote.

Sir George Newman's Report

SIR GEORGE NEWMAN, in his annual report on the state of the public health, of which a summary appeared in our columns yesterday, gives an outline of the probable effects on the public health administration of the new Local Government Act. Of these effects the most conspicuous would, on his showing, appear to be a great increase in the power wielded by the central over the local authorities. The Act, SIR GEORGE declares, sets up a new standard of achievement in public health, and lays down two new principles which have not before appeared in public health statutes. First, each local authority is called upon to achieve and maintain "a reasonable standard of efficiency "and progress." This standard is to be determined "on a comparative basis" in relation to other similar areas. In the second place, efforts will be directed to secure that the health or welfare of the inhabitants of an area is not endangered by "the action or inaction of the "authority." The CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER suggests that it will be the duty of the Minister of Health to ask about the public health work of each local authority: Is there efficiency? Is there progress? Is the health or welfare of any persons in the area being endangered? If these questions cannot be answered to the Minister's satisfaction it will be his duty to reduce the amount of the Exchequer grant. In effect this means that the Minister of Health can impose any standards he chooses, for the definitions of the words "efficiency and pro-"gress," which SIR GEORGE writes in italics throughout his report, are left to official discretion.

A similar centralization of authority is apparently contemplated in respect of each local area. The CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER declares that the Medical Officer of Health must be a "unifier and a co-ordinator, effectually integrat-"ing and combining together all his available "agencies and resources for general and special "purposes, and this must include the medical "men in practice in his area. He cannot arrive "without them." The meaning of this last sentence is explained further on in the report. It is urged that the Medical Officer of Health and his medical staff must, in fact, be the normal responsible and primary advisers of the local authority, and that they must be qualified and experienced and in close touch with the medical practitioners of the area. This does not, it is suggested by SIR GEORGE, necessarily make advisory medical committees redundant or useless, though the authority is entitled to look, in the first instance, to its own medical staff for counsel and guidance as well as execution. That medical advisory committees are likely to exert much influence, however, is improbable. The CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER lays it down that: "A medical advisory committee "chosen by the medical profession cannot in "any case take the place of a permanent staff. "Nor is there now the same need as formerly "for such supplementary bodies, for the simple "reason that the institutional and out-door "medical staff of the local authority includes "both competent and special clinicians and "many medical officers in general practice." The medical profession would do well to consider these words with care. If they do not constitute a challenge to all independent practice, at least they suggest that corporate independent opinion is to exert little weight in the future evolution of the medical services. In other words, the foundations of a State Medical Service are now being laid. The fact that this work is proceeding quietly and by degrees does not diminish its danger.

An All-Important Committee

The Government statement about the Joint Committee of both Houses which is to consider the proposals for the closer union of Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika is to be made, it is understood, by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, DR. DRUMMOND SHIELS. The illness which has resulted from his recent visit to Palestine is keeping him out of the House, and during the lull the composition of the Joint Committee is naturally a subject for a good deal of speculation. While various members have been sounded, nothing definite has been disclosed as to the numbers and method of selection of this supremely important body ; but those are not likely to prove far wrong who expect a committee of some twenty or twenty-five members from both Houses together. As to its composition, while there is a good deal to be said for the view that the committee should be a microcosm of the present House of Commons, reflecting the strength of the parties, this is obviously not the point that matters most, or one that need be pressed too far. The most important consideration of all is to secure a body which will represent, not the precise distribution of power at the moment, but the collective wisdom of Parliament. No grounds should be left for a feeling that the composition is a mere balancing of extremists, or that any but the members best qualified to sit and advise on these questions, whatever the Government in power, have been invited or put forward.

In particular the choice of a chairman has to be made with a full recognition of the work the committee can do in restoring the shaken confidence of the Europeans in East Africa in the justice and discernment of the Imperial Parliament. The ideal chairman will not easily be found. No member of the present Ministry, and least of all LORD PASSFIELD himself, can properly preside over a body whose function is to review and amend their own proposals. And the same reason which removes LORD PASSFIELD and his colleagues from the list of eligible chairmen rules out leading political opponents and possible supplanters of the present Ministry. There remain, however, in both Houses a considerable number of possible choices to whom the party disqualification does not apply.

At St. George's Chapel

The wide range of task and outlook imposed by modern circumstances on our Sovereign could scarcely be illustrated more picturesquely than by the engagements which HIS MAJESTY is to fulfil to-day. If this evening it will be the Emperor of India who welcomes to Buckingham Palace the members of the Round-Table Conference, this morning it is the King of England, surely, who will attend the service of thanksgiving at St. George's, Windsor, the Chapel of the national Saint whose name he bears. No shrine can be more essentially English than this. Even its structure is of the latest and, as many think, the noblest school of Gothic which, unlike those before it, had no counterpart on the Continent. Almost without exception the treasures it contains—whether of wood, iron, stone, precious metal, or painting—are fine examples of right English craftsmanship. From the days when JOHN MARBECK was its organist St. George's has been famous as a home of English Church music, the art in which our national genius perhaps has found its highest expression. When the KING and QUEEN enter the renovated Chapel this morning, they will face the altar at which the parents of each were married. From one side of that altar the tomb of EDWARD IV. confronts the monument of EDWARD VII. on the other. Near by is the burial place of HENRY VI., and beneath one stone of the choir floor rest, in strange companionship, the bodies of HENRY VIII. and CHARLES I. But it is not these or other Royal tombs alone which in this place are eloquent of history. The visitor is reminded of it at every turn, and not least as he contemplates the armorial bearings which glow from the dark Garter stalls—memorials of men who, in various ways and in times widely sundered, were alike in this, that they served England.

Characteristically English, indeed, St. George's is throughout, in its dignity, its restrained beauty, its atmosphere of tranquil continuance through change. To-day its own fabric has been made more stable than ever before, the very thorough and careful restoration is complete, and services of thanksgiving will fitly commemorate this fact. Perhaps nothing better could be wished for our land than that this material restoration should be quickly followed by a spiritual restoration of the ideals which such a place as St. George's seems to affirm—the English temper of self-discipline and restraint, the spirit of unstained chivalry and of individual effort for the common weal, the courage which in the face of omens however dismal will send us into battle with stout hearts, to fight our dragons and, please GOD, to slay them.

A NEW DOMESDAY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is interesting to read of the various societies that protect our rights of way meeting together. But why can they not press for a new Domesday Book—an Act of Parliament scheduling all public rights in this land and making clear of what kind they are? Rights are being stolen daily; friction exists that knowledge would remove. For such a Bill there would be abundant local assistance and enthusiasm ; many landowners would welcome it and cooperate. Doubtful rights of way could be held over for arbitration and left in the hands of the people of the district concerned.

Yours sincerely,
EDWARD THOMPSON.

Scar Top, Boars Hill, Oxford, Nov. 2.

EUROPEANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

THE GOOD WILL OF THE NATIVE

A MUTUAL INTEREST

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read with much interest the speech of the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa on native affairs which you publish this morning.

I entirely agree with all that he says as to the importance of not alienating the good will of the European towards the native. But is it not surely of equal importance that the good will of the native towards the European should not be alienated? After all, the country is their country as much as it is certainly that of the European, whether of Dutch or British extraction. I venture to ask this question of the Prime Minister because I know that at the present time the good will of the native is being tried to the uttermost in consequence of a policy which tends to repress rather than to uplift.

To take only two instances, I may mention the Colour Bar Act, which was placed on the Statute-book some two or three years ago ; and again the proposal to deprive natives in the Cape Province of their franchise rights, which have been theirs for many years, which were guaranteed to them in the Act of Union, and which they value highly. These are only instances of what seems to be the trend of the European policy in South Africa to-day. It is this which is alienating the good will of the native towards the European, and, besides, it is simply playing into the hands of the agitators, of whom there are not a few in the country.

I cannot but think that the word "paramount" in the White Paper on East African affairs, to which the Prime Minister refers, is, however well intended, unfortunate. What is required is a policy which will be fair and just to all, both European and native. From circumstances they have both to live together, they are dependent upon each other, and the interest of the one is the interest of the other. Every one who knows and lives in South Africa must realize how difficult the position is. The clash of colour meets him at every turn. But I do know that it is the opinion of the better educated of the native people that they are not having a perfectly fair deal, and that this is the opinion not of native people only. It is a pity because, for the welfare of the country, the good will of the native towards the European is as important as the good will of the European towards the native, on which the Prime Minister so rightly lays stress.

I am yours,
WILLIAM M. CAPETOWN.

South African Church Office, Church House, Westminster, Nov. 1.

BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The correspondence which has recently appeared in your columns with regard to the Government's statement of its policy in Palestine has led us to compare the recent White Paper with the terms of the Mandate. We are not at present concerned with the expediency of the Government's policy. But the Mandate constitutes for the people of this country a legal as well as a moral duty, and breach of its terms by any British Government would lay this country open to a grave charge of breach of faith and disregard of its international obligations.

The Mandate by its preamble defines its purpose to be the putting into effect of the Balfour declaration

in favour of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing should be done which might prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine.

This purpose is further elaborated in Article II., which makes the Mandatory responsible for securing the establishment of the Jewish National Home as laid down in the preamble and for safeguarding the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine. Article VI. runs as follows :—

The Administration of Palestine, while ensuring that the rights and position of other sections of the population are not prejudiced, shall facilitate Jewish immigration under suitable conditions and shall encourage, in cooperation with the Jewish Agency referred to in Article IV., close settlement (*l'établissement intensif*) by Jews on the land, including State lands and waste lands not required for public purposes.

In apparent conflict with these provisions, the White Paper lays down :—

1. In paragraph 15 that even in cases where State lands are unoccupied it is not possible to make these areas available for Jewish settlement in view of the importance of making available additional land on which to place Arab cultivators who are now landless.

2. In paragraphs 19 to 23 that the existing practice of the Jewish Agency of employing Jewish labour on its undertakings and of stipulating in its leases that only Jewish labour shall be employed must be brought to an end, apparently on the ground that it contravenes the provisions of Article VI. of the Mandate.

3. In paragraph 28, that no further immigration of Jews is to be permitted, so long as it might prevent any Arab from obtaining employment. Note that what is here referred to is not the eviction of Arabs from positions they now hold, or the depriving of any section of the population of its employment, but the possibility that the presence of a Jew immigrant might prevent some unemployed Arab from obtaining employment which, in the Jew's absence, he might be able to obtain. This clearly involves the prohibition—or, as the White Paper calls it, the "suspension"—of all that Jewish immigration and settlement which Article VI. of the Mandate expressly directs the Mandatory to facilitate and encourage.

In all these respects the White Paper appears to us to involve a departure from the obligations of the Mandate. This country cannot afford to allow any suspicion to rest on its good faith or on its determination to carry out to the full its international obligations. If, therefore, the terms of the White Paper are the deliberate and considered announcement of Government policy, we would suggest that immediate steps should be taken to induce the Council of the League of Nations to obtain from The Hague Court an advisory opinion on the questions involved, and that the British Government should not enforce those paragraphs which are challenged unless and until that Court has pronounced in their favour.

Yours faithfully,
HAILSHAM.
November 3. JOHN SIMON.

MEMORIAL TO CANON NEWBOLT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It has been decided, with the approval of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, to invite subscriptions for a memorial to the late Canon Newbolt, who was for 40 years closely associated with the life and history of the Cathedral. In addition to providing a tablet in the Crypt, we hope that a sum may be collected large enough to allow of assistance being given to one of the various good works in which he was specially interested. With this object in view, and having regard to his wide influence throughout the Church, and perhaps especially among the clergy, it has been thought right that the appeal which we now submit to you should be circulated as widely as possible. Donations may be sent to :—Lloyds Bank, St. Paul's Chapter House, E.C.4 ; or to the Treasurer, the Rev. N. Hopkins, 6, Amen-court, E.C.4.

We are, &c.,

A. F. LONDON:	B. J. KIDD
CHARLES GORE	H. F. B. MACKAY
HALIFAX	C. P. WELBY (Amen Court Guild)
HUGH CECIL	E. S. HODGKINSON (St. Paul's Lecture Society).
E. E. HOLMES	
W. LOCK	

November 3.

CROSS-CURRENTS IN FRANCE

THE NEW SESSION

M. TARDIEU AND HIS CRITICS

(By Our Paris Correspondent)

The Chamber and Senate reassemble to-day for the Autumn Session. The French Parliament, elected for a period of four years, and with another 18 months to run, has been in recess since July 13, when it was dismissed by decree. M. Tardieu's action in bringing the last Session to an abrupt close, although constitutionally permissible, was unusual; but it was also well advised, as his Government could not safely proceed with its legislative programme.

It was still maintained in power by a majority of between 40 and 60 votes, but this was assured only when M. Tardieu made the question a vote of confidence. When left to a free vote the Chamber was apt to take the bit between its teeth. It threw out the Government's Bill ratifying the contract with the French Petroleum Company, which was the basis of the Government's oil policy. Worse still, in the Senate on a vote of confidence on an interpellation on the Government's general policy, M. Tardieu's majority dropped to five. This was regarded as a moral defeat, and in these circumstances it was suddenly decided to end the Session.

A Cabinet crisis would have embarrassed the Opposition almost as much as the Government, otherwise M. Tardieu would have been defeated. As it was he owed his preservation largely to the small group of 17 Deputies called the Social and Radical Left, led by M. Franklin Bouillon. This group, although calling itself Left, is really the Right wing of the Centre, and represents industrial interests. The turnover of its votes was always sufficient to jeopardize the position of the Government on any measure.

Since the Chamber went into recess there has been no material change in M. Tardieu's majority. His support is still composed of the Nationalist members of the Left Centre, and the independent Deputies, the whole numbering about 320. The Opposition is composed of the bulk of the Left Centre, the whole of the Socialist Radical party, and all the Socialists, together with the Communists and some particularists representing only themselves. It numbers about 260.

OLD MEASURES

There have been a few by-elections, but such of these as have resulted in a change may be said to mirror local discontents rather than disapproval of M. Tardieu's general policy. The Government's programme, apart from the Budget, is almost wholly composed of measures carried over from last Session. They include M. Tardieu's pet scheme of national equipment, colonial development loans, colonial bank statutes, and the Iraq petroleum scheme. For the most part they are non-controversial, and might well form a programme for legislation by agreement. The Government has done its utmost to placate the middle-class voter, whether agriculturist, industrialist, business man, rentier, or farmer, by measures of taxation reform, protection, and agricultural relief.

Yet whatever may have been the general effect on the individual in the country, the Opposition in the Chamber has become fiercer than ever. To the Socialists and Socialist Radicals, who provide more than 75 per cent. of it, M. Tardieu is the arch-reactionary. His policy is branded as a dangerous imperialism, his Ministers as the lackeys of capitalism. The party congresses of both groups have declared a relentless war on him, and by way of sharing in the spoils have come to terms among themselves about his succession. Their own problems are twofold : how to compass his defeat and form a Government with an adequate majority. The choice of battleground is difficult, the manoeuvring complex and involved.

His own strength lies in his internal policy, which has proved sound and reasonable. The new Budget is a masterpiece of skilful presentation, but unless and until its optimistic calculations are upset by events it affords no line of attack. Evidently the Opposition thinks so, for its assault is being developed on other lines. Foreign affairs and national defence appear to offer them more attractive prospects.

In the interval of the recess there has been a great change in the European situation. The advent of Hitlerism in Germany, and its repercussions throughout Europe, have given the French people much to think about. A whole series of interpellations has appeared on the order paper raising the question of the Government's foreign policy. M. Tardieu has expressed his willingness to give the earliest possible date for their discussion *en bloc* and thereby to test his majority forthwith.

FOREIGN POLICY

In the present circumstances, and in the absence of any unexpected event abroad, it seems unlikely that in this contest he will run any formidable risk. The curious political cross-currents that have resulted from the criticism of France's foreign policy have given rise to the belief that M. Tardieu differs on a fundamental principle from his Foreign Minister, M. Briand. The Minister for Foreign Affairs is regarded as the apostle of the spirit of Locarno and the champion of peace by pact, treaty, and disarmament; the Prime Minister has openly declared for the defence of the national security by France's own strong right arm pending satisfactory guarantees. Whether the two theses really involve the degree of difference ascribed to them may be doubted.

The curious part of it is that the opponents of M. Briand are strongest among the Nationalists of M. Tardieu's majority, and that the staunchest of M. Briand's supporters are to be found in the ranks of the Opposition, which is almost solidly for him. In these circumstances M. Tardieu runs little risk of an adverse vote; he can risk the displeasure of his own malcontents if he has the united support of the Opposition. Socialists and Socialist-Radicals have been slow to realize this, but they now begin to show a marked decline of interest in this aspect of the struggle.

Their alternative string is national defence. The military security of France is bound up with the problem of disarmament, and naval limitation is a factor of economy. The air defences are the most vulnerable point. A series of disasters, accompanied by "revelations" and damaging criticism, has led to the view that the French air defences are inadequate and out of date, and that lives are being sacrificed because a bureaucratic Ministry refuses to provide proper material. The first round in this contest has already been fought in the Finance Committee of the Chamber during its examination of the Budget, and it cannot be said that the Government got the worst of it. The defence of the French fatherland is not a promising topic for political recrimination. The Government has only to sound the high patriotic note and the rest will follow.

Security may easily become a vital issue in some other form. The Government will need to be on the alert for a surprise. In Chamber and Senate there is now a sharp cleavage between Right and Left, with a Radical Opposition thirsting for power and a nationally-minded Government spoiling for a fight. The Session, if allowed to run its course, will be an interesting one for the observer. But already the shadow of the 1932 General Election has fallen across it, and party considerations may easily prevent the Opposition from developing its assault. Indications of a change are perceptible on the economic horizon, and the Left may after all prefer to leave to the present holders of office the task of meeting it.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

GENERAL HERTZOG ON ITS VALUE

PRINCE GEORGE AND SOUTH AFRICA

Prince George attended a dinner given by the South African Luncheon Club at the Savoy Hotel last night in honour of General Hertzog, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa; Mr. N. C. Havenga, Minister of Finance; and Mr. A. P. J. Fourie, Minister of Mines and Industries. Mr. C. T. te Water, High Commissioner for South Africa and President of the club, was in the chair.

Responding to the loyal toast, submitted by the Chairman, Prince George said:—

Although I have not been lucky enough to visit South Africa, I have heard so much about it—first, from the Prince of Wales, who not only went there officially but for a holiday as well; secondly, from Lord Athlone—that I feel I already know the country well. And so, although surrounded by people who have had experience of South Africa and its problems, I do not feel so out of place at this dinner as I might otherwise have done.

It is not surprising that all I have heard has been in terms of the highest praise. Not only is the climate wonderful, but the fertility amazing, its mineral wealth phenomenal; in fact, it has been blest with endless advantages. I only hope, therefore, that some time soon I shall be able to take your chairman at his word and find an opportunity to go out there and enjoy its many attractions and meet many South Africans and hear, firsthand, about some of their problems. (Cheers.)

I am sure there are many things we could all learn by visiting South Africa, and I hope also that South Africans find that there is much to be learnt by visiting England. This is one reason why it is so necessary and valuable to have the Prime Ministers of the Dominions here with us at these periodical meetings of the Imperial Conference. Apart from this, though, we do like to see and meet South Africans over here, and we hope that every year more and more will come over.

To-night I have been asked to propose the toast of the South African delegates, which is an honour I much appreciate. I have been lucky enough this evening to sit next to General Hertzog, the Union's Prime Minister, about whom I have heard much, but whom I have never had the pleasure of meeting before to-night. I am sure we are all delighted to welcome him here, and I would like to say his presence has considerably added to my enjoyment this evening. We must also welcome Mr. Havenga and Mr. Fourie. Mr. Havenga is the Union's Minister for Finance, and I feel you will all like to join me in congratulating him on the way he has dealt with the finances of your country throughout his term of office. I think I am right in saying that during this time his Budgets have always shown a surplus at the end of each financial year. Although I may be wrong, I have not heard any complaints of excessive taxation in the Union of South Africa.

Mr. Fourie is, I understand, the new Minister of Mines and Industries. It is a matter of much interest to us all to see how he proposes to handle the difficult diamond situation in South Africa, and I am sure we all wish him success in his new responsibilities. I would now ask you to rise with me and drink to the health of the South African delegates to the Imperial Conference, wishing them Godspeed on their journey home and hoping that the outcome of their deliberations in this country will bring mutual benefits to South Africa and all other parts of the Commonwealth. (Cheers.)

PERSONAL CONTACT

GENERAL HERTZOG, responding, said that the great thing in all their coming together in Imperial Conferences was that they came into close contact where they could speak to one another, not merely as men of business and politicians, but as human beings. It was there where they had really learned to appreciate one another, and it was there where the greatest benefit accrued from these conferences. (Cheers.) It was only in such gatherings that they really learned to know one another, and though he sometimes would like to get back to the veld, it was in them that civilization and the real progress of humanity was born.

He could give Prince George the assurance that he would be heartily welcomed in South Africa. (Cheers.) They would hardly think that a few years ago the English-speaking South Africans would not have believed that he or any other Nationalist would be so bold as to invite a member of the Royal Family to South Africa. Those days had passed because they had learned to know one another and what was more they had shown that they were prepared to do what was right for one another. (Cheers.) He could only say to-day that if Prince George was prepared to honour South Africa with a visit, as the Prince of Wales had done, they would trouble him just as little with official dinners. (Laughter.)

Sitting at the Imperial Conference trying to solve the great problems of State as he had been, they might be very inquisitive as to what had been accomplished. He could assure them that he could disappoint them as much as anybody else, and that he could keep secrets as well as anybody else. He could provide no facts and no results as to what had been accomplished. It was not because results had not been accomplished, but they must wait until the time came for revealing them. Meantime he could give this assurance, that they were getting on in their consultations owing to the good will shown by every side to assist in doing the right thing. If they did not succeed that was not because there had not been the good intentions. (Cheers.)

If they wanted to know how South Africa was getting on they had better go out there. Then they would become excellent Nationalists. (Laughter.) Since 1926 matters had so changed that they were accused of stealing their opponents' programme. When politicians said that they all knew who had been doing the thieving. (Laughter.) Concluding, General Hertzog said he extended to all a similar invitation to that he had extended to Prince George—namely, to go out to South Africa and see and know for themselves. (Cheers.)

Mr. AMERY, in the absence of Mr. Thomas, proposed the health of the chairman.

Those present included:—

Mrs. te Water, Mrs. Havenga, Mrs. Fourie, the Prime Minister of Australia and Mrs. Scullin, the Prime Minister of New Zealand and Mrs. Forbes, the Prime Minister of Newfoundland and Lady Squibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, the High Commissioner for Australia and Lady Eyrie, Mr. B. F. Wright (Acting High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia) and Mrs. Wright, Sir Muhammad Shafi (member of the Indian Delegation to the Imperial Conference), Lord Clarendon (Governor-General designate, Union of South Africa) and Lady Clarendon, Mr. Charles H. Cahan (Secretary of State, Canada) and Mrs. Cahan, Mrs. P. McGilligan, Major Ulick Alexander (Comptroller to Prince George), Sir J. and Lady Sanderman Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Amery, Lord Baden-Powell, Sir Abe and Lady Bailey, Mr. John Bailey, Lord and Lady Balfour of Burleigh, Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. G. Black, Lady Bourne, Major-General A. J. and Mrs. Brink, Lady Buxton, Sir Edmund Davis, Dr. and Mrs. de Kock, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. H. V. B. de Satge, Colonel and Mrs. L. P. de Villiers, Colonel and Mrs. R. W. Hennell, Mr. Theo. Felden, Captain L. J. D. Gavin, Lord Glendyne, Major and Mrs. C. S. Goldman, Sir Edward J. Harding, Colonel and Mrs. N. Harrison, Colonel A. Weston Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. Noel Jennings, Sir Roderick Jones, Lady Kirkpatrick, Lord and Lady Kylsant, Professor J. G. and Mrs. Lawn, Sir Arthur Levy, Mr. W. Lunn, M.P., and Mrs. Lunn, Lady Melchett, Mr. H. R. Mosenthal, Dr. Morcom, Mr. Louis Oppenheimer, Mr. T. J. O'Shea, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Edgar Pam, Dr. Paul Pettavel, Captain Donald Simson, Mr. F. B. Smith, Lady Solomon, Colonel F. G. Stock, Lord and Lady Suffield, Brigadier-General Sir S. H. and Lady Wilson, and Sir E. Roy and Lady Wilson.

THE COTTON TRADE

Mr. CLYNES, replying to a question by Mr. Hammersley, who asked when he proposed again to meet the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations and the Cotton Manufacturers' Association, said:—The President of the Board of Trade and I intend to renew our discussions with representatives of the bodies referred to and others at the earliest possible date. The views which were exchanged when we were in Manchester recently ranged over questions which must take a little time to consider, but we definitely intimated to all the parties concerned our readiness to meet them again at the earliest moment.

A LONG DROP BY PARACHUTE

Captain C. D. Barnard announced to members of the Oxford University Air Squadron last night that to-morrow he proposes to fly to a height of 20,000ft. over Salisbury Plain. At that height a friend will jump from the aeroplane, and he will not open his parachute until he has dropped 10,000ft. Captain Barnard mentioned that next spring he intended to try a non-stop flight to Cairo.

SHIPPING LOSSES IN THE GALE

CREW OF FRENCH BOAT MISSING

The Commandant Marchand, 163 tons, carrying pit wood from France to Cardiff, was wrecked on a sandbank in the Bristol Channel between Penarth and Weston-super-Mare during Sunday night's gale. The vessel was first observed yesterday morning from Penarth Head, lying upturned and partly submerged in a belt of sand near the Holmes with huge seas breaking over her. Nothing is known of the fate of the crew, who, it is feared, are drowned. A considerable amount of shipping passed up and down the Channel during the night, but no signals of distress were observed from the wrecked vessel.

Yesterday afternoon Captain D. J. Rayer, while cruising in the Barry Roads in his tug Torfrida, discovered a large number of pitprops floating on the water. Among these was a lifebelt which bore the name "Commandant Marchand" and had attached to it some of the ship's papers, but there was no message from the crew. Captain Rayer was able to ascertain that the ship lay bottom upwards on the sandbank.

The Commandant Marchand carried a crew of five or seven men, and her master, Captain Gasnier, was well known in Cardiff, having traded regularly between the port and Brittany for a number of years. M. Rogody, of Marcesche and Co., Cardiff, one of the largest firms of pitwood importers in South Wales, said she left La Trinité, in the Bay of Biscay, six days ago with a cargo of pitwood for Cardiff. He assumed that having anchored in the Barry Roads she broke her anchor and drifted on to the sandbank.

LONDON SURGEON DROWNED

Dr. Cecil Francis Watts, 28, a member of the medical staff of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, who resided at Shenfield, Essex, was drowned on Sunday from the yacht Alanna at the entrance to Chichester Harbour. The yacht was caught in the gale and her mainsail struck Dr. Watts, knocking him overboard. The dinghy had been washed overboard, but a lifebuoy was thrown to him. He disappeared, however, and his body has not yet been recovered. When the accident happened Dr. Watts, accompanied by Mr. Fraser and Mr. Varley, of London, Mr. E. Udale, of Hampton Wick, and Mr. F. H. Ward, of South Harting, was taking the Alanna from Gosport to Chichester Harbour to lay her up at Itchenor for the winter. Dr. Watts qualified three years ago. He was house surgeon of the Surgical Professional Unit at St. Bartholomew's, and had recently been appointed junior demonstrator in pathology.

The Union-Castle liner Kenilworth Castle, which arrived at Southampton yesterday from South Africa, met the full force of the gale in the English Channel. On Sunday night B. Bellings, a fireman, was washed overboard and not seen again. Nearly all the second-class accommodation was flooded, windows being smashed and furniture broken. Two stewards were thrown off their feet and cut and bruised, but there were no serious injuries to any of the passengers or crew.

The three-masted schooner Julia, of Padstow, was ashore yesterday at Pennington Point, on the Hampshire coast, near Lymington River. She was driven in from the Channel by the gale on Sunday, and narrowly missed being wrecked on Warden Ledge Rock at the west end of the Isle of Wight.

The Belgian steamer Josephine Charlotte, outward bound from Antwerp to Rio de Janeiro, landed the crew of three of the French trading ketch Ma Gondole at Brixham yesterday. The Ma Gondole was bound from Paimpol to Poole with onions and potatoes, when she met the full force of the gale on Sunday morning off Portland. The mizzen-mast and the main boom were carried away, the sails were blown to ribbons, and the vessel was waterlogged. It took the Josephine Charlotte two hours to rescue the three Frenchmen. The starboard lifeboat was smashed directly it reached the water, but the Josephine Charlotte was helmed alongside the ketch and the Frenchmen managed to grasp the life lines and were hauled aboard the steamer under the greatest difficulties.

The captain and six of the crew of the Greek steamer Menelaos which was in distress on Sunday near the Outer Owers Bank, five miles from Selsey, were rescued on Sunday night by the Selsey lifeboat after a four hours' battle with the gale. The rest of the crew, 12 men, had previously been taken off by a passing steamer. The Menelaos, a vessel of 1,000 tons net, was towed into Spithead early yesterday.

THE SALVATION ARMY

GENERAL HIGGINS AND NEED OF NEW CONSTITUTION

General Higgins, head of the Salvation Army, who yesterday returned from a tour of South Africa, made a statement on the future of the Army at a reception of journalists at the International Headquarters last night. When the Commissioners, who have come from all parts of the world, start their meetings next Monday, they will discuss big constitutional changes in the Army, the curtailment of the personal powers of the General (who is himself in favour of this), and a move from autocracy to constitutional government.

General Higgins referred to the coming meeting of Commissioners. "There has been created an atmosphere of mystery about it which I very deeply deplore, because there is no mystery at all about the conference," he said. "It is true it is the first of its kind which the Army has ever held, and therefore it is an innovation, but it is designed to fill a very simple and straightforward need which we think exists at the present time, and I am hoping that this will not be the last of such gatherings, but that at stated periods the leaders of the Army will meet and discuss their problems.

"It is not a meeting of the High Council, which exists for two things only—to remove a general and to fill his place when he is removed. I have heard of no desire at present to call the High Council. I have asked the Commissioners to London to discuss with me important questions affecting the Army's work, and its constitution. The council will consist of 42 Commissioners. It is no secret that it is thought there should be some modifications of the Army's constitution. I have myself over and over again expressed the view that there should be some changes.

"The Army began as a small autocracy with the General as its leader, or, if you prefer it, its autocrat. But the Army to-day is a very different thing from what it was when that constitution was framed. Then it had 50 officers. To-day it has over 25,000. Then its properties were worth about £5,000. To-day in this country I suppose they are worth £2,500,000.

"I claim that the world is different from what it was all those years ago, and views on questions of government and organization are different. We want to move a bit away from autocracy and to get a bit nearer to what is known as constitutional government. I claim that the founder of the Army as far back as 1904 himself saw the need of this and took the first step towards making it practicable by the establishment of what is known as the 1904 deed.

"As far as I am concerned there are three main things to which I have pledged myself. They are:—(1) That the property and capital assets in this country instead of being held by the General for the time being as the sole trustee shall be held by a proper trustee company; (2) that instead of the future General being appointed by the present General (by putting a name in an envelope), the future General shall be elected by an electoral body of the Salvation Army; and (3) that as the regulations of the Salvation Army provide for the retirement of all its officers at a certain age, there shall be an age fixed for the retirement of the General.

THE STORY OF SOUND-REPRODUCTION

Mr. J. H. A. Whitehouse, head of the technical publications department of the Gramophone Company, Limited, will give a demonstration-lecture on the history and development of sound-reproduction, at the Portland Hall, Little Titchfield-street (opposite No. 65, Great Portland-street), to-morrow, at 5.30. This is the second of the series being given in aid of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, the feature throughout being the prominence given to practical demonstrations illustrating the subjects dealt with. Mr. Whitehouse proposes to treat the subject of gramophone reproduction on somewhat unusual lines, and use will be made during the lecture of the new H.M.V. theatre reproducer. The chair will be taken by Sir Richard Paget. Tickets (5s. reserved, and 2s. 6d. unreserved) may be obtained from Alfred Hays, Limited, 26, Old Bond-street, W.1; 62, Strand, W.C.2; and 74, Cornhill, E.C.2; J. and E. Bumpus, Limited, 350, Oxford-street, W.1; W. and G. Foyle, Limited, 121, Charing Cross-road, W.C.2; the Secretary, King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, 7, Walbrook, E.C.4; or at the doors.

OBITUARY

SIR CHARLES FORBES-LEITH

Colonel Sir Charles Rosdew Forbes-Leith, Bt. (formerly Burn), died on Sunday night at his seat, Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire, at the age of 71.

The youngest son of General Robert Burn, Colonel Commandant R.A., of Jessfield, Mid Lothian, he was born on February 20, 1959. From Cheltenham he passed into Sandhurst and obtained his commission in the 8th Hussars in May, 1878. In 1882 he was A.D.C. to Sir Alfred Lyall, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces; from November, 1883, to December, 1884, he was A.D.C. to Lord Ripon, Viceroy of India, and then for the next four years to Lord Dufferin. In 1888 he served during the Hazara Campaign, and was mentioned in dispatches. He was A.D.C. to the Duke of Connaught at Portsmouth from January, 1891, to October, 1893, and then at Aldershot until June, 1895. In September, 1885, he had left the 8th Hussars for the 1st Royal Dragoons, and in July, 1899, he retired, and joined the 3rd (Militia) Batt., Gordon Highlanders.

On the outbreak of the South African War in 1899, he was instrumental in raising the 6th Batt., Imperial Yeomanry (Scottish) Regiment, which he commanded in the field. He commanded a brigade of mounted troops with General Hunter's Division in the operations in the Orange River Colony, and was again mentioned. Towards the end of 1901 he assisted to raise the 2nd County of London Imperial Yeomanry (the Westminster Dragoons), and commanded that corps for five years. Since 1900 he had been a member of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, and since November, 1910, the hon. colonel of the Westminster Dragoons. He was also one of the Royal Company of Archers (The King's Bodyguard for Scotland), and was A.D.C. to the King from 1910 to 1926.

Colonel Burn unsuccessfully contested East Aberdeenshire as a Unionist in January, 1910, but in the following December he won a notable victory in the Torquay Division of Devonshire, and held the seat till 1923, when he was created a baronet. In the Great War he served as G.S.O. from 1914 to 1919, was twice mentioned in dispatches, made O.B.E., and received the 1914 Star, the Legion of Honour, and the Belgian Order of the Crown.

In 1891 Colonel Burn married the Hon. Ethel Louise Forbes-Leith, only daughter and heiress of the late Lord Leith of Fyvie. In 1925, under the terms of Lord Leith's will, he took the name and arms of Forbes-Leith of Fyvie. The Hon. Lady Forbes-Leith, who died last January, was Commandant and Matron of Stoodley Knowle Hospital for Officers at Torquay during the War. The happy atmosphere which she created there is gratefully remembered by all who were so fortunate as to be her guests.

Sir Charles Forbes-Leith's elder son, an officer of the Royal Dragoons, was killed in action in October, 1914. He is succeeded by his younger son, Robert Ian Algernon, late R.A.F., and late 14th Batt., The London Regiment, who was born in 1902, married in 1927 Ruth Avis, daughter of Mr. E. G. Barnett, of Halton, Corbidge, Northumberland, and has two sons. Sir Charles's only daughter is the wife of Captain C. F. Woodroffe Lang, late The Devonshire Regiment.

The funeral will be at Fyvie Castle for Fyvie Parish Church on Thursday at 1.30.

COMMANDER BRIDGEMAN, R.N.

Commander F. P. O. Bridgeman, R.N., of whom an obituary notice appeared in *The Times* yesterday, when a lieutenant in H.M.S. Hermes on the Cape Station in 1911 was presented with the Portuguese life-saving medal for his conduct on the occasion of the stranding of the Portuguese liner Lusitania. In the early days of the War he was selected as liaison officer in the French battleship Suffren, when French and British ships were acting together in the Mediterranean. For his service on this occasion he was awarded the Légion d'Honneur. As signal officer on the staff of Admiral Sir Cecil Burney in the Marlborough, he was present at the Battle of Jutland, and when the Marlborough was crippled he was transferred with the Admiral to the Revenge. In 1917 he was appointed to the Admiralty for an important duty in the Signal Department. His last service at sea was once more in the Revenge, in which ship he was present at the scuttling of the German ships at Scapa Flow.

In 1919 Bridgeman retired from the Navy and became a medical student at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he remained for three years, passing several examinations on the way to becoming a doctor. Later necessity compelled him to abandon a medical career, and he entered the banking house of Kleinwort, Sons, and Co., in which he subsequently became a manager. In 1922 he married Alice Dorothy, daughter of Mr. Herman G. Kleinwort; she survives him with two daughters and one son.

Among his many activities, Bridgeman was a vice-president of the Serpentine Swimming Club. He regularly took his early morning plunge, winter and summer, and was the winner of many of their swimming trophies. He was a keen Freemason, and energetic in support of various organizations for bringing health and happiness to boys and young men, particularly the Highways Club, Shadwell, to which he was a weekly visitor. He was a governor of St. Bartholomew's, and always retained great interest in this hospital and in all matters connected with the science of medicine.

A friend, "E. L. W.," writes of him:—A rock-like, monumental man, of warmest heart and widest sympathy, of superb strength and physique, and of kindness to every living thing. Beloved of his many friends, old and young, his shipmates, his colleagues in various stations of life, his household, the aged and infirm whom he visited untiringly, perhaps beloved most of all in nurseries. From the deep well of goodness within him he gave out in full measure to all who came his way, striding through life unperturbed. A "happy warrior," brimful of optimism, completely regardless of petty convention, led on by a passion for hard labour, and thoroughness, and the work of his own strong hands, he was a champion of the oppressed, in every sense a practical Christian, a great spirit in Herculean frame, such was Paul Bridgeman.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HEYWOOD-LONSDALE

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Heywood Heywood-Lonsdale, D.S.O., of Shavington, Market Drayton, died on Saturday in a London nursing home at the age of 66. Educated at Eton, he joined the Grenadier Guards from Sandhurst. In the Great War he commanded the Shropshire Yeomanry, and the D.S.O. was awarded in the same *Gazette* both to him and to his brother, Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Heywood-Lonsdale, the old Oxford rowing Blue and former Master of the Bicester. He was elected chairman of the Shropshire County Council in 1920. He married in 1899 Helena Mabel, daughter of the first Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, and had three sons. The funeral will be at Calverhall Church on Thursday at 2.30.

THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER

ARCHDEACON OF LONDON'S TRIBUTE

At the memorial service for the Bishop of Worcester, which was held at Christ Church, Newgate-street, yesterday, the ARCHDEACON of LONDON, speaking as a friend of the Bishop for 45 years, said that the congregation spoke eloquently of the many and varied interests which filled Dr. Pearce's busy life.

As vicar of that church for 17 years Dr. Pearce made many friends in the City, at the Mansion House, on the staff of *The Times*, at Sion College, in the committee-room of the S.P.C.K., on the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, and in connexion with many other institutions too numerous to name. They thought of him as handling the pen of a ready, even a beautiful writer, never employing a secretary, answering his letters almost by return of post, and leaving behind him a precious legacy of works of real historical value concerning the places with which he was most closely connected. Dr. Pearce knew his own mind on Church affairs, and he was not afraid to speak it out. For this he received the respect of all, although at times it brought him much criticism.

When he felt a thing was right he did it without fear of any consequence. But those who knew him best liked to think of him as a strong personality—kind, thoughtful, considerate, never forgetful of old friends, of old days. They would miss his musical voice, the twinkle in his eye, his love of fun, his comradeship, his friendship—but above all they would remember him as a man of simple piety and childlike faith, with a spiritual experience too deep to come much to the surface; but it was always there.

** An account of the memorial service is published on page 17.

A LUNAR RAINBOW

A correspondent telegraphs from Kidderminster that he saw a perfect lunar rainbow there at 6 p.m. last night.

INTER-EMPIRE RELATIONS—

continued from page 14, col. 4

Dominion Office and the Foreign Office in London and then through the United Kingdom representative in the foreign capital. It is urged that in some cases this may have led to delay. It is now suggested that where an urgent matter arises the Dominion Government should be permitted to communicate direct with the United Kingdom representative in the foreign capital at the same time that it communicates with the Dominions Office, on the understanding that where it is practicable the representative should, before taking action, wait for word from the Dominions Office. It is also suggested that on some questions of lesser importance the Dominion Government should be allowed to ask the United Kingdom representative to act directly without any reference to London.

DOMINION LEGISLATION

The Sankey Committee to-day held its eleventh meeting and examined the provisions which it is proposed shall be inserted in legislation to be introduced in the Parliament of the United Kingdom to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation, and it hopes to complete its examination this morning.

The Committee is of the opinion that the recommendations contained in the report of last year's Conference are a natural sequel to the decisions of the 1926 Conference and that action should be taken as soon as possible. A Bill will have to be introduced into the United Kingdom Parliament to repeal the Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865, but this will not be done until the requisite preliminaries in the Dominions. It will be necessary, for instance, for the report to be laid before the Commonwealth Parliament in Australia and for the Canadian Government to ascertain the views of the Governments of the Provinces.

ECONOMIC DISCUSSIONS

The General Economic Committee has now prepared reports on a variety of subjects for submission to the Conference, including reciprocal arrangements for old-age pensions in the Empire, cotton-growing in the Empire, and steamship services. With regard to cotton-growing, the view is expressed that the normal expansion of cotton-growing should continue, but the Committee sees little prospect of any expansion beyond the normal until prices improve. It is urged that cotton-growing should only be established as a permanent feature of agriculture in a country if it constitutes one crop in an evenly-balanced rotation suitable to local climatic conditions.

The United Kingdom Delegation has not yet lost hope that one result of the Conference will be a decision to proceed with legislation to establish the principle of a wheat quota in this country. At present the proportion of Dominion wheat to the total of our imports of wheat is 47.4, but it is not correct, as stated in some quarters yesterday, that the United Kingdom Government has suggested a quota of 55 per cent. It is understood that the question is still in a very fluid state and that the United Kingdom delegates have been trying to discover whether a guaranteed market of 50 per cent. would be acceptable to the Dominions. No decision has been taken, and efforts are naturally being made to ascertain the views of Argentina on the proposal in view of the large amount of British capital invested there.

EXPORT OF LIVE STOCK TO CANADA

PROHIBITION REMOVED FROM SCOTLAND

The Order of the Canadian Department of Agriculture of September 8 last prohibiting the importation into Canada of cattle, sheep, other ruminants and swine from the whole of Great Britain has been modified to allow the import of these animals from Scotland. Permits will now be issued by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa under the following conditions:—

1. The animals must be embarked from a Scottish port and, in addition to the usual health certificates, must be accompanied by an affidavit of the shipper that the animals have been in Scotland during the 60 days preceding shipment and also that the feeding stuffs taken on board for feeding the animals *en route* have been grown and stored in Scotland.

2. The vessel must proceed directly to Canada without calling at an English port.

COULSDON AND PURLEY COUNCIL OFFICES

OPENING CEREMONY BY THE LORD MAYOR

The LORD MAYOR of LONDON yesterday opened the new offices of the Coulsdon and Purley Urban District Council, which have been erected at a cost of just over £30,000. In doing so he referred to the fact that within that urban area were many open spaces belonging to the Corporation of London, and said that he was gratified to know that such happy relations existed between the two bodies.

The Coulsdon and Purley district has an area of 8,600 acres, a population of about 45,000, and a rateable value of £440,000. Since its inception 15 years ago the administration has been carried on under great difficulties in temporary offices over a bank and in private houses. The new offices are designed in the free Georgian style of architecture, and have an imposing portico entrance on the main Brighton road between Coulsdon and Purley. They were built by a local firm to the design of Messrs. Nicholls and Hughes, architects, of Gray's Inn, London.

MOTORIST "ACQUITTED" OF MANSLAUGHTER

COUNSEL ON "UNIQUE CASE"

At Liverpool Assizes yesterday, JAMES HENRY JACKSON, 31, farm servant, of Read, near Blackburn, was *Acquitted* of a charge of manslaughter while driving a car. Mr. J. C. JACKSON, K.C., counsel for the defence, said that the case was unique, no man having been accused before of manslaughter while driving a car without touching the person killed, or the vehicle that killed.

The prosecution alleged that Jackson was racing another car in front at Ribchester, with the result that he turned a bend in the road so sharply that he got on the wrong side, forcing a motor-cyclist off the road, and that the motor-cycle knocked down Miss Ellen Watson, 70, who was walking to church with a friend, Miss Watson's skull being fractured.

Jackson said that he rounded the bend at five miles an hour. The motor-cyclist passed him very unsteadily. Jackson added that he did not know that there had been an accident, so he did not stop.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS

The Royal Society of British Artists held their annual dinner in the society's galleries, Pall Mall, last night, the PRESIDENT, Mr. P. A. de László, being in the chair. In responding to the toast of "The Society," which LORD LEE of FAREHAM proposed, the PRESIDENT said that since its inception in 1823 the society had always sought budding talent. They did not have a narrow view of their responsibilities, but recognized all types of art, and encouraged all movements that were sound and progressive. Mr. ALEX MACLEAN, vice-president, gave the toast of "Our Guests," to which Mr. E. MAX KONSTAM replied. Mr. GEORGE DRINKWATER proposed the toast of "The President." Others present included:—

Lord Londonderry, Lord Devonport, Lord Ullswater, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Falmouth, Field-Marshal Lord Allenby, Lord Dunedin, Lord Aberconway, Lord Wavertree, the Egyptian Minister, Sir Montague Barlow, Sir Robert Witt, Sir Maurice de Bunsen, Colonel Sir Courtauld Thomson, Judge Turner, Mr. W. Reid Dick, Mr. Terrick Williams, Mr. H. Davis Richter, Mr. Murray Urquhart, Mr. R. R. Tomlinson, Mr. Adrian Hill, Mr. J. Drinkwater, Mr. A. Praga, Mr. J. H. Amshewitz, Mr. Algernon Talmage, Mr. Hesketh Hubbard, Professor G. H. F. Nuttall, and Miss Dorothea Sharp.

HADRIAN'S WALL

CONFERENCE AT HOUSE OF COMMONS

(FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT)

The meeting between a number of members of both Houses of Parliament and representatives of different societies throughout the country on the subject of Hadrian's Wall took place at the House of Commons last night.

Among those present or who sent letters of sympathy with the object were:—

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Lord Londonderry, Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Robert Hamilton, M.P., Lady Cynthia Mosley, all six members for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the Northern Universities, and the University of London—namely, Sir Charles Oman, Lord Hugh Cecil, Sir John Withers, Mr. H. Wilson, Miss Rathbone, and Dr. Ernest Little—Lord Eustace Percy, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, of the British Academy, Sir George MacDonald, of Edinburgh and the Roman Society, Mr. Parker Brewis and Professor Bosanquet, of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. F. G. Simpson, Director of Archaeology, Durham University, Lord Grey of Falloden and Mr. S. H. Hamer, of the National Trust, Sir Emery Walker and Mr. Green, of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, Mr. Mortimer Wheeler, of the London Museum, Mr. R. Collingwood and Professor Anderson, of the Philological Society, Sir Reginald Blomfield, of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Professor Myres, of the British Association, Mr. Francis Weston and Mr. Reginald Taylor, of the British Archaeological Association, Mr. Reginald Smith, of the British Museum, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Sir Nicholas Grattan-Doyle, Mr. J. H. Palin, Sir Philip Richardson, Mr. John Buchan, Sir Kenyon Vaughan-Morgan, Sir Martin Conway, Captain Bourne, Sir Douglas Newton, Dr. Vernon Davies, Major Graham Pole, Sir Robert Newman, Major Isidore Salmon, Major Church, Major J. W. Hills, Mr. Philip Noel Baker, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Sir Albert Bennett, Mr. David Kirkwood, Mr. Andrew MacLaren, Mr. A. A. Somerville, Mr. E. J. St. Loe Strachey, Mr. H. C. Charleton, Sir George Berry, Mr. W. P. C. Greene, Mr. Isaac Foot, Mr. Arthur Hollins, Mr. Patrick Ford, Dr. Vaughan Cornish, and Professor Abercrombie.

SIR PHILIP PILDITCH took the chair, and expressed the desire of those present of all parties to do all they could to help the First Commissioner in regard both to the possibilities of preventing the threatened injury to the prospect of the Wall by quarrying and also with regard to the proposed Bill for strengthening the Ancient Monuments Act.

Mr. LANSBURY, the First Commissioner of Works, explained what he had been able to do on the first of these points, from which it appeared that the position was as satisfactory as might be expected, and that the Wall itself, which had been scheduled as an ancient monument, could not be touched nor the space within a certain number of feet of it, and that if any quarrying at all took place, which was by no means certain, it could touch neither the Wall nor the Vallum. With reference to the proposed Ancient Monuments Bill he asked those present for their promise to treat the matter as non-controversial, and he had every hope that on those lines he might get it passed this Session. The Bill aimed at removing some obscurities and defects in the existing Act, at providing machinery for the protection of the surroundings of ancient monuments, and, probably, for the control of the export of ancient buildings in whole or in part.

A number of those present in the course of the meeting asked questions and expressed the views of the societies they represented.

NOTTS COAL LOSS

FALL IN OUTPUT AND SELLING PRICE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NOTTINGHAM, Nov. 3

A loss of .64 of a penny per ton on coal raised in Notts during the quarter ended September 30 was reported at a meeting of the county wages board at Nottingham to-day, though for September alone, when prices were advanced, there was a profit of nearly 4d. a ton. The percentage rate, on which the minimum wage is based, fell short of the standard by 21.65, which means that the owners will have to make up the difference. The accumulated loss during the current financial year which began in May is now over £1,250,000.

Comparing the first nine months of the present year with the corresponding period, there has been a drop of 359,000 tons in output, a fall of 1.31d. per ton in the selling price, and of 2.02d. per ton in profits. Wage costs were up by nearly 9d. a ton, and the average wage now stands at 10s. 7.24d. per shift.

Mr. G. A. SPENCER, agent of the Notts Miners' Industrial Union, who presided over the meeting, said that things were going from bad to worse. The coal trade could not expect to thrive while other industries were declining. Millions of tons of coal were being dumped into the country in the form of iron and steel and other articles, and the coal trade would not improve until there was a change in our fiscal system. The Trades Union Congress had pronounced in favour of protecting the worker from this kind of competition, but a Labour Government refused to do it.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW

NATIONAL MARK DISPLAY

The theme of this year's Lord Mayor's Show is to be Empire Produce, and the leading car in the Imperial section of the procession on November 10 will be an exhibit specially designed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to illustrate the advantages of buying home-grown foodstuffs fresh from the countryside guaranteed as to origin and quality by the National Mark. Seated in front of the National Mark car, which is to be drawn by four grey horses, will be a figure of Britannia. Two stalwart Heralds bearing National Mark symbols will constitute the advance guard. Inside the car John Bull will be seen at a counter indicating to a lady shopper and her little girl the manifold advantages of buying National Mark produce. The interior of the car will be stocked with the various home-grown foodstuffs now available under the guarantee of the National Mark, including beef, eggs, table poultry, apples, pears, canned fruits and canned vegetables, flour, and malt extract. Four attendants in rustic costumes will follow the car carrying National Mark banners.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

OXFORD, Nov. 3

The Council of Somerville College has elected Miss Dorothy M. Emmet, M.A., formerly exhibitioner at Lady Margaret Hall and Commonwealth Fellow in the United States (1928-30), to a Research Fellowship in Philosophy for one year.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 3

At St. John's College the following have been elected into Fellowships:—

William Douglas Vallance Hodge, Wrangler, B*, Mathematical Tripos, Part II., 1925, Smith's Prize, 1927; John Greenlees Semple, Wrangler, B*, Mathematical Tripos, Part II., 1927, Rayleigh Prize, 1929; Philip Ewart Vernon, Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I., Class I., 1926, Moral Sciences Tripos, Part II., Class I., 1927, Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship in Social Sciences at Yale University, 1929.

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 3

Record figures in several directions are shown in the report for the year ended last September 1, which was presented yesterday at the annual meeting of Queen's College. The largest number of freshmen (23) ever entered in the history of the College brought the numbers in the Michaelmas term to the peak point of 47, and there was an average of 41 students for the whole year.

SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS

The following school scholarship elections are announced:—

WELLINGTON COLLEGE

Elected to Open Scholarships, November 1, 1930 (names are arranged in alphabetical order).—D. N. ASCOTT (from Messrs. Harris and Vinter, St. Ronan's, West Worthing, Sussex), P. H. R. O. BECKETT (Mr. J. E. Healey, St. Cuthbert's, Malvern), A. G. FIREBRACE (Hardinge Dormitory, Wellington College, late from Messrs. Gilderdale and Mercer, Eastmans, Southsea), E. R. H. HARGREAVES (Mr. F. H. P. Palmer, Hill House School, St. Leonard's-on-Sea), H. S. M. HOGG (Hopetoun Dormitory, Wellington College, late from Mr. J. Douglas, Hillside, Godalming), C. W. M. GELL (Sir Montagu Foster, Stubbington House, Fareham, Hants), B. J. WARLEY (Messrs. Browne, Cameron and Forbes, Lambrook, Bracknell).

Elected to a Robert Henry Wentworth Hughes Scholarship.—L. EMMERSON (Hill Dormitory, Wellington College, late from Messrs. Simms and Ingham, Belhaven Hill, Dunbar, East Lothian).

Honourable Mention.—J. P. ELTON (Messrs. Gilderdale and Mercer, Eastmans, Southsea).

Music Scholarships.—P. CRANMER (All Saints' Choir School, Margaret-street, W.1) and J. L. GARDNER (Combermere Dormitory, Wellington College, late from Mr. J. D. Parmiter, Eagle House, Sandhurst).

COUNTY DISTRICTS IN KENT

Official notification has been given that the Special Committee of the Kent County Council appointed to deal with the review of county districts under the Local Government Act, 1929, has decided to hold "a further informal and local conference" in the Court House, Bromley, on Thursday morning, November 13, with regard to the following proposals:—The inclusion of parts of the parishes of West Wickham, Farnborough, Keston, and Hayes in the Borough of Bromley, and the inclusion of the parish of West Wickham in the Beckenham Urban District.

The conference will be with the representatives of the local authorities and parish

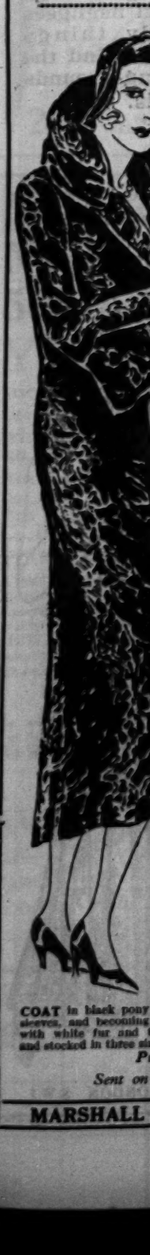
MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON W1

Complementary

Exquisite Afternoon Frocks such as are now being shown demand Luxurious Coats to slip on top of them. The one necessarily sets off the other, and the beauty of a dress is much enhanced by its outer covering or vice versa. Consequently in our Mantle Department may be found these charming Coats—dignified, majestic—in keeping with the graceful frocks displayed elsewhere, yet so entrancing in themselves that all women will wish to possess one.

COAT in fine quality broadtail cloth, lined crêpe de Chine, and with novelty cape sleeves and pouched back. Black and Nigger Brown. Large stock and small sizes.
Price **10½ Gns**
Mantle Dept., Ground Floor.

BRITISH MADE WASHING SATIN suitable for Evening Gowns or Lingerie. Specially woven and dyed for Marshall & Snelgrove, it can be recommended for its wearing qualities. In all Lingerie shades and black. 42 ins. wide.
PER YARD **14/9**
Write for patterns.



COAT in black pony cloth, cut with novelty sleeves, and becoming collar; finished at back with white fur and tails. Lined throughout and stocked in three sizes.
Price **6½ Gns**
Sent on approval.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Nov. 3

General Sir Philip Chetwode, Bt., had the honour of being received by The King this morning, upon his appointment as Commander-in-Chief, India.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Malcolm Murray (Deputy Ranger, Windsor Great Park) also had the honour of being received by His Majesty.

The Earl of Dunmore, V.C., and Major the Hon. Richard Molyneux have succeeded Brigadier-General the Viscount Hampden and Sir Harry Verney as Lord and Groom in Waiting to The King.

The Prince George, attended by Major Ulick Alexander, was present at a Dinner which was given by the South African Luncheon Club at the Savoy Hotel, this evening, to the South African Delegates to the Imperial Conference.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, Nov. 3

The Prince of Wales was represented by Captain Dudley North, R.N., at the Memorial Service to the Bishop of Worcester, which was held at Christ Church, Newgate Street, to-day.

The Maharajdhiraja of Darbhanga has arrived at the Savoy Hotel for the Round-Table Conference.

The Spanish Ambassador visited Kensington Palace yesterday and lunched with Princess Beatrice and the Queen of Spain.

Baron von Neurath, the new German Ambassador, and Baroness von Neurath arrived in London yesterday.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has returned to 2, Carlton House-terrace from Floors Castle. The Duke of Roxburghe will join her to-morrow.

The Marchioness of Crewe has returned to Crewe House, Curzon-street, from Paris.

Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe and Countess Jellicoe will return to 19, Princes-gardens on Sunday from St. Lawrence Hall, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

The Countess of Oxford and Asquith returned to London yesterday from Gosford, Aberlady, East Lothian.

The Countess of Listowel has arrived at 14, Bryanston-square from Hackness Hall, Scarborough.

Viscount Chaplin will leave 9, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, at the end of this week for Uppat House, Brora, Sutherland, where he will remain until Christmas.

Lady Alice Ashley has arrived at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath.

Lady Marjorie Dalrymple-Hamilton has arrived at 11, Mount-street from Scotland.

Lord and Lady Louth will return to-morrow to Summerfield House, Elstree, Herts, from visiting Germany, Italy, and the Dalmatian coast. They will remain at Elstree until the beginning of December.

Lord and Lady Strickland and the Hon. Constance Strickland will sail in the Viceroy of India on Friday for Malta.

The condition of the Hon. Diana Skeffington, who is suffering from typhoid fever, is extremely critical. On Sunday she developed pneumonia as well.

Sir Otto Beit proposes to leave London this week for Bournemouth. Sir Otto's health has been very fluctuating during recent months, and he has been unable to accept or fulfil any public or private engagements. He is not likely to be in London during the coming winter.

Isabel Lady St. John-Mildmay has taken up her residence at The Dower House, Dogmersfield, Basingstoke, which is now her permanent address. (Tele., Fleet 497.)

Brigadier-General Sir David Kinloch and Lady Kinloch will arrive at 20, Eaton-place to-morrow from Scotland. They will remain in London for several weeks.

Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Codrington and Lady Codrington have arrived at 110, Eaton-square from Preston Hall, Uppingham, Rutland. They will remain in London until the end of November.

Sir Leicester Harmsworth continues to improve in health, but he is not yet able to attend to correspondence.

Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce, of Toronto, Canada, are staying at Grosvenor House, Park-lane.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Martineau have arrived at 29, Ovington-square (Telephone, Kens. 6754) from Ascot, for the winter. They have given up their flat in Mount-street.

The Queen and the Duchess of York paid a shopping visit to Fortnum and Mason's gift department yesterday morning.

The Queen of Spain and the Infanta Maria Christina have accepted the invitation of Prince Arthur of Connaught, chairman of Middlesex Hospital, to be present at a special *matinée* performance of *Eldorado* at Daly's Theatre on Thursday, November 6, in aid of Middlesex Hospital Reconstruction Fund. Princess Arthur of Connaught will also be present.

Princess Helena Victoria, president of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. Women's Auxiliary, visited Hastings yesterday to receive purses containing over £1,000 subscribed in response to a special Y.M.C.A. appeal.

The Guy Fawkes ball, in aid of the Institute of Medical Psychology, Tavistock-square, will be held at the Park Lane Hotel to-morrow. Viscountess Erleigh is chairman of the ball and the Dowager Lady Buchanan-Jardine is vice-chairman.

The tenth St. Andrew's Eve ball, in aid of the Women's and Babies' Annexe of the Royal Free Hospital, will be held at Grosvenor House on Monday, November 24. Harris's Embassy Band will play, and Mr. Leslie Henson will be in charge of a midget golf course.

Mlle. Boissier will hold an old girls' reunion at the Curzon Hotel on Friday, November 7, from 3-6 p.m. It is asked that this notice be considered as an invitation. All past pupils will be welcome.

We have to announce the death of Colonel Sir Charles Forbes-Leith, Bt., which occurred at Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire, on Sunday, November 2. Sir Charles, although he had been in indifferent health during the past few weeks, was able to take his usual daily walk round the estate.

AT HOME

LADY PARMOOR

Lady Parmoor gave an at home yesterday afternoon for the ladies of the delegations to the Imperial Conference. Among those who accepted the invitation were the following:—

Mrs. Dawes, Mme. Sze, Mme. Yost.

CANADA.—Miss Bennett, Mrs. H. H. Stevens, Mrs. Dupré, Mrs. Tory, Mrs. Costa, Mrs. MacNaughton, Mrs. Pacaud.

AUSTRALIA.—Mrs. Scullin, Mrs. and Miss Brennan, Mrs. Parker Moloney, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Casey, Mrs. Farrands, Mrs. Rivett, Mrs. Threlfell, Lady Ryrie and Miss Ryrie.

NEW ZEALAND.—Mrs. Forbes, Lady Sidey, Mrs. Beresdsen, Mrs. and Miss Craig, Mrs. Marsden, Lady Wilford and Miss Wilford.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Mrs. Havenga, Miss Brink, Mrs. Corbett, Mrs. Heddon, Miss Nie'sen, Miss Anderson, Mrs. te Water.

IRISH FREE STATE.—Mrs. McGilligan, Mrs. and the Misses Senddy.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Lady Squires and Miss Squires, Mrs. Carew, Miss Saunders.

INDIA.—Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, Mrs. Corbett, Mrs. Welwyn, Mrs. Tottenham, Lady Chetterice.

UNITED KINGDOM.—Miss MacDonald, Mrs. Snowden, Mrs. Arthur Henderson, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Graham, Lady Jowitt, Lady Schuster, Mrs. Dowson, Lady Chapman, Lady Hopkins, Lady Thompson, Lady Barnes, Lady Whiskard, Lady Hankey, Lady Batterbee, Mrs. and Miss Howorth, Mrs. Overton, Mrs. Stephenson, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Duff, Mrs. Mattee, Mrs. Caird.

Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Noel Baker, Lady Noel-Buxton, Mrs. Church, Lady Cripps, Mrs. Harrison Crimps, the Hon. Mrs. Leonard Cripps, Miss R. Cripps, Mrs. Richard Cripps, Dr. Clark, Miss Courtney, Lady Dawson of Penn, Viscountess Dunedin, Lady Dickinson, Mrs. Dugdale, Mrs. Drake, Lady Emmott, Mrs. Fitzroy, Mrs. and Miss Greenwood, Mrs. Orlivie Gordon, Miss Haldane, Mrs. and Miss Highfield, Miss F. Lawrence, Miss Susan Lawrence, Dame Adelaide Livingstone, the Hon. Angela MacKenzie, the Lady Mayoress, Mrs. Montague, Mrs. Pennon, Miss Pye, Mrs. Seebohm Rowntree, Lady Simon, Miss Skeoch, Mrs. Drummond Shiels, Lady Trevelyan, Mrs. D. Wardley.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MARQUIS PRUD'HOMME DE SAINT-MAUR AND MISS M. ASHBY

The engagement is announced between the Marquis Prud'homme de Saint-Maur, son of the late Marquis Prud'homme de Saint-Maur and the Marquise Prud'homme de Saint-Maur, of Paris, and Margot, younger daughter of the late H. F. Ashby and Mrs. Ashby, Floraire, Le Touquet.

THE REV. D. F. STOWELL AND MISS R. DE SALIS

The engagement is announced between the Rev. Donald Stowell, younger son of the Rev. J. H. Stowell, D.D., and Mrs. Stowell, of Northmoor Vicarage, Oxford, and Ruth, younger daughter of the Bishop of Taunton and the late Lady Mary De Salis, of Bishop's Mead, Taunton.

THE REV. G. S. STOCKLEY AND MISS A. A. PEILE

The engagement is announced between the Rev. Gilbert Salkeld Stockley, eldest surviving son of the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Stockley, of The Close, Lichfield, and Annette Abigail (Biddy) Peile, niece and adopted daughter of the Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Mrs. Kempthorne.

MR. H. R. GRAY AND MISS D. PENDLE

The engagement is announced between Henry Robert, son of Sir Henry Gray, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S., and Lady Gray, of Montreal, Canada, and Dorothy Pendle, daughter of Mr. Chas. T. Pendle and the late Mrs. Pendle, of Great Missenden, Bucks, England.

MR. G. G. BALFOUR AND MISS J. HALSEY

A marriage has been arranged between Gilbert Graham, eldest son of Lady Balfour, of 4, Blackhall-road, Oxford, and the late Sir Graham Balfour, and Jean, daughter of Sir Walter and Lady Halsey, of Gaddesden Place, Hemel Hempstead.

MR. G. E. H. WALLER AND MISS I. G. MANT

The marriage arranged between Mr. Gerald Waller, M.C., and Miss Iris Mant will take place on Thursday, December 11, at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street.

ENGINEER COMMANDER J. T. ROBERTS, R.N., AND MISS COWIE

The engagement is announced between Engineer Commander John Toone Roberts, Royal Navy, and Vera, younger daughter of the late Mr. Peter Cowie and Mrs. Cowie, of 5, St. George's-avenue, Ealing.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. E. WALSHE AND MISS C. M. CHARLEY-RICHARDS

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Walshe, C.M.G., late South Staffordshire Regiment, of Blackheath, Guildford, and Christine Charley-Richards, of Roy-road, Northwood.

FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT GERARD COMBE AND MISS B. M. BAINBRIDGE

The marriage arranged between Flight-Lieutenant Gerard Combe and Miss Brenda Mary Bainbridge will take place at St. Peter's Church, Bournemouth, on Wednesday, November 12, at 1.30.

DR. D. M. DE SILVA AND MISS E. DE SOYSA

The marriage of Dr. David M. de Silva, of Ceylon, to Miss Ena de Soysa, of London and Ceylon, will take place on Wednesday, November 26, at St. George's, Hanover-square, at 2.15 p.m.

MR. G. R. STEEDS AND MISS BREWIS

The engagement is announced between George Reginald, only son of Councillor and Mrs. R. Steeds, of 19, Coolhurst-road, Crouch End, London, and Marjorie, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant and Mrs. T. S. Brewis, of 7, Methuen-park, Muswell Hill.

MR. J. D. BOTTERELL AND MISS JOHNSON

The marriage between James Dumville, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Dumville Botterell, C.B.E., of Combe Edge, Oak Hill Way, Hampstead, and Mary Eileen, eldest daughter of the Rev. Manasseh Johnson and the late Mrs. Johnson, of 12, Woodville-road, Ealing, will take place very quietly on December 5.

MR. B. J. HARPER AND MISS J. BRAMWELL

The engagement is announced between Beverley John Harper, of Withygate, Brayford, Barnstaple, second son of Dr. and Mrs. Walter Harper, of Melrose, Torquay, and Joan, twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Bramwell, of Park House, South Molton.

MR. F. T. H. HEARN AND MISS D. G. LEWIS

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on January 16 in Calcutta Cathedral, between Mr. Frank Thomas Hilary Hearn, son of the Rev. F. B. Hearn, M.A. (late rector of Great Horwood, Bucks), and Dorothy Gwenllian, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Lewis, of Maesyrhedyn, Aberavon, Glam, and niece of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Bird, of Belvidere, East Malling, Kent.

MR. H. E. FOY AND MISS T. WATERHOUSE

The engagement is announced between Mr. Hugo Eric Foy, only son of the late Mr. Hugo Foy and Mrs. Foy, of Craig-y-don, Hythe, Kent, and Miss Thora Waterhouse, daughter of the late Walter Waterhouse and Mrs. Waterhouse, of 1, Trinity-crescent, Folkestone.

The marriage arranged between Dr. R. P. J. Rutherford and Mrs. Bruce M. Wills will not take place.

LUNCHEON

MISS MACDONALD

The Prime Minister and Miss MacDonald entertained the following guests at luncheon at 10, Downing-street yesterday:—

Mr. J. S. Elias, Miss Haldane, Mr. F. P. van den Heever, General C. McMahon, Lord and Lady Marley, Mr. and Mrs. Parker Moloney, Mrs. Seebohm Rowntree, Lord Sankey, and Sir Robert Vansittart.

THE KING AND QUEEN

VISITS TO EXHIBITIONS

The King, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald Seymour, paid a visit yesterday to the Loan Exhibition of Period Models which is being held at Dudley House, Park-lane, in aid of the Central and London Clubs of the Y.W.C.A. The Queen of Norway paid a private visit to the exhibition on Saturday, as did also Princess Helena Victoria, Princess Marie Louise, and Princess Victoria.

Among other visitors yesterday were:—

Countess D'Arcy, Feo Lady Alington, Lady Alington, the Earl of Sandwich, Lady Magdalen Bulkeley, Princess Dragnses Paleologue, Sir Gerald and Lady Ryan, Lord Berners, Lady Martel, Lady Hudson, Lady Savile, Lady Burbidge, Mrs. Clifford Cory, Lady Keyes, Mrs. W. H. Leslie, and Mrs. Brougham.

The exhibition will remain open until Saturday, November 15, from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily. On Sunday, November 9, it will be open from 3 to 6. The charges are:—Entrance, 5s.; children, 2s. 6d. After 5 p.m., 2s. 6d. Season ticket, £1.

The Queen paid a visit on Sunday to the exhibition of the work of the War Service Legion Guild of Sailor and Soldier Broiderers, which the Marchioness of Londonderry is holding at Londonderry House. She ordered a copy of a Jacobean stool with an embroidered seat (similar to one already bought by Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll), some parchment bridge scorers and engagement books, a fitted red velvet beauty casket, a blue leather travelling handbag, and many smaller articles. The Queen of Spain and Princess Helena Victoria also visited the exhibition on Sunday, and the Queen of Norway has sent several orders. The work will be on sale again to-day from noon till 6 p.m.

The stallholders yesterday were:—

The Marchioness of Titchfield, Lady Mary Herbert, Miss Romaine Combe, Lady Plunket, Lady Betty Butler, Miss Mary Pole-Carew, Miss Bertha Chaplin, Lady Margaret Vane-Tempest-Stewart, Lady Helen Vane-Tempest-Stewart, and the Marchioness of Londonderry. Those who will help to sell to-day include Lady Mary Erskine, Miss R. Bradley, Lady Mary Hope, and Miss Barbara Chaplin.

Among the many visitors to the Exhibition yesterday were:—

Lady Alastair Leveson-Gower, Lady Cunard, the Marchioness of Linlithgow, Lady Alexander, Mrs. Tuson, Lady (Henry) Jackson, Miss Bennett, and Mrs. W. R. J. A. R. West.

The regiment of Mr. A. M. Barne, whose engagement to Miss Barbara Gooch was announced on Saturday, is 1st The Royal Dragoons.

RECEPTION

THE LADY MAYORESS

The Lady Mayoress held her final reception at the Mansion House last evening. Newman's band played during the reception and for dancing afterwards.

Mr. Julius Ungerson (violinist) played, and the Lord Mayor's City of London Boy Players (under the direction of Mr. Arthur Poyser) sang during the evening.

The guests included:—

The French Ambassador and Mme. and Mlle. de Fleuriau, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. and Mlle. Regis de Oliveira, the Turkish Ambassador, the Italian Ambassador, the Belgian Ambassador and the Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, the Argentine Ambassador and Mme. and Mlle. Uriburu, the Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira, the Polish Ambassador, the Chilean Ambassador and Mme. Villegras, the Austrian Minister, the Swedish Minister and Baroness Palmstierna, the Venezuelan Minister and Mlle. Escalante, the Estonian Minister and Mme. Kallas, the Greek Minister, the Bulgarian Minister and Mme. and Mlle. Hadji-Mischeff, the Latvian Minister and Mme. Vesmans, the Yugoslavian Minister, the Lithuanian Minister and Mme. Bizauskas, the Mexican Minister and Mme. Ortiz, the Chinese Minister and Mme. Sze, the Liberian Minister, the Egyptian Minister and Mme. Afifi Pasha, the Czechoslovak Minister, the Cuban Minister and Mme. Patterson and Miles. Zoe and Olga Patterson, the Finnish Minister and the Consul-General for France.

Sir Robert Vansittart, Sir Claud and Lady Schuster and Miss Schuster, Sir Maurice Gwyer and Miss Gwyer, Sir Sidney and Lady Chapman, Sir Richard and Lady Hopkins, Mr. S. G. Tallents, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Henderson, Sir Harry and Lady Batterbee.

Mr. R. B. Bennett, K.C., and Miss Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Guthrie and Miss Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Dupré, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cahan, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Stevens, Mr. C. C. O. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. Read, Mr. C. F. Plaxton, K.C., Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Tory, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Coats, Mr. W. Gilchrist, Mr. D. A. MacGibbon, Dr. C. Camsell, Major-General and Mrs. McNaughton, Group-Captain J. L. Gordon, Mr. Thomas Mulvey, K.C., Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Steel, Mr. John I. McFarland, Mr. Lucien Pacaud, K.C., and Mrs. Pacaud.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Scullin, Mr. and Mrs. F. Brennan and Miss Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. Parker J. Moloney, Sir Robert and Lady Garran, Mr. and Mrs. E. Abbott, Dr. and Mrs. Rivett, Mr. F. L. McDougall, Mr. L. R. MacGregor, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Casey, Mr. and Mrs. H. Parrends, Major-General Sir Granville Ryrie and Lady Ryrie and Miss Ryrie.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. and Mrs. Forbes, Sir Thomas and Lady Sidey, Mr. F. D. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Berendsen, Dr. and Mrs. Craig and Miss Craig, Dr. and Mrs. Marsden, Sir Thomas and Lady Wilford and Miss Wilford.

Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Havenga, Major-General A. J. Brink and Miss Brink, Dr. H. D. J. Bodenstein, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Corbett, Mr. F. P. van den Heever, Colonel H. S. du Toit.

The High Commissioner for the Irish Free State and Mrs. Smiddy and Miss Smiddy, Mr. J. Dulanty, Mr. D. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. P. Hogan, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Costello, Mr. D. O. Hegarty, the Hon. Gordon Campbell, General McMahon, Mr. F. J. Walshe, Mr. S. Murphy, Mr. J. J. Hearne, Mr. and Mrs. P. McGilligan.

Sir Richard and Lady Squires and Miss Squires, Mr. and Mrs. Davies and Miss Davies, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Job.

Sir Mahammad and Lady Shafi and Miss Shafi, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Corbett, Sir Pudamji and Lady Glnwala, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. H. T. Walwyn, Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Begum Shah Nawaz.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. V. B. de Satgé and Mrs. de Satgé, Major E. N. S. Crankshaw.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Anglesey, Lord and Lady Ampthill and the Hon. Phyllis Russell, Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby and Viscountess Allenby, Sir Francis and Lady Aglen, Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings and Lady Anderson, Sir Francis Agar and Miss Agar, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Alexander and Miss Alexander, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Angwin, Canon and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Austen-Leigh, Miss Austen-Leigh, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh.

Lord Blanesburgh, Viscount and Viscountess Burnham, General Sir Walter Braithwaite and Lady Braithwaite, Viscount and Viscountess Brentford, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles and Lady Bedford, Sir Gomer Berry, Sir Reginald and Lady Blair, Sir Harry and Lady Brittain, Sir Montague Barlow, Sir William and Lady Bull, Sir Charles and Lady Bathe, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton and Lady Bowater, Sir George and Lady Broadbridge, Sir William and Lady Burton, Miss Margaret Bondfield, Sir Edgar and Lady Bonham-Carter, Lady Beauchamp, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Wright Bemrose, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, Admiral and Mrs. Beal, Mr. and Mrs. Barham, Mrs. and Miss Back, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Backhouse, and Miss Backhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Bagnallay, Mr. and Mrs. Bearman, the Rev. and Mrs. S. F. L. Bernays and Miss Bernays, Mr. G. E. Bouskell-Wade, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Bevan, Major Black, Miss Phyllis Blackwell, the Misses Barbara and Nancy Blackwell, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Bristowe, Mrs. Reginald Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Burge, Mr. R. Stuart Bruce, Miss Muriel Barnby, the Rev. Basil Bourchier.

Lord and Lady Carson, Mrs. Laton Frewen, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Marquess and Marchioness of Cholmondeley, Viscount and Viscountess Cecil of Chelwood, Elizabeth Lady Cheylesmore, General Sir Travers and Lady Clarke, Lady Cory, Sir Edward and Lady Crowe, General Sir William and Lady Pitcairn Campbell, Sir Alexander and Lady Carlyon, Sir Thomas and Lady Catto and Miss Catto, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Clarke, General Sir Alfred and Lady Codrington, Admiral the Hon. Sir Stanley and Lady Adelaide Colville, Sir Philip and Lady Cunliffe-Lister, Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee, the Hon. George and Lady Cynthia Colville, Sir William and Lady Coxen, the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Chubb, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain and Miss Chamberlain, Brigadier-General and Lady Gwendoline Colvin, Sir Herbert and Lady Creedy and Miss Creedy, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Caldecott, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Charles, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Collingridge, Mr. H. Collison and Miss Martin, Dr. and Mrs. Douglas Cooke and Miss Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Cotes-Preedy, Major and Mrs. Cartwright and Mr. and Miss Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Cassels, Colonel and Mrs. Challinor, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. A. Colls, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Cowlrick, Mr. Noel Curtis-Bennett, Mr. Hugh Coles and the Misses Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, Mr. C. Collins, the Misses Mary and Rosamond Collins.

Kathleen Countess of Drosheda and Lady Patricia Moore, Viscount and Viscountess Dunedin, Sir George and Lady Margaret Duckworth and Mr. Henry Duckworth, Sir James and Lady Dundas-Grant, Sir Trevor and Lady Dawson, Vice-Admiral Sir Robert and Lady Dixon, Sir Henry and Lady Davenport, Sir Henry and Lady Dickens, Sir Harold and Lady Dewser, Mr. A. Dashwood, Mrs. F. Dudley Docker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dought, Mr. and Mrs. G. Duckworth, Mr. and Mrs. O. Daniell, Mr. John Daniell, Colonel and Mrs. Dundas, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Dent, the Misses Dent and Mr. John Dent, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dean.

Colonel Sir Crisp and Lady English, Sir Percy and Lady Everett, Lady Emmott, Colonel and Mrs. Edgcumbe and the Misses Edgcumbe, Dr. and Mrs. Embleton and Miss Embleton, the Misses Enthoven, the Rev. J. H. F. and Miss Ellison, Mr. P. E. Eve and Miss Eve, Captain and Mrs. L. F. Ellis.

Mrs. Algernon FitzRoy and Miss FitzRoy, Lady Fripp and Miss Fripp, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Fry, Sir Lionel Faudel-Phillips, Sir George and Lady Fuller, Sir Banister and Lady Fletcher, Mr. Hugh Fraser, Mrs. and Miss Fenton, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Finnis, the Rev. L. and Mrs. A. Fleming and Miss Fleming, Mrs. R. Faulconer, Mr. L. V. Fildes, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. P. Foster and Miss Alice Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Raoul Fox.

Lord and Lady Glendyne, Lord and Lady Greenwood and the Hon. Angela Greenwood, General Sir Hubert and Lady Gough and the Misses Gough, Sir Robert and Lady Gower and Miss Gower, Sir Bernard and Lady Eyre Greenwell, Lady Caroline Grant, Sir Frederick and Lady Green, Mr. and Mrs. William Graham, Captain and Mrs. L. Gamage, Mr. and Mrs. Gane and Miss Gane, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron Gordon, Mr. C. Garnett, Mr. and Mrs. B. Goslett, Mr. and Mrs. H. Goslett, Mr. and Mrs. Grainger, Admiral and Mrs. Grant, Wing-Commander and Mrs. Greig, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. Guepin, Mr. W. W. Grantham.

The Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon, Lord and Lady Hanworth, the Marquess and Marchioness of Huntly, Countess Heiden, Sir Thomas and Lady Hohler, Sir Hugo and Lady Hirst, Lady Hawke and Miss Hawke and Baroness Wrisselpere, Sir Dennis and Lady Herbert, Lady Victoria Herbert, Sir Clement and Lady Hindley and Mr. Henry Hindley, Captain the Hon. Claude and Lady Dorothy Hope-Morley, Sir Harry and Lady Hepburn, Sir John and Lady Hindley, Sir Robert Hadfield, Sir Arthur and Lady Holmes, Lady Harris and Mrs. Tooth and Miss Lovedav, the Hon. Arthur and Mrs. Holland-Hibbert, Mr. Vernon Harrington, Mr. Peter Drummond Hay, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Hay and the Misses Hay, Miss A. Hay, Dr. and Mrs. K. Hay, Mr. A. D. Hayes, Miss Dinah Hays, Dr. and Mrs. Hildige, the Misses Hill, Mr. R. Hobson, Rear-Admiral Hyde, Mr. Alick Hay, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hogg and Miss Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. Basil Holme, the Ven. E. E. Holmes, Miss A. Horner, Mrs. Hutchison and Mr. Leth Hutchison, Commander and Mrs. Colin Hutchison, Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. and Mrs. Hutchison, Mr. J. E. Huxtable, Mr. P. J. H. Hannon, Colonel and Mrs. B. Hansford, Mr. and Mrs. Rothwell Haslam, the Master of Charterhouse and Mrs. Hayter.

The Dowager Lady Ingrelvde, Rear-Admiral Sir Edward and Lady Inglefield, Major-General and Mrs. Iancke, Mrs. Inglefield.

Lord and Lady Jessel, Field-Marshal Sir Claud and Lady Jacob, Sir Robert and Lady Johnson, the Attorney-General and Lady Jowitt, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Jolly, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Johnstone, Miss F. E. Jeffcock, Colonel and Mrs. Johnson.

Sir Frederic and Lady Kenyon, Sir Clement and Lady Kinloch-Cooke, Lady Nina Knowles, Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley, Sir Henry and Lady Kimber, Sir Stephen Killik and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Greenland, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Kick, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. P. Kitcat.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry, Lord and Lady Lloyd, Sir James and Lady Leigh-Wood, Sir Cecil and Lady Levita, Sir Alfred Lewis and Miss Lewis, Dame Beatrix Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. Lamert, Mrs. Leather-Culley, Mrs. E. Longstaffe, Colonel and Mrs. P. Laurie.

Lord Marshall and the Hon. Gwendolen Marshall, the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, the Dowager Countess of Minto, Lord and Lady Melchett, Field-Marshal Sir George and Lady Milne and Miss Milne, Sir Percy and Lady Mackinnon, Lady Malcolm, Sir Edward and Lady Manville, Sir Ernest and Lady Moir, Sir Newton and Lady Moore, Sir Kay and Lady Muir, Sir Stanley and Lady Machin, Sir Edward and Lady Maclagan, Major-General Sir Neill Malcolm, Sir Robert and Lady Mansell, Lady Moore, Dame Maud McCarthy, Brigadier-General Arthur and Mrs. Maxwell, Dr. and Mrs. MacLehose, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Marlowe, Miss Esmé Marshall, Mr. Jack Barradale, Dr. and Mrs. Campbell McClure, Mr. and Mrs. G. McKechnie, Mrs. A. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Messer, Mr. J. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. Trestrail Morton, Mr. Frank Marshall, Dr. and Mrs. Gerald Moody, Captain and Mrs. Moore, Mrs. E. Micklem, Mr. J. B. Monck, Mr. George and Miss Esther Mason.

Sir Louis and Lady Newton, Sir Frank and Lady Newnes, Dr. and Mrs. Norwood, Colonel and Mrs. Oakley.

Sir Frederick and Lady Ponsonby, Sir William and Lady Pender, Lady Pentland and the Hon. Peggy Sinclair, Lady Painter, Sir Ludham and Lady Pound, Sir James Parr, Colonel Wyndham and Lady Rosemary Portal, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Parry, the Hon. Sidney and Lady Delia Peel and Miss Peel, Sir William Pryke and Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Turner, Brigadier-General E. M. Paul, Bishop Perrin and Mrs. Perrin, Mr. Ian Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Palmer, Dr. G. Steel-Perkins.

The Marquess of Reading, Sir Malcolm and Lady Robertson, Sir Denison and Lady Ross, Sir John and Lady Risley and Mrs. Risley Hutt, Sir Henry and Lady Rothband, the Hon. Mrs. Dudley Ryder, Dr. and Mrs. Ramsay, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Royds and Miss Royds, Mr. Michael Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Runciman, Mr. and Mrs. N. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Ryan, Mrs. Patricia Rodney, Mrs. and Miss Lewis Richards, Mr. J. L. Richardson.

Viscountess Sandhurst, Lord Stanmore, Lord and Lady Herbert Scott, Lady Southwark, the Dowager Lady Swaythling and the Hon. Joyce Montagu, Lady Struthers, Sir Newton and Lady Stabb and Miss Margaret Stabb, Sir Edwin and Lady Savill, Colonel Sir Stuart and Lady Sankey, Lady (Vesey) Strong, the Master of Sempill and the Hon. Mrs. Forbes Sempill, Colonel Sir William and Lady Smith, Sir Kynaston and Lady Studd, Sesostris Sidarouss Pasha, Air Chief-Marshal Sir John and Lady Salmond, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mrs. Swayne, the Ven. E. N. Sharpe and Mrs. Sharpe, Mr. and Mrs. T. Shelford, Mr. T. M. Shelford, and Mr. C. Shelford, Mr. and Mrs. Gurney Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. Evan Spicer, Mrs. Steedman, Mr. and Mrs. Alec Steedman, M. and Mme. Steen, Colonel and Mrs. Tempest Stone, the Rev. W. and Mrs. Stevenson Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Sursham, Mr. and Mrs. Jocelyn Swan, Mr. Lewis Smith, Captain J. Stott, Mr. Peter Stewart.

Jeanetta Lady Tuck, Sir Beechcroft and Lady Towse, Lady Tree, Sir Courtauld Thomson, Sir Charles and Lady Trevelyan, Sir George Truscott, Sir Alfred Tobin and Mrs. Coker, the Chairman of the London County Council, and Mrs. Tasker and Miss Tasker, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton and the Misses Thornton, Mrs. Alec-Tweedie, Mr. and Mrs. H. Truscott, Mr. and Miss Tulloch.

Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert and Lady Uniacke, Colonel and Mrs. Urgin, Sir Kenyon and Lady Vaughan-Morgan, Major the Hon. Arthur Villiers, Mr. Alastair and Miss Rosemary Villiers, Mr. and Mrs. Van Gelder.

Lord and Lady Wakefield, Admiral Sir Richard and Lady Webb, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson, Lady Wise and Mr. P. Wise, General Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir

(Continued at foot of next column)

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER

The Prince of Wales was represented by Captain Dudley North at the Memorial Service for the Bishop of Worcester, which was held at Christ Church, Newgate-street, yesterday. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of London, including Sir Phené Neal, Sir Kynaston Studd, and Alderman Sandle, were also present. The Archdeacon of London gave the address, and the service was conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, assisted by the vicar of Christ Church, the Rev. T. R. Hine-Haycock.

Among others present were:—

Miss Pearce, Lady Davidson, Dr. Bramwell, Mrs. Foyster, Mr. Patrick Duff (representing the Prime Minister), Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Mr. A. J. N. Paterson (representing the Lord Chancellor), the Hon. Lady Lawrence, the Rev. T. W. Gibson (representing the Dean of the Clergy), Lady Hudson, Mrs. Simon Vernon Harcour

BULGARIAN ROYAL WEDDING: THE BLESSING IN SOFIA CATHEDRAL

KING BORIS and Queen Ioanna leaving the Cathedral after the ceremony. Flowers were strewn by boys and girls dressed in white, and the procession filed down the steps to the accompaniment of the pealing of bells and the booming of guns.

ARCHBISHOPS and other dignitaries of the Orthodox Church awaiting the arrival of King Boris and Queen Ioanna at the main entrance to the Cathedral at Sofia. Four Archbishops officiated at the service.

THE CEREMONY AT SOFIA.—A photograph, just received in London, of the ceremony in the Cathedral of St. Alexander Nevski, at Sofia, where the marriage of King Boris and Queen Ioanna was blessed according to the rites of the Orthodox Church. King Boris and Queen Ioanna are seen under the marble canopy, where they received the salutations of the Ministers, Diplomatic Corps, and the members of the Sobranye.

AT SENIGALLIA.—The small township of Senigallia, north of Ancona, was the chief sufferer in the recent earthquake which affected this part of Italy. One of the wrecked houses in Senigallia.

EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS.—A group of victims outside a Red Cross tent in the streets of Senigallia after the earthquake. In this place ten people were killed and a large number injured.

BARON VON NEURATH, the new German Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, with Baroness von Neurath, photographed on their arrival in London last night.

FRENCH WITNESSES.—Some of the French witnesses who are attending the R 101 inquiry. In the centre is M. Rabouille, who saw the airship crash.

AT ADDIS ABABA.—One of the triumphal arches under construction at Addis Ababa. They were specially erected for the coronation of the Emperor of Ethiopia under his own supervision. Great preparations were made for the coronation, which took place on Sunday amid scenes of barbaric splendour.

DON'T MISS THE MARK

EMPIRE BUYING BEGINS AT HOME

PRODUCE OF ENGLAND & WALES

THE NATIONAL MARK

CIVRAC ON

Those who live in towns want Home-grown Country Produce. But often they fail to recognize it in the shops and have to put up with something else. The National Mark is the symbol of Home-grown Produce of Guaranteed Quality.

National Mark Products Obtainable:

I. AT ALL TIMES:—Table Poultry - Eggs - Wheat Flour - Malt Flour - Pharmaceutical Malt Extract (with Cod Liver Oil) - Beef (in London and Birmingham) - Canned Fruits - Canned Peas and Beans

II. IN SEASON:—Tomatoes - Cucumbers - Cherries Strawberries - Apples - Pears

IN YOUR DAILY SHOPPING FOLLOW THE MARK

ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

HARVEY NICHOLS

Of Knightsbridge

Tea Frocks

for formal and for intimate wear—charming home-dinner-gowns and négligées—if such lovely things appeal to you you'll find the happiest of hunting-grounds at Harvey Nichols.

Harvey Nichols have a Tea Gown Brochure which is well worth sending for.

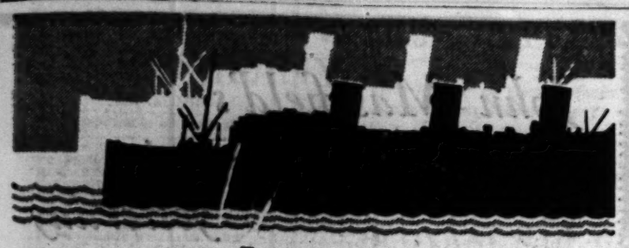
FOR a thé dansant you'll like this copy of a Worth model. Note the new sun-burst pleating and draped neckline. In georgette over crêpe-de-Chine—black and colours.

£7.19.6

THIS graceful home-dinner gown has a coatee cut with a basque and a fascinating sleeve. In velour faconné, of lovely design. 9½ Gns

CHOOSE this chic Tea Frock in soft multi-coloured brocade; or in striking black and gold. The bodice is slightly pouched; the hip is wrapped and knotted in the newest way. 6½ Gns

HARVEY NICHOLS & CO. LTD., KNIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON S.W.1



London–
Plymouth
–New York

REMEMBRANCE DAY
NOV 11TH
GIVE GENEROUSLY FOR YOUR POPPY

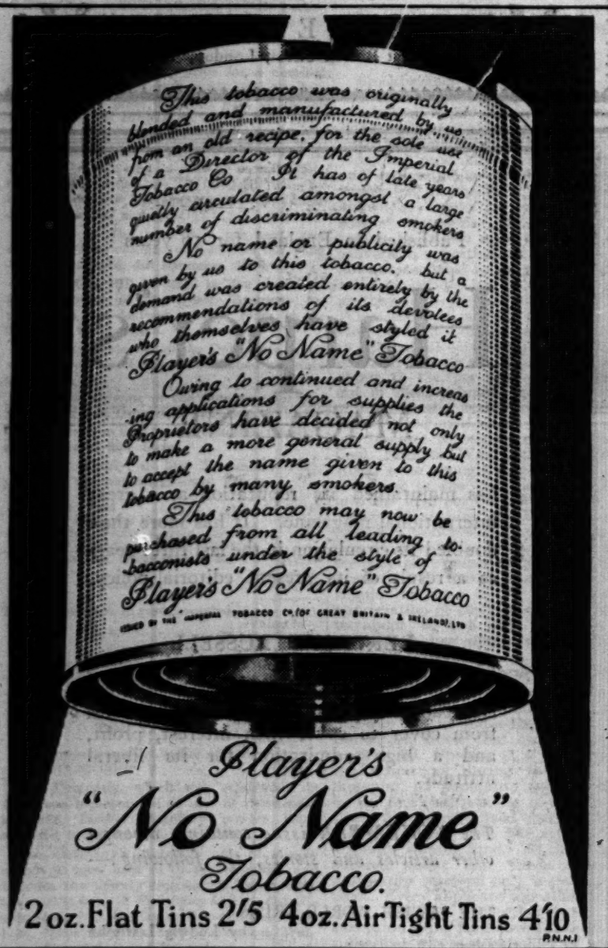
"The Route that Cuts off the Corner"
Plymouth is but four hours distant from London. That is why the Mails are landed there. Time is money. They take the quickest path. Why not **EMBARK** at Plymouth, the non-stop route?

Cross by one of the three luxury liners, "France," "Paris," Ile de France,"
First and Second Classes only,
or
by the speedy "Cabin" liners "Lafayette" or "De Grasse,"
Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin only.

Direct by the French Line

NO QUICKER ROUTE
NO FINER SHIPS
NO DAINTIER CUISINE
NO BETTER SERVICE

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE, LTD.,
20, COCKSPUR STREET, LONDON, S.W.1
or to all leading Travel Agents.


This tobacco was originally blended and manufactured by us from an old recipe, for the sole use of a Director of the Imperial Tobacco Co. It has of late years quietly circulated amongst a large number of discriminating smokers. No name or publicity was given by us to this tobacco, but a demand was created entirely by the recommendations of its devotees who themselves have styled it Player's "No Name" Tobacco.
Owing to continued and increasing applications for supplies the Proprietors have decided not only to make a more general supply but to accept the name given to this tobacco by many smokers.
This tobacco may now be purchased from all leading tobacconists under the style of Player's "No Name" Tobacco
ISSUED BY THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO (OF GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND) LTD
Player's
"No Name"
Tobacco.
2 oz. Flat Tins 2/5 4 oz. Air Tight Tins 4/10
R.N.N.1

Make up your mind NOW to retire at 55 or 60.

YOU will not want to be working then at full pressure, you will want to take things more easily, to retire while still able to enjoy life.

When a man's young is the time to start to build up his future security. But at all ages the Retiring Endowment Plan offered by the Britannic Assurance Co., Ltd., described below, is an increasing asset and safeguards dependants.

A yearly investment of £16 . 12 . 1 (allowing Income Tax Rebate at 2/- in the £)—*equivalent to only* **11d.** *a day*—will enable the man aged 24 to secure £1,127 . 15 . 0 at age 60, assuming present bonus rates; and all the time his dependants are enjoying full life assurance protection.

This sum converted to a life pension (at age 50) may realise **£100** a year. ***Thus 11d. a day now provides £2 a week for life at age 60.***

YOU CAN PURCHASE YOUR HOUSE AS WELL.

An additional advantage of this Plan is that by a special arrangement you may secure the right to an advance at any time towards the purchase of your house **without losing the life assurance and investment benefits.**

Let us fit the Plan to your circumstances.
You are invited to fill in and forward this coupon.

To BRITANNIC ASSURANCE CO., LTD., Broad Street Corner, Birmingham.
Please send without obligation your leaflet No. 41, "Would you like to Retire at 60?" My age is.....
NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
.....
Funds £18,000,000. All classes of Insurance transacted.

THE ART *of* DRIVING
(New and Enlarged Edition)
by
The Times MOTORING CORRESPONDENT
Obtainable from Bookstalls, Booksellers, Newsagents or from the Publisher, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4
PRICE 1/3 Post free 1/5

LOSS OF R 101

COL. RICHMOND'S DIARY

"UNSTABLE IN PITCH" IN JUNE

Sir John Simon, sitting with Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon and Professor C. E. Inglis as assessors at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Westminster, resumed yesterday the inquiry into the loss of the airship R 101.

Mr. Albert Victor Bell, engineer-in-charge of the aft car, was the first witness. He said he had had experience of airships since 1919 and was with R 33 before joining R 101. He was on every flight of R 101 except the one on the day of the Hendon air pageant. When they left Cardington on the flight for India he was in the aft car with Mr. J. H. Binks, the assistant engineer in that car. When the ship left the mooring mast there was trouble with one of the starting engines forward, but when they got away everything was normal. At about 8 o'clock (Greenwich time) the oil pressure dropped. The engine was shut down and the oil gauge was changed, but it was 11 o'clock before the engine was working again properly. The engine ran quite satisfactorily after that, and there was no other trouble. The wind was rough, but not unusually bumpy. He was off duty from 8 o'clock until 11 o'clock and then went on watch again until 2 a.m. Mr. Binks, who relieved him, came into the car at 2.5 a.m. and he remained talking with him.

The Attorney-General.—What was it you noticed, and what did you feel?

Mr. Bell.—In the first place, the ship got an angle on. I could not be sure what the angle was. She straightened out, and then she went into another angle. I got a signal on the telegraph "Slow." I put the engine to slow, and I had just got it to slow when the ship hit the ground.

Can you give us any idea of the time occupied by the first dive?—I should say about 25 to 30 seconds.

How long do you think she was straight?—Not more than four or five seconds.

Did you form any impression how long it was after the ship got into the second dive before it struck the ground?—I had time to answer the telegraph and get my engine to slow. I should say that was about 20 seconds.

Was there any difference in the angles?—I should say the last one was steeper.

SAVED BY WATER TANK BURST

What happened when the ship struck the ground?—Immediately we hit the ground there was an explosion. It was not a very violent bang we heard in the car. Then in a few seconds everything was surrounded by flames.

How did you get out?—We stayed in the car a few minutes until the flames went down. At first the flames seemed to be roaring all round us. Then the water tanks burst and the water came pouring over us.

And that is what saved you?—Yes. We picked our way out through the girders.

Sir John Simon.—Can you tell us whether, when the ship was in these two dives, the engine gathered speed?

Mr. Bell.—No. I am sure it did not. The first jolt he felt was when the aft car hit the ground. If the nose hit the ground first, he did not feel it. He had no sensation of the ship striking the ground and then bounding up. There was a possibility of the ship striking the ground and dragging along. That might have happened, but he did not notice it. He made a statement when in Beauvais hospital that at the time he got clear of the ship the passenger accommodation was blazing but that the bow and stern of the ship only showed patches of fire. It was still his impression that the main blaze was in the centre of the ship. The main blaze, however, was probably over before he got out of the car.

Questioned about earlier flights of R 101, Mr. Bell said he had been on all those flights except the one on the day of the Hendon pageant, and he was always the engineer in charge of the aft car. They experienced dips on the Thursday and Friday before the pageant. They were not violent, but they were noticeable dips.

Sir John Simon.—Did this happen more than once on any one flight?

Mr. Bell.—Yes. It happened several times on the Friday. It was nothing to be alarmed about. The trouble was always corrected by the elevator. It was just a little trouble in keeping her trimmed. She was first dropping her nose and then dropping her stern.

Did it happen several times in immediate succession?—Several times in succession, but in the engine-room we do not take much notice of that. It is the business of the officers.

Replying to other questions, Mr. Bell said none of these dives was so steep as those which occurred just before the accident. They took place an hour or so after the ship left the mast.

"RATHER UNSTABLE IN PITCH"

Sir John Simon said he thought he ought to read two extracts from the diary of Colonel Richmond, the designer of R 101, because they had a bearing on what the witness had said.

The first entry was: "June 27. The ship rode out a 12 hours flight. During the rehearsals for the pageant the ship had to be pulled rather suddenly out of a steep dive, and shortly afterwards one of the lifting bridles on the starboard side snapped. This was apparently due to the wear caused by its passing over the small pulleys in the chestnut fittings. It was noticeable that the ship, which was flying at comparatively low speed, had to be pitched up at the nose considerably and was rather unstable in pitch generally. A considerable amount of water ballast had to be dropped on landing."

The second entry was: "June 28. The ship flew for 12 hours, a temporary repair having been effected to the bridle. Again there were the same symptoms in flight. The ship satisfactorily carried out her part in the trials."

Mr. J. H. Binks, assistant engineer in the aft car, who said he was still under medical treatment, was the next witness. He said he also was previously in R 33. He was in every flight of R 101 except the one on Thursday, June 26.

The Attorney-General.—On the start of her flight for India did she get away satisfactorily?

Mr. Binks.—You could hardly say that. She seemed to be inclined astern with her nose up in the air before she left the mooring tower. To my knowledge three water ballast tanks were released.

Is there anything abnormal in emptying water ballast?—No. I think it is necessary, but it appeared to me abnormal to release three.

Mr. Binks said that the statement he made in Beauvais hospital on the day of the disaster was made when he might not have been quite rational. Since then he had had time to reflect and he had written out a statement giving every detail of the flight until the accident.

The Attorney-General read portions of this statement, in which the witness referred to the failure of the oil pressure gauge, of which Mr. Bell spoke. The statement went on, in reference to the last moments of the ship:—"Ship puts her nose down, responds to high engine speed, and quickly loses height. She quickly returns to a more even keel, but almost immediately gets into another dive. During this latter change the pointer on the telegraph goes to slow, which was immediately carried out. Just as the order was completed the ship crashed. The car did not strike the ground heavily, but bumped along, causing the bottom to cave in."

Questioned about the length of time occupied by the first dive, Mr. Binks said it was not more than 30sec. There was just time enough for Bell and himself to look at each other in amazement and make a remark about the steepness of the dive. Immediately afterwards the ship took a more or less even keel. That was only for a few seconds; he should say not more than 10sec. Then she took a second dive, and he thought it would be not more than 10sec. before she crashed. The first dive was much steeper than the second. He thought the angle would be 25deg. to 30deg., and the second dive was not much more than half that. The ship had hardly got off an even keel before she crashed. He was standing with his back to the direction of the ship at the first dive, and it caused him to sit down.

SHIP'S FORMER "DIVES"

Replying to questions about previous flights, Mr. Binks said he remembered the airship making dives on June 27 and 28. They were not dives of the description experienced on the last flight, and the ship did not travel far in them. They were just dips. The ship, however, had made dives as steep as the last one when approaching the mooring tower.

At this stage a contour map was produced and was examined by the members of the Court in consultation with counsel and Major Cooper, Inspector of Accidents, appointed by the Secretary of State for Air.

Sir John Simon said the map produced was a large-scale French map of the area round Beauvais with contours indicating the height of the ground at every five metres. On this map there was indicated the exact position in which the airship lay after the crash. Her nose and her tail were each of them resting on the 100-metre line. Between the nose and the tail there was a slight depression which went below the 95-metre line, but not quite to the 90-metre line. The forepart of the airship would be resting in what was indicated as a wood, and the other part was outside the wood on the other side of some sort of track. The direction in which the wreck was heading was approximately 20deg. west of south, which was practically S.S.W. It was noticeable that that heading was not the course which the airship was travelling.

Major Cooper, giving evidence, said he went to the scene of the accident and saw the survivors and took statements from some of them. One statement was from Rigger Church. He was a very sick man, and it was very difficult to get a coherent statement from him. His statement was:—"I consider the flight rather bumpy, but not exceptionally so. The second watch had just come on, and I was walking back when the ship took up a steep diving attitude, and at this moment I received an order to release an emergency forward water ballast (half a ton), but before I could get to it the crash came."

Mr. Wilfrid Lewis, who was examining the witness for the Crown, called Major Cooper's attention to the fact that the words "half a ton" were put in parentheses and asked whether they had been inserted since or were actually used by Church.

Major Cooper.—I asked him about how much that would mean, and he repeated twice or possibly three times "half a ton." When he was in France he made various inquiries and spoke to numerous people. He was given to understand that the police were scouring the countryside to find all the witnesses they could, and he was satisfied that no other witnesses could be procured. He was told when he arrived that pieces of a reefing girder had been picked up at a distance of 50 or 100 yards and had been laid alongside the wreck. Small fragments were also found in a wood to the north-east of the wreck. On one occasion he and others walked through the wood in line searching for wreckage and came across a large number of pieces, most of them very small, and they showed evidence of burning. That was a wood north-east of the disaster, about a quarter or half a mile away. He also walked farther afield and came across a few small fragments. They seemed to have been blown there by the explosion. There were rumours of pieces of metal having been found in a village seven or eight kilometres to the east of Beauvais. An inquiry was set on foot, and an officer went to the village and actually brought back one small piece of metal. It might have been picked up by some souvenir hunter who afterwards dropped it.

Sir John Simon.—Is there, as far as you can see, and ground for supposing that the airship broke to pieces in the air?

Major Cooper.—No ground whatever.

Mr. P. L. Teed, representing the widow of Flight Lieutenant Irwin, asked whether Major Cooper had considered the possibility of a girder in the bow area breaking inwards.

Sir John Simon.—I think we will postpone that.

FRENCH WITNESSES

Mr. Lewis, before calling French witnesses, said it was possible that there might be a new witness from France—a gentleman from Paris who was out duck-shooting with some friends.

M. Jules Edouard Patronne, secretary of the Beauvais police station, whose evidence was given in French and interpreted, said he was in bed when the noise of the airship's engines woke him. He got up and went to the market-place and saw the airship passing east of Beauvais. He could see the outline of the ship and three lights, all green. The ship was flying horizontally but appeared to him to be slightly in the wind. Then he saw the ship dip, come level, and dip down again.

Mr. Lewis.—For how long after the first dip was the vessel flying level?

M. Patronne.—A very short time.

Did you notice how she went down on the second dive?—"She disappeared from view. After the ship disappeared from view I heard no noise. It appeared to me that the wind was preventing the noise from coming to me. I saw flames and bits of what appeared to be burning paper were driven in the wind. The wind was very violent, blowing in gusts, and the rain was very heavy."

Henri Terminal, a mechanic, of Beauvais, described how, awakened by the roar of the engines of the R 101, he saw the lights go out and come on again. He was about two kilometres away when he first saw the airship; it travelled another two kilometres under his observation and then he lost sight of it behind the hills. He did not notice whether the airship was flying horizontally or not. The lights went out and reappeared in about three minutes and then the explosion took place. He could see the outline of the airship. There was a fine rain falling and the wind was rather strong. He saw no dip whatever on the part of the airship. It seemed to be going smoothly, but there was one motor which did not appear to be working properly.

Lucien Lechat, a jeweller, of Beauvais, said he saw the airship from the top floor of his house. It was approximately over the cathedral and going right across the town. Its passage seemed to be difficult; it seemed to be in trouble with the elements. Its height was from 150 to 200 metres. It was rolling and dipping slightly. There was a glare, just like lightning, and then the explosion.

"LITTLE BALLOONS OF FIRE"

Louis Petit, a wine merchant, of Allonne, said he was in bed when he heard the noise of the engine. He got up and looked through a window at the airship. It was flying horizontally, with the nose slightly turned into the wind. He saw the lights go out and the ship began slowly to descend. Then the lights came on again and the airship took up a horizontal position. The lights again went out and the airship dipped right down to the ground, disappearing from his view behind a wood. He heard an explosion and saw the flames. The explosion was not very loud; the glare was much greater. A minute after the explosion little balloons of fire seemed to be carried by the wind into the wood. The angle of the dip (demonstrated with the aid of the model) was 10 degrees. The second dip was much greater.

Alfred Rabouille, a factory worker, was asked by the Attorney-General: You happened to be out that night? We are not in the least concerned why you were out, or what you were doing.

Rabouille.—I was trying to get some rabbits. (Laughter.)

Asked about the way to the wood to which he was going, the witness replied, amid laughter: "I have got a dozen ways of going there." He was, he said, about 250 metres from the wood when he first saw the airship, coming from the direction of Allonne. He noticed that it was not going steadily. He saw the lights go out. There was an explosion, followed by two others, and then a terrific glare.

BROKE ON TOUCHING GROUND

At the request of the Attorney-General, Rabouille took a roll of paper and walked about to indicate how the airship was travelling. He saw only one dive, but the airship was slightly on the incline before it dived. It was from 150 to 200 metres high. It was raining and there was a "tempest from the west." The airship did not bounce after it first struck the ground. The flames seemed to start from the front.

Replying to Sir John Simon, Rabouille said when he first saw the airship it was approaching him and he thought it would pass over his head. Before it got to him it was very near the ground. It descended slowly at first, but did not get back to a horizontal position before coming to the ground. It fell about 250 metres from him.

Sir John Simon.—You watched the airship falling to the ground. Did she remain solid till she struck the ground, or did she seem to break before she struck the ground?—She broke on touching the ground.

Fernand Radel, a farmer, of Allonne, said when he first saw the airship through a window she was flying horizontally. He went to another window and during that time the lights had gone out and lighted up again. A moment after it started dipping and did not seem to regain a horizontal position. When he last saw the airship her nose was pointing to the ground and she then went out of his sight. After she disappeared he heard three explosions and saw a glare. It was raining slightly, the wind was blowing in gusts and there was no moon.

Mr. Lewis read the depositions of a number of French witnesses. One of these, a concierge, stated that she saw the airship flying low over Beauvais and thought that it was going to fall on the town. She heard an explosion about 10 minutes after the airship had passed over Beauvais. A girl of 14, who observed the airship from a window, stated that she saw the sky light up and there was a noise like a thunder clap. After the explosion she saw the sky filled with floating wreckage. Another witness stated that the explosion caused the windows of his house to shake for two or three seconds. This was followed by a gust of wind which he associated with the explosion.

NO TRACE OF OIL BALLAST

Mr. Lewis informed the Court that the utmost steps had been taken by the French police authorities to find any trace of oil ballast that might have been dropped, but without result.

Sir John Simon pointed out that if the airship dropped oil ballast while she was travelling at 50 knots, the oil would travel forward before it fell. Possibly, if oil were dropped at the last moment, in the result it would only serve to make part of the bonfire.

It was arranged that meteorological evidence would be taken at to-day's sitting.

Sir John Simon said the Court would require some evidence about the gas valves and the gas-bags, and they ought to see a model, if possible, of the gas-bags and their wire netting.

"We do not want theories of how the accident might have happened," added Sir John, "until we have all we can get about the structure of the ship."

When meteorological evidence was given, said Sir John, it would be desirable to discover what ground speed the airship made from the French coast to the scene of the accident. Knowing, as they did, her cruising speed, they would be able to deduce from this the force of the wind against which she had to fly, and, with the assistance of the meteorologists, would be able to determine at what height she would have to be flying in order to encounter a wind of that strength.

Mr. Lewis said he believed some fresh calculation had been made.

The Court adjourned until this morning.

MAHARAJAH AND THE INDIAN STATES

"COEQUAL PARTNERS WITH BRITISH INDIA"

Speaking at a luncheon given by the British Indian Union at the Hotel Metropole yesterday, the Maharajah of Bikanir paid a warm tribute to the statesmanship and personal qualities of Lord Irwin, and indicated the essential conditions on which the Princes and States would support all legitimate proposals emanating from their friends in British India. The luncheon, over which Lord Reading presided, was in honour of the Maharajah and his colleagues from India—Sir Muhammad Shafi, Sir Geoffrey Corbett, and Sir Padamji Ginwala—at the Imperial Conference.

The Maharajah of Bikaner said that in Lord Irwin the Government of the day four and a half years ago sent India of their best. Indians, whatever their creed, honoured all men who were staunch in their own faith, even though it differed from theirs. Lord Irwin was above all things a Christian gentleman. Indians who had been in intimate touch with the scene, and who realized the extraordinary complications resulting from the surge for full nationhood which had risen with such tremendous force, were in a position fairly to judge Lord Irwin's policy and work. During these difficult and anxious days the Viceroy had been the rallying point of all who wished to serve India and the Commonwealth. (Cheers.) He had pursued serene and unruffled the task of securing in India the widest attainable measure of unity and confidence while the path of constitutional progress was being mapped out. The greatest personal force leading to confidence and cooperation, without which little of value would be achieved, was the personal trust reposed in such a wide measure on all sides in the Viceroy. (Cheers.) His Highness added that he was cut to the quick to find Lord Irwin's policies misunderstood and his motives misrepresented by many who, remote from the realities of the situation, could not appreciate the special problems he had to face.

The political awakening of India was the inevitable result of 150 years association with Great Britain. If sometimes the political evolution of India seemed to lean to the extreme, the explanation was not a change of political faith, but the clouding of faith by pessimism. This could not be banished by invoking "the hope that maketh the heart sick," but only by a determination to translate these ideals into realities. The imperative need of the day, therefore, was for courage, and a sympathetic and imaginative understanding, not for distrust and timid caution. (Cheers.) There was a great body of opinion in India loyal at heart to the Crown, yet resolute in the determination to win for India, as soon as might be feasible, full responsible government and equality of dignity and status in the British Commonwealth of nations, but which pursued the path of ordered progress and believed that India could best fulfil her destiny under the aegis of the King-Emperor.

TWO CONDITIONS

The policy of the Princes and States at the Conference would necessarily be influenced by the circumstances that arose. But, speaking for himself, he would be surprised if the States did not lay emphasis on two essential conditions—namely, (1) India's retention of the British connexion as an equal partner in the British Commonwealth; and (2) the securement of an equitable agreement between all the parties concerned to govern the relations of the two Indias, ensuring for the States their due position in the future constitution as coequal partners with British India, guaranteeing their treaties and internal sovereignty, and safeguarding their interests, including those of their subjects, on terms just and honourable, alike to the States and British India. (Cheers.)

Subject to recognition of these essential conditions, he was confident that the Princes and States would readily support all legitimate proposals emanating from their friends in British India. Further, they would cheerfully devote all their energies and influence, in cooperation with the representatives of his Majesty's Government and the Imperial Parliament, to securing for India that control of her own affairs and that fullness of stature in the Empire which he, in common with many others, sincerely believed to be in the best interests of Great Britain and of his Motherland. (Loud cheers.)

Sir Muhammad Shafi said he echoed every word uttered by his Highness.

LORD MESTON AND THE SIMON REPORT

"ONLY COMPREHENSIVE AND CONSISTENT SCHEME"

Lord Meston, addressing members of the Manchester Reform Club yesterday, said that the only comprehensive and consistent scheme for the future government of India was to be found in the Simon Report. He hoped that the ridiculous suggestion that the report should be scrapped would not be adopted.

In facing the question of the future Constitution of India this country was "up against" the most momentous problem since the War. Every time that the extremists in India found that this country approached them to give them what they wanted they demanded more. "I believe this is deliberate," he said, "and indicates the complete impossibility of bringing the extreme Nationalist factor inside any form of constitutional government which it is possible for us to devise. I believe our hold over the great mass of the people who do not take any interest in politics is being weakened, but it is not too late to restore ourselves into the position we have always held in regard to them."

The Simon Commission urged that India could only obtain nationhood on the basis of federation. It was clear that everything should be done with an eye to that goal.

COOPERS' OLD BOYS' LODGE

Sir Colville Smith, Grand Secretary, last evening consecrated the Coopers' Old Boys' Lodge, 5214, formed in connexion with the Cooper Company's School. The ceremony took place at Freemasons' Hall, and the Grand Secretary was assisted by Sir Alfred Robbins, Past Grand Warden, president of the Board of General Purposes; Mr. F. Bascombe, Past Assistant Grand Standard Bearer; Prebendary G. H. Perry, Past Grand Chaplain; Sir George Boughey, Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies; and Mr. A. Miller, Past Assistant Grand Standard Bearer. Dr. H. P. Orchard was installed as the first Master, and Mr. F. W. Maddocks was invested as Acting Immediate Past Master. Messrs. George H. Bailey and William G. Davie were appointed Wardens; Mr. James W. H. Axtell, Treasurer; Mr. Charles F. W. Rose, Secretary, and Sir John Smith, D.C.

The First Commissioner of Works has appointed Mr. Frank Smith, M.P., to be his Parliamentary private secretary in succession to Mr. Ernest Thurtle, M.P.

BRADLEYS
CHEPSTOW PLACE W2 PARK 1200

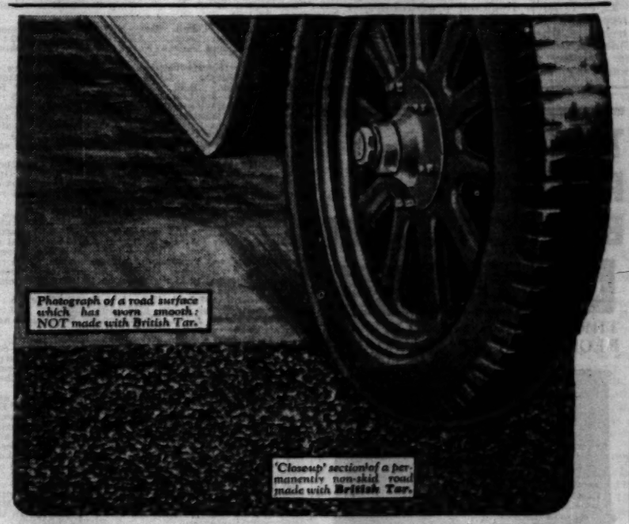
FUR-TRIMMED EVENING WRAP

made in a variety of Brocades; trimmed with collar, cuffs, and flounce of Hare Flank 19½ GNS

If trimmed with collar and cuffs only of Hare Flank 14½ GNS

Bradleys Chepstow Place London W.2. Ten minutes' Taxi from the Hyde Park Hotel

A large collection of Evening Wraps in exclusive designs may be seen in our Salons at Chepstow Place.


Photograph of a road surface which has worn smooth: NOT made with British Tar.
'Close-up' section of a permanently non-skid road made with British Tar.

The Safe Tar Road

The different "feel"—the sense of "grip"—when tyres pass from a slippery road to a Tar-made or a Tar-surfaced, non-skid road is a comforting message of safety to road users. To Highway Authorities the Tar Road has a further message; it speaks of durability and economy.

Every motorist, every road user—private and commercial, every responsible ratepayer, too, will find interest and guidance in an informative Booklet issued free by the British Road Tar Association (see below).

Very briefly these are the advantages of Tar:—

A Tar-made road is the most economical to lay and to maintain; it gives all the service a good road should—durability and resilience—plus an immunity from skidding such as no other road can give.

Dangerous, that is to say slippery, roads can be made SAFE by Tar surface-dressing. Periodical application, in the manner advocated by the Association, will render most Road surfaces safe from the dangers of skidding.

BRITISH TAR
makes non-skid, resilient roads

FREE Booklet illustrating the *many* ways in which British Road Tar serves and benefits the community. Write to the Secretary for a copy of Booklet No. 21.

THE BRITISH ROAD TAR ASSOCIATION, 17, GROSVENOR GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.1

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

HANDEL'S "ACIS AND GALATEA"

A performance of Handel's *Acis and Galatea* will be given at a concert to be relayed to-night from the Birmingham Town Hall to the Midland Regional station. The performance will be conducted by Mr. G. D. Cunningham. From the London Regional there will be broadcast at 9 p.m. a concert of chamber music by the English Ensemble.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, November 4, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—(193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 10.45-11:—Where Your Food Comes From, 5—Apples from Canada, a dialogue between Mr. J. Forsyth Smith and Mr. Kenneth Lindsay. 12:—Margaret Wendon (contralto); William Biggs (tenor). 12.30:—Organ Recital. 1-2:—Orchestra, from the Piccadilly Hotel. 2.5:—East Anglian Herring Fishing Bulletin. 2.10-2.25:—For the Schools: Out of Doors Week by Week, 7—Bird Song in Autumn, by Mr. Eric Parker. 2.30-3.30:—Music, 7—Completing an A A B A Tune: (a) Beginners' Lesson, (b) Miniature Concert, (c) Advanced Lesson, by Sir H. Walford Davies. 3.35-4:—Early Stages in French—7, by M. E. M. Stéphan. 4.5-4.25:—Special Talk for Secondary Schools: Careers, 4—Nursing, by Lord Knutsford. 4.30:—Orchestra, relayed from the Prince of Wales Picture Playhouse, Lewisham. 5.15:—Children: Their Great Adventure (a Play specially written for the microphone by Donald Maule). 6:—Hoover and To-day's Elections, by Mr. Raymond Swing. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.35:—London Stock Exchange Report; Fat Stock Prices for Farmers. 6.40:—César Franck, Pianoforte Music, played by Lafflitte. 7-7.20:—Plays and the Theatre, by Mr. James Agate. 7.25:—Standing Room Only—A Study in Population—6, by Professor A. M. Carr-Saunders, from Liverpool. 7.45:—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Sylvia Nelis (soprano); Harry Brindle (bass). 8-8.30:—The Mind of a Child, 6—The Difficulties of Youth, by Dr. Cyril Burt. 8.35:—The Gershom Parkington Quintet (continued); Sylvia Nelis (soprano). 9:—Weather, News. 9.15:—Shipping Forecast. 9.20:—Music and the Ordinary Listener, by Sir H. Walford Davies. 9.40:—More Djinn and Bitters, another Aerial Aperitif in Nine Nips: book and lyrics by Clifford Seyler; music selected and composed by Harry S. Pepper; produced by Gordon McConnel, with Paul England, Wynne Ajello, Anona Winn, Horace Percival, May Kenneth, Ernest Sefton, Percy Parsons and the Revue Chorus; Harry S. Pepper and Doris Arnold, at the pianos. 10.40-12:—Dance Music.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—(1,148kc.) (261.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m.:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). 12-2:—National programme. 2.10-4.25:—National programme. 5.15:—National programme. 7.45:—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Harry Brindle (bass); Sylvia Nelis (soprano). 9-10.40:—National programme. 12-12.30:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—(842kc.) (356.3m.).

10.15 a.m.:—National programme. 11-11.30:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). 12:—The Bromhurst Trio. 1:—Organ Recital. 2-3:—Midland Regional programme. 4.30:—National programme. 5.15:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—The J. H. Squire Celesta Octet; John Collinson (tenor). 7.45:—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Gaby Valle (contralto). 8.40:—The Roosters on Parade: An excerpt from an old soldiers' Concert, organized by the St. Marylebone Branch of the British Legion, relayed from Queen's Hall. 8.55:—Regional News. 9:—The English Ensemble: Gladys Ripley (contralto). 10.15:—Weather; News. 10.30:—Dance Music. 12-12.30:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—(6.26kc.) (479.2m.).

12:—London Regional programme. 1:—Organ Recital. 2-3:—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell. 5.15:—Children: The Land of Lost Children; a Play, by Dorothy Cooper; Lucy Vincent (oboe); Songs by Harold Casey (baritone). 6:—London Regional programme. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell. 7.30:—Acis and Galatea (Handel), presented by the City of Birmingham Choir, with Elsie Suddaby (soprano), Charles Hedges (tenor), Harold Williams (baritone), and the City of Birmingham Orchestra, conducted by G. D. Cunningham, relayed from the Town Hall, Birmingham. 8.30:—Midland News. 8.35:—Pianoforte Interlude, by Margaret Ablethorpe. 8.50:—Concert from the Town Hall, Birmingham (continued). 9.45:—Dance Music. 10.15-10.30:—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30:—National programme. 11-12:—Gramophone Records. 2.40:—See Glasgow. 3.5:—See Edinburgh. 3.10:—See Glasgow. 3.30:—See Glasgow. 4.30:—See Glasgow. 5:—See Glasgow. 5.15:—See Edinburgh. 6:—See Glasgow. 6.15:—National programme. 7:—See Glasgow. 7.25:—National programme. 7.45:—See Glasgow. 9:—National programme. 9.15:—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20-12:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 12:—Gramophone Records. 1-2:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra: Mary Treson (pianoforte) and Arthur Wright. 3.30:—Orchestra. 4.30:—Orchestra. 5:—Children. 6:—The Northern Region in Famous Books—2, Rev. E. C. Tanton: Borrow at Horncastle Fair. 6.15:—National programme. 7:—Literature and the Age of the Machine—1, Professor Ifor Evans: The Machine and the Novelist, from Leeds. 7.25:—National programme. 7.45:—Summer Manners (in Winter Garb), with Kitty Darnell, Lilian Whiteley, Walter Jones, D. E. Ormerod, J. Woode-Smith; at the Piano, Eric Fogg and W. E. Wright. 8.30:—Orchestra. 9:—National programme. 9.15:—North of England News. 9.20:—National programme. 10.40-12:—Dance Music.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 12-1:—National programme. 2.10:—National programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—National programme. 7:—Rev. F. Franklin Chambers—Plymouth and District in Modern Fiction—4. 7.25:—National programme. 7.45:—London National programme. 9.15:—Local News. 9.20-12:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 2.10:—National programme. 5.15:—See Cardiff. 6.15:—National programme. 7:—A Welsh Interlude: Current Topics in Wales—A Review, in Welsh, by Professor E. Ernest Hughes. 7.25:—National programme. 7.45:—The Swansea Orpheus Choral Society, Isobel Baillie (soprano), Tom Pickering (tenor), Howard Fry (baritone); A Continuum of the National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levine); The Choir of the Swansea Orpheus Society, conducted by Lionel Rowlands, relayed from the Patti Pavilion, Swansea. 9:—National programme. 9.15:—West Regional News. 9.20-12:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 12-1:—See Manchester. 2.10:—National programme. 5.15:—See Manchester. 6.15:—National programme. 7.25:—See Leeds. 7.45:—London National programme. 9:—National programme. 9.15:—North of England News. 9.20-12:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BELGRADE (432m.). 3kw.—6.30:—German Lesson. 7:—Yugoslavian Songs. 7.30:—Concert. 9.30:—Time, News, and Sports Notes. 9.45:—Gramophone Records.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.). 35kw.—3.30:—See Leipzig. 4.30:—Talk. 5:—Elementary French Lesson. 6.30:—Talk. 6.55:—Weather for Farmers. 7:—See Leipzig. 8:—See Munich. 9.25:—Political Press Review and News from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.). 1.5kw.—6:—Talk. 6.30:—Selections from the Opera "I Lombardi" (Verdi). 9:—News, Sports Notes. 9.10:—Readings. 9.25:—Political Press Review, followed by Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

BERNE (403m.). 1kw.—6.20:—Time and Weather. 6.30:—Talk. 7.15:—Le Serva Padrona:—Opera in One Act (Pergolesi). 8:—Topical Review. 8.20:—Concert of Operetta Music. 9:—News and Weather. 9.15:—Orchestral Concert.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (250m.).—6.2:—Orchestral Concert. 7:—Weather. 7.2:—Talk. 7.30:—Brave Punch and Fair Judy—Wireless Play after Brentano's Story (W. H. Hamleth). 8.30:—Recital of German Folk Songs. 9.10:—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. 9.25:—See: Berlin (Witzleben). 9.55:—Answers to Wireless Technical Queries. 10.15:—Report of the Silesian Wireless Listening Society.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5:—Dance Music. 6:—Intermediate French Lesson. 6.30:—Trio Concert. 7.30:—Le Journal Parlé. 8.15:—Programme of Recitations and Songs. 10.15:—News.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—6:—Time, Weather, and Economic Notes. 6.5:—See Stuttgart. 6.30:—Topical Report. 7:—Orchestral Concert of Operetta Music. 8.30:—Hermine Korner Recital. 9.30:—News, Sports Notes, and Weather. 10:—Tziganic Music, relayed from Budapest.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.). FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (366m.), KIEL (232.2m.).—6:—Talk. 6.50:—Programme, Market Prices, and Weather. 7:—Concert of Ballet Music: Selection from Undine (Lortzing); March and Waltz (Delibes); Music and Waltz from Coppelia (Delibes); Selections from Carmen (Bizet), Faust (Gounod), Lakme (Delibes), and The Nutcracker Suite (Tchaikowsky). 8:—Relay from the Municipal Theatre, Osnabruck. 8.20:—Talk by Two Theatre Managers on Dramatic Art. 8.35:—German Theatre Programme: Concert from the Municipal Theatre, Bremerhaven. 9.30:—Weather, Political, Miscellaneous and Sports Notes. 9.50:—Concert from the Ostermann Restaurant.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 8.5kw.—7.40 a.m.:—Time Signal. 7.41:—Gramophone Records. 9.40:—Time Signal. 9.41:—Daily Service. 10.10:—Quintet Concert. 11.40:—Time Signal. 11.41:—Concert by a String Orchestra. 1.40:—Programme for Women. 2.40:—Cutting Patterns. 3.10:—Gramophone Records. 4.10:—Children. 5.10:—Orchestral Concert. 6.40:—English Language Lesson. 7.10:—Talk. 7.40:—Time Signal. 7.41:—Chamber Music: Trio Op. 1 No. 3 in C minor (Beethoven). 8:—Orchestral Concert, Overture, Fra Diavolo (Auber); Ballet Suite, La Source (Delibes); Jota and Triptil (Lacome); March of the Dwarfs, from Laurin (Moszkowsky). 8.30:—Chamber Music. 8.50:—Orchestral Concert. In the intervals, at 9.10:—Talk, and at 9.40:—Weather and News. 10.40:—Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,796m.), 54kw. and HELSINGFORS (221m.).—6:—Orchestral Concert. 7:—Gramophone Records. 7.45:—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (472m.), 7kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (227m.).—6:—Economic Notes, Weather and Sports Notes. 6.15:—French Conversation. 6.40:—Talk. 7:—Concert of Hunting Music. 7.45:—News, followed by St. Hubert, Patron Saint of Hunters—Festival in a Hunting Lodge, followed by News and Sports Notes.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EA7 (424m.), 2kw.—7:—Chimes, Exchange, Market Prices, and Topical Review. 7.30:—Dance Music. 8.25:—News. 9.45:—English Language Lesson—Pronunciation. 10:—Chimes, Time, Exchange, and Chamber Music: Caprichos romanticos (C. del Campo); Tenor Solos; Trio Number 2 (Mendelssohn). 12 (midnight):—Chimes, News, and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call IMI (501m.), 8.5kw. Relayed by **TURIN (272.3m.) and GENOA (331m.).**—6.20:—Announcements. 6.30:—Music. 7.15:—Giornale radio. 7.30:—Time Signal. 7.32:—Dance Music. 8:—Vocal and Orchestral Concert, followed by Dance Music.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.9kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (276m.), NURNBERG (239m.).—6.10:—Lesson in Esperanto. 6.35:—Wireless Report. 7:—Eighteenth Century Dance Music for Pianoforte—Third English Suite (J. S. Bach); Gavotte (J. Ch. Bach); Burlesque (Krebs); Tambourin, Rondeau à musette and Rigaudon (Rameau); Bourree-Gigue (Scarlatti); Menuett alla Turca (Mozart). 7.30:—Programme of Lyrics. 8:—Munich-Vienna Exchange Programme—Overture, The Merry Wives of Windsor (Nicolai); Waltz from Der Rosenkavalier (R. Strauss); Selection for Watson's Choir, Waltz Song from The Bird Dancer (Zeller); Duet from Giuditta (Lehar); Tuffitzer March (Suppe); Intermezzo Waltz for Soprano and Orchestra, the Blue Danube (Joh. Strauss); Polka, Dueche Telephon (Joh. Strauss); two Songs (Shaw—(a) Lachbird's (b) Weib und Auto; Song from The Dollar Princess (Fall); Bavarian March (Scherzer); Galop, Leichtes Blut (Joh. Strauss). 9.20:—Time Work, News, and Sports Notes. 10:—Tziganic Music.

OSLO (1,67m., 75kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (368m.), HAMAR (587m., NOTODDEN (445m.), PORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (445m.).—7:—Time Signal. 7.2:—Haindel Mater—Oratorio for Soloists, Choir, and Orchestra (Dvorak). 8.30:—News and Announcements. 8.35:—Weather and News. 8.50:—Topical Talk.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 17kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1:—Exchange Quotations and News, and at 1.30:—Exchange Quotations. 2:—Exchange: Market Prices. 3.30:—Exchange Quotations. 3.45:—Music. 4.55:—News and Exchange Quotations. 6:—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. 6.25:—New York Exchange Rates. 6.30:—Gramophone Concert. 7:—Literary Review. 7.30:—Elementary German Lesson. 7.45:—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. 8:—Le Joueur de Viole—Opera in Four Acts (Lavarra) by Soloists and Orchestra. In the intervals at 8.30:—Sports Review, and at 9.15:—Press Review, News, and Time Signal.

ROME—Call IRO (441m., 75kw. Relayed by **NAPLES (333m.), and PRATO SMERALDO (25.4m.).**—6.45:—Atmospheric Signals. 6.50:—Giornale radio, News, Sports Notes, Announcements, and Press Review. 7.30:—Time signal. 7.32:—Dance Music. 8.5:—National programme: Concert of Ballabile Music. 9.55:—Time Signal.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (438m.), 75kw. and MOTALA (1,440m., 40kw.). BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (342m.).—7:—Concert of Light Music. 8.40:—Literary Review. 9.10:—Concert of Chamber Music.

VIENNA (516.3m.), 20kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (493.2m.), and LINZ (245.9m.).—6:—Elementary English Lesson. 6.30:—Time, Weather, and Programme Announcements. 6.35:—Vocal Quartet Selections. 7:—Song Recital. 7.30:—Zither Recital. 8:—Vienna-Munich Exchange Programme. Items alternately from Munich and Vienna, followed by News, Dance Music, and Announcements.

Books of the Day

JOHN BRIGHT'S DIARIES

FROM REPEAL TO HOME RULE

THE DIARIES OF JOHN BRIGHT. With a Foreword by PHILIP BRIGHT. (Cassell. 25s. net.)

No secrets are revealed by the publication of these diaries. Professor Trevelyan had access to them for his authoritative "Life," so that they have already rendered up their store of historical material. They do not even supply a day-to-day record of Bright's activities during the half-century which they cover, for they are not continuous; though their gaps are to some extent filled by the scraps of autobiography which, at his children's request, Bright wrote during the closing years of his life. The material is, in fact, scrappy, and if the reader feels that he is not getting scraps, but on the contrary is admitted to intimacy with a singularly lofty and candid mind, that impression is due in large part to Mr. Welling's remarkably sympathetic editorship. His work has been most unobtrusively done; the editor's name does not even appear on the title-page. But he has so steeped himself in Bright's mind that his explanatory comment, itself largely based on Bright's letters and speeches, is all of a piece with the extracts from the journals, and the book as a whole is full and harmonious—an example of the way to tell the truth while preserving reverence.

The entries themselves are for the most part as brief and businesslike as those in Mr. Gladstone's journals. They were essentially aids to memory, and it was only when travelling abroad that Bright permitted himself to add details of his feelings. But in spite of their matter-of-fact tone the entries often carry the whole weight of Bright's character with them. The book opens with Bright's own memoir, written late in his life, of his boyhood, his miscellaneous and rather unsatisfactory schooling, and his entry into his father's business at the age of 15 years and three months. He was 22 when he first visited Europe, travelling through Belgium and down the Rhine. Two years later he undertook a Grand Tour to the Mediterranean and Near East, which lasted six months and cost £250. The note of expenditure is characteristic. Bright always kept a careful eye on his personal outgoings, and when well over 70 noted the amount saved by moving from one London hotel to another.

It was during this tour that Bright first began to form the friendships with individual Americans and to acquire the insight into the American mind which were to be of such moment during the Civil War. But even these early entries give no hint of a development of thought. Bright's principles are clear from the first, and only a certain stiltedness of language betrays the diarist's immaturity. He saw well enough what was amiss, and if the evils of Turkey or of Italy were no concern of his, the evils of Lancashire were. Accordingly, after his return to a business career at home, it was inevitable that he should do something to promote social betterment. He invited Cobden to Rochdale to address a meeting on education, and so laid the foundations of a friendship which was to make history. For the moment nothing came of it. Bright married and entered into the full enjoyment of domestic happiness. But after the birth of his daughter Mrs. Bright's health began to fail, and a few months later her husband was left a widower. While the body still lay unburied, Cobden came to the house and summoned Bright to the work of Repeal. He heard the call, and entered upon his mission.

Repeal had not yet come when love entered again into Bright's life. He wooed a lady who, according to the conceptions of that time, was his social superior, since she was a banker's daughter, while he was but a cotton-spinner. But prejudice had to yield to such fervour as his. Sometimes he was himself carried away by it. The reader is moved to smile at his letter of apology for kissing her, of course after their formal engagement, in the presence of her mother and cousin. But there will be no smiles over the exquisite tenderness with which he initiates her into the rough and tumble of his public life:—

> I trust to thy lenient judgment of my speeches and writings. Thou hast lived in a quiet "genteel" world and art unused to the strife of political life, and some things may startle thee which, after all, may not be wrong. And be always sure that I am anxious not to impair my own usefulness or to damage the great cause I now represent here by anything imprudent or wrong.

Before their marriage the great cause had been carried to victory and Bright was entering upon the few years of comparative quiet which separated Repeal from the Crimean War. But both then and later his wife was a being to be kept apart from the turmoil, and it was doubtless not on financial grounds alone that Bright elected to live in lodgings in London during the Session, while she kept the home to which he returned for week-ends.

In 1856 Bright's denunciations of the war fever brought about a breakdown. His comments on the loss of his seat at the General Election of 1857 show a bitterness unusual with him, of which ill-health may well have been the cause. On his recovery he accepted the invitation to the Birmingham constituency which he represented for the rest of his life. So long as Cobden lived he kept a position somewhat aloof from parties and took no serious notice of Disraeli's occasional efforts to bring him into a progressive Tory coalition. After Cobden's death, however, he felt himself drawn more and more towards Gladstone and the new Liberalism, and eventually, after much hesitation, he became President of the Board of Trade in Gladstone's first Government. Departmental work caused another breakdown and he resigned, though later he rejoined the Government as Chancellor of the Duchy and held the same office in 1880 until the outbreak of hostilities in Egypt compelled him to resign again. A feature of the entries during his spells of office is his record of his relations with the Queen. A few words of insight and sympathy drawn from him by some criticism of her retirement since her widowhood had revealed to the Queen the human being behind the agitator. With ready tact she had dispensed with such ceremonial as might be offensive to Bright's feelings, and a real understanding sprang up between them. It found its happiest expression when Bright introduced the Friends' deputation which brought their Society's Jubilee address.

Bright never really recovered from the shock of his wife's death in 1878, and could not adjust himself either to the new Imperialism or to the new humanitarianism which became manifest in the Liberal Party during the eighties. Least of all could he adjust himself to Gladstone's treatment of the Irish question on political instead of on economic lines. He was not the man to come to terms with obstruction, still less with outrage. The diaries show how much the breach with Gladstone cost him and how reluctantly he lent his influence to the formation of the Unionist Party. But then as always it was his feelings, not his thought, that made him hesitate.

THE CHARTISTS

A DISCONTENTED AGE

THE AGE OF THE CHARTISTS, 1832-1854. By J. L. HAMMOND and BARBARA HAMMOND. (Longmans. 12s. 6d. net.)

This book falls into two unequal parts. The first and longer part deals with the causes of the discontent which was symbolized by the Chartist agitation. Then, after a chapter in which Chartism is briefly reviewed, we have the events and movements which accompanied the decline of discontent. The authors begin with a philosophical discourse on the ultimate causes of discontent, which comes, they say, from the imagination. It may be produced by poverty, by injustice, or by inequality; and yet we find societies enduring all three without any discontent because the imagination has not been touched. There is another view, which is that abnormal discontent is always due to agitation; and no doubt it is generally heightened by agitation. But unless there is some real cause for it no artificial stimulus can keep it up long or accomplish much. An agitator agitates, that is his life; but other people have other things to do, and they will not listen to an agitator unless the grievance is real and there is a fair chance of righting it. The Chartist agitation was for political rights, and it went on for 11 years, from 1837 to 1848, when it collapsed rather suddenly because it was felt to be out of touch with the course of events. Social reforms were being introduced which relieved the situation without the political changes demanded by the Chartists.

The discontent which gave rise to the Chartist movement, and previously to the sudden outbreak of trade unionism in the early thirties, was real enough. The causes of it are discussed in the thorough manner to be expected of these exponents of the social consequences of the industrial revolution. The book takes up the tale in 1832, when their previous volumes left off, and continues it in similar fashion. The story is familiar, but their presentation of it will be found novel in many respects. For one thing there is nothing about Socialism in it; the word seems to be carefully avoided. Yet this is the period in which it was born as an organized movement and an expression of discontent. It was not the same thing as Chartism, though that movement arose out of it; for Socialism in those days was still to be attained by voluntary effort, whereas Chartism aimed purely at political reform, which would, it was thought, fulfil the various desires of those who advocated it. Nor was it the same as the trade union movement, though Owen, the founder of Socialism, had something to do with that too; and many of the members of both movements were originally followers of Owen. Socialism may be held to have inspired them, though they branched off on different lines. It certainly deserved mentioning in a book dealing with the discontent of that troubled period.

Great stress is fairly laid on the squalor of the new towns, the absence of sanitation, the neglect of public health, and the building of slums; but a curious contrast is drawn between the life so conditioned, without beauty or fine buildings or public enjoyments, and the life of the Greek and Roman civilizations, as we know it. One might quote, in reply, from the article on the planning of England in *The Times* of October 8, in which a criticism of Welwyn for the lack of large public buildings to form an architectural centre is answered in these terms:—"People must have somewhere to live and work before they can afford and make use of public buildings." The beauty of the ancient towns marks the end of a civilization, whereas its absence in the new towns marks the beginning of a new phase of civilization, in which immediate necessities took precedence of architectural effects. Lack of sanitation was universal, public health had still to be born, and the houses built for the working-classes were superior to the previous accommodation. They are slums to-day, when the standard of quality has risen continuously; but to the eye of a hundred years ago, which compared them with the past, they were a great improvement. And similarly with other things. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond are so obsessed with the undeniable deficiencies of the machine age that they forget that time has gradually raised the standard and caused us to see with other eyes.

STUARTS AND PURITANS

THE CRISIS OF ENGLISH LIBERTY: A History of the Stuart Monarchy and the Puritan Revolution. By SIR JOHN MARRIOTT. (Oxford: Clarendon Press. London: Milford. 15s. net.)

The object of Sir John Marriott's latest book is to recall the great achievement of the seventeenth century by writing a political history of the age, not merely in order to recapitulate the old story, too often forgotten, of the heroism and wisdom of the men who established the "Rule of Law," but that the study of what was done then may strengthen the spirits and the minds of the men and women of this generation to whom is put the question, "Is the 'Rule of Law' to be abandoned?" For Sir John Marriott, like so many other observers, is alarmed by the encroachments of the Civil Service and of the great Public Offices on the sacred principles of English liberty. He sees in this aggression a danger to liberty comparable to the assaults of the Star Chamber, and while not advocating too pedantic an adherence to precedent would have us bear in mind the wisdom of our fathers when faced by the plausible claims of our new masters.

There are obvious difficulties in historical writing which attempts to make the teaching of history explicit in the same pages that narrate the events that we are to bear in mind in making the judgment, and it cannot be said that Sir John Marriott has successfully avoided all the pitfalls. It is presumably because of his utilitarian purpose that our author takes such a restricted view of what constitutes the "History of the Stuart Monarchy" and keeps so closely to pure (or mere) political history. On the other hand, it is because of his teaching purpose that the narrative is occasionally held up by comments on John Wilkes and similar matters—admirable in their place, but not always aids to keeping the mind on the subject in hand. But the volume does what for this generation needed doing, it recalls that great historical controversy that has been too much forgotten, it states the case against absolute government, it recalls the critical two generations when the tide was turned and when England, alone among the great nations of Europe, escaped the rule of one man and survived to be an example to a later age. For better or for worse, "The English Constitution" has been one of the great political achievements of all time, one of the great exemplars of political machinery, and from so practised a hand as Sir John Marriott's we are always ready to welcome the telling of that old, but not profitless, story.

A DREAMER IN ROME

MR. CHESTERTON'S FANTASY

THE RESURRECTION OF ROME. By G. K. CHESTERTON. (Hodder and Stoughton, 12s. 6d. net.)

"My weakness as a traveller," remarks Mr. Chesterton, "is that the world seems to me so amusing everywhere that it is hardly worth while to travel." His weakness or his strength? Certainly (apart from the stately size of the volume) it would never do to go to Rome with this book protruding from one's pocket instead of a Baedeker or a Blue Guide. Not but what the shock might be salutary to the more conventional tourist. Imagine him looking up the statue of Apollo or Laocoon or Moses, and being met with a deluge of disquisition on the Iconoclasts, the conflict of Rome and Constantinople, the Latin, Hellenic, and Oriental genius, and the services of the Papacy in preserving for Europe the right to make statues at all. Or picture him peeping timidly into the Lateran and receiving on his head, as it were, a splendid booby-trap, a cascade of ideas on Guelph and Ghibelline, Gothic and Baroque architecture, the tomb of Innocent III. and the monument of Leo XIII., democracy and the Church, modern medievalism and medieval modernism, the Crusades, the Reformation, and the Renascence—until he is cast gasping with some parting remarks on Franciscanism at the foot of the statue of St. Francis of Assisi. Or best of all, perhaps, suppose him asking soberly for information about the quaint striped uniform of the Swiss Guard on the frontier of the Vatican City.

> When I first saw one of the Papal Guard [replies Mr. Chesterton cheerfully], or, to be exact, one of the Swiss Guard, I thought he looked like a harlequin. . . . I do not apologize for the comparison that came to my mind when I first saw the figure in stripes standing at the top of the great grey stone staircase, against the dark-green gardens with their ornaments of thyrsus and urn. If St. Francis of Assisi did not object to being called the Juggler of God, I do not see why any reasonable Swiss gentleman should object to being called the Harlequin of the Pope. But as I watched him, and the pale light from one of Rome's stormy days striking his streaks of colour as he turned and shifted the hand upon the halberd, something else stirred within me, to which I could not as yet put a name.

It turned out to be the memory of one of the grandest personages in the wonderful history of all that has never happened, the Napoleon of Notting Hill. The parochial empire of Notting Hill in Mr. Chesterton's old story . . . the minute Vatican City . . . small States against great ones . . . Athens, Florence, Jerusalem . . . we are off again on another exhilarating flight. And all this is so characteristic and delightful, and so much better than the ordinary traveller's tale, which only recounts what was there to see, that one is tempted to hurry over the pages (doubtless full of shrewd comments) that tell us what is right and what is wrong with Fascism, what are the ideas and personality of the reigning Pope, why the Great War was fought and who really gained by it, and a host of other topics tainted with actuality. Better go up with Mr. Chesterton and watch the dream-pageant of the sunset behind St. Peter's—he could make the sunset behind the chimney-pots of St. Giles's just as romantic, but no matter—for it is the guide and not the sight that matters here.

A SHIP OF ILL FORTUNE

THE WANDERER, OF LIVERPOOL. By JOHN MASEFIELD. (Heinemann, 8s. 6d. net.)

Mr. Masefield, in paying this tribute in verse and prose to the memory of the sailing ship Wanderer, continues his story, which has taken many forms, of the spirit of England, and also performs an act of justice. It is in some sort a contrite act. The Wanderer, although one of the most beautiful vessels ever built, was given a bad name. In her short life she made but 10 voyages, and on each some misfortune occurred. In the end, in 1907, a German steamer ran into her in the Elbe and closed the story of her days. At her first setting out from Liverpool in 1891 she was so beaten by a storm in the Irish Channel that her rigging collapsed and killed her captain, and she was brought back in tow to her port of sailing. It was then that Mr. Masefield first saw her:—

> An image of such glory and beauty in desolation as I shall never forget. Her broken spars had been secured in the swifters of the lower rigging. The rags of her sails fluttering from her yards gleamed in the sun. I have seen much beauty, but she was the most beautiful thing. She was so splendid, and so distressed.

Legends of her unluckiness went about the world of seamen, and Mr. Masefield, writing on the strength of them, confesses that he may have helped to give her an ill name. He has, therefore, made this story of her so that the facts may be known.

The Poet Laureate has written a book which is notable in several ways. The prose passages are filled with details of the Wanderer's building, life, and death gathered from wherever some memory of her remains. When the emotion demands more than prose will contain, Mr. Masefield continues the narrative in verse:—

> For now the most beautiful ship having wandered her ways
> Was come to her ending, to thrust through the billows no more,
> No more to go thundering on under whining wet sheets
> In the long leaps from roller to roller, the sea-smiting leaps,
> Heaving her bows out, and swaying, and streaming a wake.

The poem closes with Mr. Masefield's characteristic affirmation of beauty's inviolability:—

> Herself is not there, being Beauty Eternal, alive,
> She wanders the waters of thought, past disasters, past hates,
> Past the world's disapproval, across the black seas of despair,
> And on, beyond anguish to havens of peace when she brings
> Hope, Mercy and Courage, all gentle and beautiful things.

SOME NEW BOOKS

A HISTORY OF THE PENINSULAR WAR. Vol. VII. By Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E. (Milford. 35s. n.)

HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR. Military Operations, Egypt and Palestine. Two volumes. By Captain Cyril Falls. (Stationery Office. 20s.) Case of Maps. By Major A. F. Becke. 10s. n. extra.

THE WANDERER, OF LIVERPOOL. By John Masefield. (Heinemann. 8s. 6d. n.)

THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE. By Edouard Herriot. Translated by Reginald J. Dingle. (Harrap. 12s. 6d. n.)

FOX-HUNTING. By Sir Charles Frederick, Bt., and others. (Seeley Service. 25s. n.)

WORDSWORTH. By Herbert Read. (Cape. 10s. 6d. n.)

CHAPTERS IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL ENGLAND. Vol. V. By T. F. Tout. (Manchester University Press. 30s. n.)

THE DUTCH BARRIER. 1705-1719. By the late Roderick Geikie and Isabel A. Montgomery. (Cambridge University Press. 21s. n.)

NEW CAUTIONARY TALES. By Hilaire Belloc. (Duckworth. 5s. n.)

AFTER TWO THOUSAND YEARS. By G. Lowes Dickinson. (Allen and Unwin. 6s. n.)

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

John Masefield's new book—out yesterday

THE "WANDERER" OF LIVERPOOL

8s. 6d. net

In *The 'Wanderer' of Liverpool* Mr. Masefield tells the story of Messrs. Potters' fine four-masted barque, 1891—1907. He has changed his medium from prose to verse as the course of the subject moved him to do. Within the prose history of the ship are two tales in verse describing her setting forth and her end, also a *Masque of Liverpool* and some shorter poems of the sea.

THREE IMPRESSIONS BEFORE PUBLICATION

Oliver Onions' new long novel

THE OPEN SECRET

By the author of *Widdershins, etc.* 7s. 6d. net

The Open Secret is the story of an unsuspecting young man who is drawn step by step into conscious knowledge of a secret that lay clear before him all the time. Cigarette-cards are not too small to have a bearing on the action, nor the removal of a dynasty too great.

PUBLISHED YESTERDAY

HEINEMANN
99, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1

Published in England for 50 years

Harper's MAGAZINE

has maintained its reputation as a great international magazine. It has more than doubled its circulation in the last three years as a result of its present editorial policy.

BERTRAND RUSSELL says of it:—

"I read 'Harper's Magazine' each month from cover to cover with interest, profit, and a high admiration for its liberal attitude."

The NOVEMBER issue contains, amongst other articles and stories, the following:—

THE JEWISH WORLD CRISIS by Ludwig Lewisohn
MISSIONARIES AND THE LIFE OF AFRICA by Julian Huxley
AN UNWRITTEN STORY by J. C. Squire
THE ENEMY OF PROSPERITY by Stuart Chase
etc., etc., etc.

From all bookstalls, or direct from the publishers.
2s. net monthly.

HARPER & BROTHERS, 90, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C.1

THERE IS PRESTIGE BEHIND THIS SET

GECOPHONE

THREE-VALVE ALL-ELECTRIC RECEIVER FOR A.C. MAINS

Made in England. Sold by all Wireless Dealers.

PRICE complete with OSRAM VALVES and Royalty—

£18.0.0

HIRE PURCHASE Terms £1.16.0 deposit and 12 monthly payments of—

£1.8.4

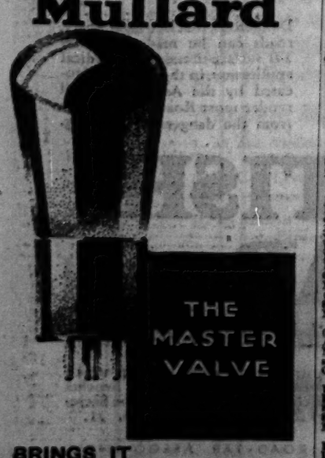
Ask your local dealer for particulars.

Any product of The General Electric Co. Ltd. is electrically and mechanically perfect, guaranteed to give utmost satisfaction. You get G.E.C. reliability with this powerful all-electric set. Choose it on its quality, price and for the prestige behind it.

WRITE for folder B.C.5603 which gives full particulars of all GECoPHONE all-electric Receivers and Loud Speakers. Sent POST FREE on request.

Advt. of The General Electric Co. Ltd., Magnet House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

Mullard



BRINGS IT HOME TO YOU.

Advt. The Mullard Wireless Service Co., Ltd., Mullard House, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.

EASTBOURNE GAS COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1852.

(*Incorporated by Act of Parliament* 1863.)

DIRECTORS:
FRANK HARDING JONES, M.Inst.C.E. (Chairman).
BENJAMIN BRADFORD (Deputy Chairman).
CALEB DIPLOCK.
HOWEL JOHN JAMES PRICE, D.L., J.P.
GILBERT BENJAMIN SODDY, J.P.
CLEMENT JOHN VINALL.
FRANK ELIOT WILLIAMS, O.B.E.

AUDITORS:
JAMES WORLEY & SONS, Chartered Accountants (London and Eastbourne).

SECRETARY:
SYDNEY EAST KNOWLES, F.C.I.S.

ENGINEER AND WORKS MANAGER:
WILLIAM HENRY HAMMOND, M.Inst. Gas E.

BANKERS:
BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED.

BROKERS:
E. B. SAVORY & CO.,
Basildon House, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

ISSUE BY TENDER OF £60,000

Five per Cent. Irredeemable Debenture Stock.

Minimum Price of issue £95 per £100 Stock, yielding at that price £5 5s. 3d. per cent.

The Directors invite Tenders for the whole or any part of this Issue, subject to the under-mentioned conditions:—

Tenders, which must be for amounts of £50 and upwards in multiples of £50, must be lodged at the Company's Offices, 87, Terminus-road, Eastbourne, not later than noon on Wednesday, 12th November, 1930.

A Deposit of £10 for each £100 of Stock for which application is made must accompany the Tender.

The balance of the purchase money must be paid to BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED, Terminus-road, Eastbourne, not later than Friday, 5th December, 1930.

Interest on the Stock will commence to accrue as from the 1st day of December, 1930, and one month's interest will be payable on the 1st day of January, 1931, and thereafter the Stock will rank pari passu with the existing 4 per cent. Debenture Stock and the interest will be payable half-yearly on the 1st day of July and the 1st day of January.

Letters of Allotment will be issued immediately following the last day for the receipt of Tenders.

The Stock will be registered in the Company's books and certificates issued in the names of the persons tendering, or their nominees, free of all expenses.

The Stock will be allotted to the person or persons tendering the highest price or prices.

In the event of the receipt of Tenders at or above the minimum price for a nominal amount of Stock exceeding £60,000, Tenders at the lowest price accepted will, as far as practicable, be subject to a pro rata allotment.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and in case of partial allotment the balance of the deposit will be applied towards payment of the remainder of the purchase money.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be charged on balances not paid on the due date, 5th December, 1930.

Application will be made in due course to the Committee of the Stock Exchange for permission for dealings to take place in the Stock now being offered.

The yearly interest on the Debenture Stock already issued and now to be issued amounts to £5,500.

The Net Revenue of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1929, was £21,023.

The interest on the Debenture Stock is therefore covered nearly four times.

The Company at 31st December, 1929, possessed the undermentioned Funds:—

	£
Reserve Fund	9,645
Special Purposes Fund	17,463
Undivided Profit carried forward after providing for the dividend to the 31st December, 1929	11,240
Total	£38,348

These Funds are, in part, invested in:—

	Value in Balance Sheet. £
£10,000—2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock	5,250
£2,000—4 per cent. Consolidated Stock	1,660
Total	£6,910

The present market value of the above securities is £7,432

The Company, which was established in 1852, was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1868, further statutory powers being obtained in 1880, 1907, and 1909.

The Company's statutory area of supply covers a total area of 70 square miles, and includes the County Borough of Eastbourne, the market town of Hailsham, and the districts adjoining, viz: Hellingly, Horsebridge, Westham, Hankham, Pevensey, Jevington, Wannock, East Dean, and Polegate.

The Capital to be raised is required to meet the continued growth of the Company's business, which has necessitated considerable extension and additions to the Works, Plant, and Mains.

The Directors have taken advantage of the opportunity to purchase Freehold Premises in Terminus-road, adjoining the Company's present Showroom and Offices. Plans have been prepared and a contract entered into for enlarging and modernizing the Showroom and for providing very necessary additional Office accommodation. This block of premises —viz., 87-89 Terminus-road, Eastbourne—is situate in an increasingly valuable position in the most important business thoroughfare in Eastbourne.

In August, 1930, a new Showroom was opened at Hailsham, on Freehold property purchased by the Company, situate in the Market Square of that town.

The following table indicates the progress of the Company:—

Year.	Number of Gas Consumers.	Gas Sold. Therms.	Dividends Paid. "A" Stock. £ s. d.	"B" Stock £ s. d.
1922	12,522	2,550,102	7 15 0	6 5 0
1923	12,797	2,605,527	8 5 0	6 15 0
1924	13,371	2,775,629	8 5 0	6 15 0
1925	13,812	2,882,581	8 5 0	6 15 0
1926	14,457	3,022,500	8 5 0	6 15 0
1927	15,074	3,120,493	8 5 0	6 15 0
1928	15,577	3,149,820	4 2 6 4 5 0	3 7 6 3 10 0
1929	16,036	3,281,078	8 10 0	7 0 0

	£ s. d.
The Authorized Capital of the Company is	364,000 0 0
Of which there has been issued ..	323,409 11 2
Leaving to be issued	£38,590 8 10
The amount of the borrowing powers on the Issued Capital is	162,704 15 7
Of which there has been issued ..	50,000 0 0
Leaving to be issued (and of which this issue forms a part) ..	£112,704 15 7

The issue has been guaranteed by Messrs. E. B. Savory & Co. for a Brokerage of £1 10s. per cent. of the nominal amount of Debenture Stock to be issued.

Further copies of this prospectus with Forms of Tender may be obtained from Barclays Bank Limited, Eastbourne, or at the Company's Offices and Showrooms, 87, Terminus-road, Eastbourne, and Market Square, Hailsham, or from the Brokers, Messrs. E. B. Savory & Co., Basildon House, Moorgate, London, E.C.2, and the Stock Exchange.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SYDNEY E. KNOWLES,
Secretary.

COMPANY'S OFFICES,
87, TERMINUS-ROAD, EASTBOURNE.
1st November, 1930.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

BUOYANCY OF GILT-EDGED STOCKS

UNITED OF HAVANA REPORT

The Conservative successes in the municipal elections had a good effect upon sentiment in the City yesterday, which was the greater perhaps because the successes followed upon a long series of defeats. They gave a fresh impetus to the upward movement in gilt-edged stocks, and prices in several cases rose to new high levels, the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan touching 82¼, Four per Cent. Consols 93¾, and the Four per Cent. Funding Loan 95½. Each of these loans, as well as the Three per Cent. Local Loans stock, showed an advance of ⅛ on the day. The only two loans to show falls were the Five per Cent. War Loan and the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan; War Loan touched 102 at one time, but closed only 3-16 lower on balance at 102 3-16. A good deal of the selling of War Loan was on behalf of private investors, many of whom appear to be impressed for the first time with the fact that sooner or later the loan will be paid off, and they will be compelled to consider the question of reinvestment. The giving of notice to holders of the Four per Cent. (Tax Compounded) War Loan that they will be repaid in January without the option of converting their loan into a new stock, and the statement made by Mr. Snowden at the Mansion House that he intended to carry out a War Loan conversion operation when a favourable opportunity presented itself, are the causes of this changed attitude of the private investor. Although the amount of the Four per Cent. Tax Compounded Loan is relatively small, its reinvestment must make a considerable impression upon prices, since the floating supply of stock is small. Indeed, the attempt to exchange a relatively small amount of short-term stock, or what may prove to be short-term stock, into longer-term stock has had a disproportionate effect upon prices.

War Loan Conversion

Stockbrokers are receiving many inquiries from War Loan holders as to the course they should pursue at this juncture, but it is scarcely less difficult for them than for their clients to form a sound judgment, especially as the circumstances and requirements of investors differ so widely. If all the facts of the case were known it would be easier to answer clients' questions, but the full facts cannot be known until the terms of any conversion operation are available. It is not unreasonable to suppose that interest rates for capital will continue to decline as they have done in the last 10 years. When the first issue of the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan was made in April, 1921—on terms equal to a price of about 62, at which figure the yield was about £5 13s. per cent.—it was pointed out in these columns that, as the trend of interest rates would probably be downwards, investors taking a long view should not hesitate to exchange their Five per Cent. National War Bonds for the new stock, even though they lost the option attaching to the War bonds to convert into the Five per Cent. War Loan at 95. Those who acquired the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan on that occasion have no cause to regret their action, for they have gained considerably by the operation. If British Government credit should rise to a 3½ per cent. basis the appreciation of their capital will amount to about 60 per cent. Already their investment has improved in value by about 32 per cent.

"Berwick" Debenture Allotment

Dealings began yesterday in the £3,000,000 of London and North Eastern Railway Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock that was offered last week at 90. Opening at a premium of ½, the scrip rose during the day to 1½ premium, its popularity being increased by the fact that it is one of the comparatively few railway fixed charges that are redeemable and that has attached to it a specific sinking fund. As the issue was covered about four times subscribers necessarily received only a partial allotment. Every applicant was allotted something, but the proportion varied, consideration being paid both to whether the subscriber was a stockholder or not and to the amount of stock applied for in relation to the applicant's existing holding in the company. The demand for investment stocks of a strict trustee character has in the last few days shown distinct signs of extending to "second row" gilt-edged stocks, and yesterday further rises were established in the debentures of a number of electrical and other leading industrial companies.

Electric and Gas Issues

The South London Electric Supply Corporation has placed privately, at the price of 92 (less a commission of ½ per cent.), £300,000 of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock, redeemable 1965-72. This company is under the same management as the County of London Electric Supply Company. It has an issued capital of £494,000 in Ordinary shares and of £30,000 in Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares, and while it is entitled to borrow up to an amount equal to the issued share capital, the present issue constitutes the only Debenture debt in existence. The company has a progressive record: the number of units sold rose from 17,100,275 in 1927 to 22,817,943 in 1929, and the profits available for interest, depreciation, reserves, and dividends from £119,651 to £124,380. On the basis of the last figure the interest requirements of the new Debenture issue are covered nine times. Under the London Electricity Act, 1925, the company is empowered to charge such a price for its current as will suffice to pay interest on prior charges and a minimum of 7 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, and to redeem all the issued share and loan capital by 1972. Another public utility concern that is raising funds on a debenture is the Eastbourne Gas Company, which is making an issue by tender of £60,000 of Five per Cent. Irredeemable Debenture stock, the minimum price at which tenders will be considered being 95 per cent. The yield at this price is £5 5s. 3d. per cent. This company also has made steady progress of recent years, and on the basis of the net revenue of £21,023 earned in 1929 the company's Debenture interest (including the service of the present issue) is covered nearly four times.

The Ottoman Debt Agreement

Attempts are being made to misinterpret the attitude of the Council of the Ottoman Debt towards the Turkish Government's obligation to pay in full the next coupon which falls due on November 25, and it is advisable to remind the bondholders that the Council continues to stand by the Debt Agreement, under which the Turkish Government has contracted to pay the annuity in Turkish pounds and to make the necessary transfers into the currencies of the various creditor countries. These transfers cannot be suspended except by recourse to the exceptional procedure laid down in Article 17 of the agreement. In replying some days ago to a communication from the Council in which full payment of the November coupon was insisted upon, the Government of Angora declared that such payment was impossible, but that they would continue to pay one-third of the annuities in accordance, it was alleged, with the arrangements reached in May last. No such arrangements were made. When certain delegates visited Angora last spring they listened to the Government's demand for facilities, but the Council agreed to accept those demands only on condition that certain important stipulations were complied with. These conditions not having been observed, the Council continues to stand by the agreement, and it has not consented to any reduction of the annuity as defined in the agreement.

The French Banking Trouble

The news published in another column that the Adam Bank, one of the old-established Paris banks, is in trouble will cause regret but no surprise in banking circles in London, for it had been known for some time past that the affairs of the bank were not proceeding smoothly. The Banque Adam was established so long ago as 1784, and was first known as Adam and Company. It was not incorporated until 1911. According to the balance-sheet made up in December, 1928, the bank had a subscribed capital of 40,000,000f. The balance-sheet total was 712,085,378f., of which 430,772,573f. was made up of current accounts and 185,722,014f. of acceptances and bills receivable. A few figures from the 1929 accounts are given in a message from our Paris Correspondent. The bank was interested in a variety of industrial concerns. At a meeting of the leading Paris banks yesterday it was decided to advance sufficient funds to the liquidators of the bank to enable them to make a first payment to depositors and other creditors. It is feared that there may be some troubles on the Bourse as a result of the bank's suspension.

Plight of a Cuban Railway

Although prepared by the arrangement which the company has already been compelled to make with its debenture-holders, the proprietors of the United Railways of the Havana and Regla Warehouses will find the report of the company for the year ended June 30 very unpleasant reading. During that period the troubles that have arisen from some years of acute depression in the sugar industry and from intensified road competition have reached a climax. Gross receipts fell from £3,802,998 to £3,207,177, and, in spite of energetic measures to reduce expenditure, the total working costs declined only from £2,935,442 to £2,856,821, net operating receipts being £350,356, compared with £867,556. The working ratio was as high as 89.08 per cent., against 77.19 per cent. Adding income from dividends and interest, and deducting debenture interest (£615,928) —of which, however, £273,422 has not been paid—as well as other charges of a routine nature, the company shows a debit at net revenue account of £326,278, compared with a credit last year of £229,723. This debit is increased to £415,134 by the interim payment of £88,856 made on the Five per Cent. Cumulative Preference stock, and it is reduced again to £294,993 after allowing for the credit balance carried forward from 1928-29.

A Severe Economy Programme

The most unfortunate aspect of the report is not the evidence it gives of the company's inability to earn its fixed charges, but the absence of any indication of a change for the better. Sugar is the mainstay of Cuba, and the long period of low prices has been a severe blow to the island. The position has been aggravated by the increase recently made in the United States Customs duty on raw sugar; this is reflected in the fact that at the end of July 3,075,000 tons, or 65 per cent. of the last Cuban crop, was still in the island unsold, compared with 1,779,000 tons, or 34 per cent. of the previous crop, at the same date last year. In dealing with the outlook for the railway the general manager states that it is difficult to make any reliable forecast, as it is uncertain how many of the sugar mills in the company's zone will operate during the coming crop movement; it is well known that the credit of a very large number has been exhausted, and that unless some unforeseen circumstance between now and December enables them to raise funds, many will be unable to begin grinding. The company realizes that any improvement in its financial position this year must come through reduced expenditure. In July last a budget of expenditure was prepared and submitted, which revealed that the expenditure for 1930-31 would be £319,000 less than in 1929-30, and by reduction of *personnel* and other economies since made a much greater total saving will be accomplished. How urgent is the call for rigid economy may be gathered from the statement that a further heavy decline in gross receipts is anticipated which will offset to a great extent the reductions in expenditure already made.

A Cancelled Charter

The speech of the chairman (Lord Kylsant) at yesterday's meeting of Nyassa Consolidated was concerned entirely with the position of the Companhia do Nyassa, in which it has important interests. This company's charter has been cancelled by the Portuguese Government, which took over the administration of its territories in October last year. Lord Kylsant stated that as a result of this action by the Government those who had for many years past devoted their capital, energy, and initiative to the work of preparing this Portuguese colony for development found themselves deprived of everything they had put into the business just at the time when there appeared to be a near prospect of obtaining some reasonable return on the moneys invested. So far little satisfaction has been obtained by the company as a result of the representations which have been made to the Portuguese Government, but Lord Kylsant said that a reply had just been received from the Government dealing with the company's request for arbitration. In their reply the Government reject arbitration on the ground—which seems inadequate—that application for arbitration should have been made at an earlier date, but state that they are prepared to enter into preliminary conversations with regard to payment for buildings and other assets which the Government had taken over. Lord Kylsant, however, urged the desirability of arbitration, pointing out that the Nyassa Consolidated could not reasonably be expected to accept with equanimity what in fact amounted to the confiscation of the capital it had invested in the Companhia do Nyassa. Arbitration seems to offer the best solution of the dispute, and its acceptance by the Government would in no way weaken their case.

STOCK EXCHANGE

BRITISH FUNDS BUOYANT

THE NEW BERWICK SCRIP

Business on the Stock Exchange yesterday was again confined mainly to the gilt-edged market. A large turnover took place in British Government securities, and the long-dated loans established further sharp rises. To a considerable extent the buying represented an exchange from Five per Cent. War Loan, as a consequence of which that stock lost ground. The investment demand also extended to a number of electrical and other Debenture stocks. Dealings began in the new Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock of the London and North Eastern Railway; the scrip, after opening at ⅜ premium, rose to 1⅛ premium. Foreign Government stocks were firm, a further rise taking place in Chinese and Brazilian bonds, but the Miscellaneous markets were neglected, and prices as a rule showed little movement. The Mining section and to a slight extent the Oil section were affected by sales from Paris arising from financial troubles that have come to light at that centre.

In the gilt-edged market renewed strength was shown by long-dated British Government stocks. Large buying orders were executed in Four per Cent. Consols, Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion, Four per Cent. Funding, and Three per Cent. Local Loans; each of these stocks closed ⅛ higher on the day, though the last prices were not quite the best. Purchases of these loans were made to a considerable extent against sales of Five per Cent. War Loan. That stock at one time fell to 102, and closed 3-16 lower on balance at 102 3-16. Sales of War "Fives" by the general public were offset by purchases on the part of banks and other professional houses, by which it is considered in the light of a possible short-dated bill. India stocks were firm, the new "Sixes" rising 5-16 to 3¼ premium. Bank of England stock was quoted 2½ points higher at 270½.

Little change took place in HOME RAILWAY Ordinary stocks. The good effect produced by the rout of the Socialists at the municipal elections was counterbalanced by the fighting attitude assumed by Mr. Bromley, the general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, on the wages question. A number of Debenture and Preference stocks were marked up to a small extent.

In FOREIGN market a further recovery took place in Brazilian bonds. Gains of 2 points were recorded by the San Paulo Seven-and-a-Half and Seven per Cent. Coffee Loans, while the Six-and-a-Half per Cent. bonds of the Federal Government rose a point. German bonds continued firm, the Potash loan being quoted at 100½ ex dividend. Small rises were also marked in Portuguese bonds, Greek Refugee bonds, and Japanese loans. Chinese loans remained in favour, the 1913 "Fives" at 66½ and 1912 "Fives" at 47 each gaining a point. Among South American railway stocks Leopoldina and San Paulo rose 1 to 2 points respectively. The Argentine group was firm, Buenos Ayres Great Southern rising 1 to 78. United of Havana were slightly better at 8.

The Ord. market was dull on the further fall reported from New York in the price of Pennsylvania crude. Paris was also a weakening influence. Prices, however, did not show any violent movement, and the market closed steady. On balance, small declines were marked in Shell (4 1-16) and Trinidad Leaseholds (1 5-16), as well as in Anglo-Persian and Anglo-Egyptian "B." Attock exceptionally was firm, rising 3-16 to 1 1-16. The reduction in English rubber stocks last week —namely, 4,142 tons—was greater than had been expected, but the price of rubber was actually rather lower at 4 3-16d., and the share market showed little movement. In the Tea group a recovery to 2½ took place in Budla Beta.

SOUTH AFRICANS LOWER

The INDUSTRIAL market was very quiet, and prices moved narrowly. The Textile group showed a rather better tendency, small gains taking place in Courtaulds and British Celanese, while Imperial Chemical closed a few pence higher. Dunlop Rubber were firm at 12s. Unilever hardened to 2½. Fractional declines were marked in International Nickel and Brazilian Traction, but both Columbia Graphophone and H.M.V. made small improvements. The coal, iron, and steel group was dull, with lower prices for South Durham (18s. 9d.), Settle, Speakman (9s. 4½d.), and Guest, Keen (20s. 3d.). Cables and Wireless Preference recovered a point to 71½. A rise of 5 points to 310 took place in the Ordinary stock of the Tobacco Securities Trust, while the shares of the various tobacco companies were steady. P. and O. deferred rallied to 41s. A further general rise took place in insurance shares, and a number of gains were marked in bank shares. The brewery group was strong; Guinness rose to 104s. 3d., Watney, Combe, Reid to 59s., and Hoare to 82s. 6d. Sudan Plantations were firmer at 5s. There was inquiry for cinema shares, British International Pictures rising to 6s. 6d., and Associated British to 5s. 6d.

The MINING market was affected by sales from Paris. A number of leading Kaffir shares weakened, including Gold Fields (1), East Rand (8s. 10½d.), Rand Mines (2 15-32), and Central Mining (12½). On the other hand Randfontein Estates were better at 13s. 3d., one of two other shares were a little above those of Friday. Rio Tinto fell to 30 ex dividend. The Rhodesian group was also weak. Chartered gave way to 29s. 1½d., while Bwana M'Kubwa to 8s. 7½d. and Rhodesian Anglo-American to 11-16. A fall of over £4 per ton in the price of tin had little effect upon tin shares. Bangrin weakened to 21-32, but several other producers were quoted slightly higher. Broken Hill North rallied to 1 27-32.

OTTOMAN DEBT

FRENCH BONDHOLDERS' ACTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 3

The Committee of French Bondholders in the Ottoman Debt at a recent meeting decided to request the French Government to take energetic measures for the protection of their interests.

The Committee in its resolution declares that there has been no arrangement between the Council of the Ottoman Debt and the Turkish Government authorizing the latter to pay no more than one-third of the monthly instalment due under the contract of June 13, 1928, and it reiterates the protests already made against the action of the Turkish Government with regard to the coupon due on November 25. The Committee points out that according to the report of M. Charles Rist, who was appointed by the Turkish Government to examine the financial situation of Turkey, "that country is quite able to fulfil the obligations resulting from its contracts."

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

	Nov. 3	Nov. 1
Abitibi ..	11	11
Asbestos ..	½	½
Do., Pref. ..	2	2
B.C. Packers ..	2⅞	3
Braz. Tract. ..	25½	25
B.C. Pwr., A. ..	35¾	36
Do., B ..	12	12
Brit. Emp. Steel ..	1	1
Do., 1st Pf. ..	No bid	No bid
Do., 2nd Pf. ..	2½	2½
Calgary ..	150	150
Can. Car ..	18¾	18¾
Do., Pref. ..	23¾	23¾
C. Cement ..	14½	15
Do., Pref. ..	69½	No bid
C. Cottons ..	No bid	No bid
Indus. Alcohol, A ..	25¾	21½
Do., B ..	13⅜	15¼
C. Power ..	27⅜	28½
C. Steamship ..	7	No bid
Do., Pref. ..	20½	20½
Corkshutt ..	12½	12½
Cons. Mining ..	131½	130
Dom. Bridge ..	54¼	55
Dom. Glass ..	100	100
Dom. Textile ..	77⅞	76
Fam. Players ..	No bid	No bid
Fraser Cos. ..	31⅜	31⅜
Hollinger ..	29⅜	29⅜
Int. Nickel ..	17½	17½
Massey, H. ..	16	15½
Montreal L't ..	54¼	54½
Nat. Brew. ..	25½	25½
Nat. Steel Car ..	31	31
Ogilvie Flour ..	251½	251
Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Power Corp. ..	32⅝	32
Price Bros. ..	43	45
Quebec Pwr. ..	46½	46¾
St. Lawrence C. ..	4	4¼
Shawinigan ..	52¼	52¼
S. Canada Power ..	30	30
Steel Co. of Canada ..	38¼	37¼
Wayagamack ..	20	20
Wayagamack Elec. ..	20	20
Bk. Montreal ..	297	293½
Bk. Nova Scotia ..	232	232
Royal Bank ..	280	282

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	2	2⅛	1½-2
New York	2½	2-1⅞	3
Paris	2½	2	1½
Berlin	5	4½	6-8
Swiss Bank places	2½	1½	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1½	1¾
Brussels	2½	2½	1½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—In view of the holiday to-morrow (Election Day) the volume of transactions on the Stock Exchange was reduced by the fact that many traders were absent. This made the market narrow and easily influenced by floor professionals, and movements on the day were irregular. Sales were returned at 1,250,000 shares.

The opening was barely steady with a moderate accumulation of week-end selling orders, which were partly attributed to uncertainty over the election results and a growing belief that lower price levels were indicated in coming months owing to the unlikelihood of an early improvement in general trade. Later there was a renewal of selling pressure against specialties, among which Gillette Safety Razor was prominent, while in the automobile group Auburn was a weak feature. A moderate rally later was led by General Motors.

The market fluctuated in a narrow range during the afternoon, almost the only feature being the easiness of American Radiator, which was attributed to reports that investment trusts were liquidating the stock. Pre-holiday evening-up by bear operators caused moderate rallies in the final dealings, and the close was steady.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Nov. 3	Nov. 1
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85⅛	4.85¼
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight ..	£1	—	4.85⅜	4.85 11-16
Cables ..	£1	—	4.85 9-16	4.85 11-16
60 days' sight ..	£1	4.86⅔	4.85 11-16	4.85 13-16
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85 17-32	4.85 19-32
Seven days ..	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85 5-16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	4.24⅛	4.85
Rome, cables ..	100l.	5.26	3.92½	3.92½
Amsterdam, short sight ..	100fl.	40.20	40.22¾	40.25
Oslo, cables ..	100kr.	26.80	26.75½	26.75½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.68	26.68
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75½	26.75½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96¾	2.96¾
Berlin, short sight	100m.	23.80	23.82½	23.82½
Brussels, cables ..	100bel.	13.90	13.94	13.94½
Berne, cables ..	100f.	19.30	19.40	19.41¼
Madrid, cables ..	100pts.	19.30	11.20	11.13
Vienna, cables ..	100sch.	14.07	14.10¼	14.10¼
Budapest, cables	100pengo	17.49	17.51½	17.51¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅜	1.77⅜
Athens, cables ..	100dr.	1.29½	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	34.56	34.44
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.46	10.70	10.70

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Nov. 3	Nov. 1		Closing Prices Nov. 3	Nov. 1
Atchison ..	197⅛	196¼	Int. Amer. ..	11	11
Atl. Coast L. ..	116½	116½	KansasCity ..	44	40
B. & O. ..	81½	81	Louisville ..	108¼	107½
Do., Pref. ..	76	76	Minn. St. P. ..	9	9
Brooklyn M. Tr'lt	66½	66	Miss. Pac. ..	39⅝	39½
Can.P.(Nw) ..	42⅝	42¼	Do., Pref. ..	100¾	100¾
Cent., N.J. ..	208	210	N.Max.1 Pf	1	1
Ches. & O. ..	41⅞	41⅝	Do., 2 Pf. ..	½	½
Ch. G.W. ..	6¼	6¾	N.Y. Cent. ..	140	138½
Do., Pref. ..	24¼	24	Norfolk ..	213	213
Ch. N.W. ..	46¾	46¾	N. Pacific ..	56	57⅛
Ch.Mil.St.P. ..	8½	8⅝	Pennsylv'a ..	65½	65¼
Ch.Rock Is. ..	71	71	Reading ..	94	95
Del.& Hud. ..	146	146	S.L. & S.F. ..	70	69½
Del., Lack. ..	98	97	S.L.& S.W. ..	40	40
Erie	34⅛	33½	S. Pacific ..	104	104
Do., 1 Pf. ..	47½	47½	Southern ..	71	71½
G. N., Pref. ..	66	66½	Do., Pref. ..	98	98
Illinois	96½	96	Un. Pacific ..	196	193½
Interborc. Rapid Tr.	27⅛	26½	Do., Pref. ..	86½	86¼
			Wabash ..	18½	18
			Do. Pf. A ..	49	51

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	100½	101	Int. Nickel	17⅜	17½
AlliedChem	202	200	Int. Paper	9½	9¼
Amer. Agr.	21¼	21⅜	Int. T. & T.	28⅝	28½
Do., Pref.	125½	123¼	Kennecott	24⅞	25
Am.Br.Roy	8½	7½	Kresge S.S.	26⅜	26⅝
Am. and F. Power ..	39⅝	39	K'gee S.S.	24⅝	24⅜
Am. Can.	114⅛	114¼	Liggett&M.	85	85
Am. Loco.	30¾	30½	Loose Wiles	53	51½
Am.Rolling Mills ..	35⅛	35⅛	Mack Teks.	45¼	45
Am. Smelt.	54	53	Montgy W.	19⅛	19
Am.Sug. R.	44⅝	43½	Nash Mtrs.	28	27¾
Am. Tel.	195¼	195	Nat. Bisct.	27⅞	27¾
Am. Tob.	109½	106	Nat.CashR.	31¼	31¼
Am. Wool'n	6	6¼	Nat. Dairy	43⅞	43½
Anaconda	36⅜	35½	N. Amer.	84¼	83½
Armour Pf.	65	65	Packard ..	8¾	8⅞
As.DryGds.	27¼	27½	Pan A. Pet.	46⅞	46⅞
At'tic Ref.	21½	21¾	Pub. Ser., N.J. ..	85⅛	85
Baldwin ..	22⅝	22	Pullman ..	54½	54½
Barnsdall A	15½	15½	RadioCorp.	19⅝	19⅝
Beth. Steel	70	70½	R'm'g'nRd	17⅛	19
Celanese ..	16	15½	Ryl. Dutch	44	44¼
C.de Pasco	31¼	31	Sears R'k.	49⅛	48¼
Chile Copp.	25⅜	25¼	ShellTrans.	26⅛	26⅞
Chrysler ..	15⅞	15⅞	Shell Un.	10⅝	10⅞
Col. Fuel ..	24½	23⅝	Sinc. & Sd.	20	20
Colum. Gas	42¼	42¼	Std.Brands	16	15⅞
Col. Graph.	12¼	11¼	Std. Oil of Cal. ..	51⅝	51½
Cons. Gas	94½	95	Do., N.J.	53⅝	53¼
Cont. Can.	48¾	49	Do., N.Y.	26½	26½
Cont. Oil	12⅛	12½	Studebaker	20¼	20⅜
Corn Prod.	76	75½	TexasCorp.	39⅝	40
Crucible ..	59½	58¼	Tex.G. Sul.	51⅞	51⅞
DavisonCh.	18	17½	Tidewater	7⅞	7⅞
Drug. Inc.	71½	70½	Trans Amer Corp. ..	17⅜	17½
Du Pont.	90¼	89¼	Tr.Cont.Cp	10	10¼
EastmanK.	171½	172½	Un.Carbide	61¼	61¼
Elec.P.&L.	46½	46¾	Un. Corp.	21½	21⅝
Elec. Stor.	53¼	53¼	Un. Pacific	66½	65
Fox Films	36¾	36¼	United Gas	29⅞	30¼
Gen. Elect.	51½	51⅝	U.S. L'ther	6⅝	6¼
Gen. Foods	51¼	50½	U.S. Rbr.	13⅛	13
Gen.Motors	54¾	54⅝	U.S. Steel	145¾	145¾
Gillette ..	27	27	Prel.	147⅝	147½
Goodrich ..	37⅛	37⅛	W.Un. Tel.	137½	137½
Goodyear ..	41⅜	41½	Whse. Mtg.	101⅜	102⅜
Hou.Oil Tx.	4½	4¼	Woolworth	63	63
Hud. Mtr.	13⅝	13⅞	Wr. Purup	79	78
Ind. Rayon	18⅜	18⅝	Youngst'n Sheet ..	86	86
Int. Harv.	60⅛	59¾			
Int. Match Pref. ..	65½	65			

CURB EXCHANGE

Assd.Gas A	23¼	23⅛	Mid. West Utilities	22¼	21⅝
Br.Am.Tob (Bearer)	25	25¼	Penn Road	6⅛	7
Elec. Bond	51½	51¼	Silica Gel.	10½	9¼
Gulf Oil ..	79	80	Std.Oil Ind.	40⅜	40¼
HydroElec.	27½	27⅛	Swift Int.	31½	31⅝
Int. Ptlm.	14⅞	14¼	VacuumOil	62¼	61⅜

BONDS

Libty. Ln. 3½%..	101⅞₂	101⅞₂	Phil., 6%. 1945	87	87
Do.,4¼%. Do. (4th).	102¹⁹₃₂	102²²₃₂	Fren.,7½% 1941	125⅝	125⅝
4¼%. U.K. 5½% 1937	103²

MONEY MARKET

NEW YORK EXCHANGE LOWER

RISE IN GOLD

Money was in keener demand in Lombard-street yesterday. There were no maturities of Treasury Bills, nor are there any to-day, but it had been expected that the disbursement of large Government dividends last Saturday would have more than offset this factor. In all probability, however, the bulk of these dividends has found its way to the clearing banks, and has therefore not increased the funds available outside them. For new money for the night lenders other than the clearing banks frequently obtained 1½ per cent., though, as a rule, they accepted 1½ per cent. for the renewal of old loans. A fair amount of money was also taken from the clearing banks in the afternoon at 2 per cent. A few loans were again arranged into the New Year at 2½ per cent. Discount rates were nominally unaltered, though there were indications that, in competition, brokers frequently missed three months fine bank bills at 2 1-16 per cent. This is probably due to the existence of a Continental demand at 2 per cent., though it was less in evidence yesterday than on Saturday. But brokers were reluctant to sell at over 2 per cent., although reporting some sales of "hot" Treasury Bills at 2 1-32 per cent. The principal movement among the foreign exchanges was a fall in the New York rate to about $4.85 11-16. It is generally expected that France will obtain the bulk of the African gold in the bullion market to-day, the French exchange yesterday closing at 123.78½f.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2⅛—2	1¼—2	2⅛—2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—2⅝

Discount (Treasury Bills).		Fine Trade Bills.			
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2	2	2⅛	2⅛—3⅛	3⅛—3½	3½—4
2 3/32	2 1/16	2—3⅛	3⅛—3½	3½—4

NATIONAL BANK OF BELGIUM

—	October 29	Increase
	Belgas	Belgas
Coin and bullion ..	2,182,234,000	116,484,000
Securities, Belgium and abroad ..	746,783,000	7,461,000
Notes in circulation ..	1,127,387,000	20,278,000
Current accounts ..	154,657,000	2,075,000

—*Reuter.*

REICHSBANK

(000's omitted.)

—	October 31	Inc. or Dec.
Assets	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks
Reichsbank shares not yet issued ..	177,212	Unchanged
Gold and silver ..	2,180,215	— 138
Of which deposited abroad ..	221,376	Unchanged
Reserve in foreign currencies ..	196,475	+ 3,475
Bills of exchange and cheques ..	2,324,325	+ 385,770
Silver and other coin ..	151,881	— 32,289
Notes of other German banks ..	5,324	+ 17,550
Advances	317,731	— 258,157
Investments	106,875	Unchanged
Other assets	528,901	+ 34,958
Liabilities		
Restored capital ..	122,788	Unchanged
Increase of capital (amount of shares not yet issued) ..	177,212	Unchanged
Reserve	371,139	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	4,874,631	+ 603,926
Other daily maturing obligations ..	383,055	— 36,801
Other liabilities	257,520	+ 5,781

The clearing house returns for October amounted to 11,212,000,000 Rm., compared with 10,093,000,000 Rm. for September.—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange moved against sterling, and closed at $4.85 45-64, compared with $4.85 13-16 on Saturday. The discount on forward dollars was 1-32c. one month and 3-32c. three months. Canadian dollars also appreciated, the Montreal rate being finally $4.85 1-16, against $4.85½. Continental rates usually showed narrow movements, there was a sharp rise in the Dutch exchange, which finished at 12-06 13-16ft. Spanish currency was in demand, and the Madrid rate at 43.45p. showed a movement of 32½c. in favour of the pesetа. The French rate rose ½c. to 123.78½f. Among the Eastern exchanges the Shanghai rate was ⅛d. higher at 1s. 7⅛d., and the Indian rupee appreciated, the Calcutta exchange rising to 1s. 5 27-32d. There was a further improvement in the Argentine peso, the Buenos Aires rate being ⅛d. higher at 38⅛d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge	Nov. 3	Nov. 1
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.85¹¹⁄₁₆-⁴⁵⁄₆₄	4.85¹³⁄₁₆-¹⁵⁄₁₆
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.85¹⁄₁₆-⅛	4.85¹⁄₁₆-⅛
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.77-123.81	123.77-123.81
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.84-85¼	34.84½-85
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.78-92.82	92.78-92.81
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.02½-02¾	25.02½-02¾
Athens	Dr. to £	375.4	374¼-375¼	374¼-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	192¾-193	192.75-3.15
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	43.35-43.50	43.70-43.90
Lisbon	Escu. to£	108.00	108½-108¾	108½-108¾
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06¼-06⅜	12.06¼-06⅜
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.38¼-39¼	20.38¼-39¼
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.563	34.44-34.48	34.44-34.47
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.72-27.77	27.74-27.77
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2521	163¼-163⅞	163.75-90
Warsaw	Zl. to £	43.00	42¾-42⅞	42¾-42⅞
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20-25.25	25.17-25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Constple	Pst. to £	110	1.0251	1.0252
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.2215	274.47½-2	274.47½-2
Kovno ..	Lit. to £	45.66	455-457	455-457
Sofia ..	Lev. to £	673.659	668-673	668-673
Reval ..	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.20-18.25	18.20-18.27
Oslo ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15¾-16¼	18.15¾-16¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¼-16¾	18.16¼-16¾
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15¾-16¼	18.15¾-16¼
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97¹⁵⁄₁₆-97¹⁵⁄₁₆	97¹⁵⁄₁₆-97¹⁵⁄₁₆
Bombay ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¹³⁄₁₆-³²⁄₃₂	1/5¹³⁄₁₆-²⁷⁄₃₂
Calcutta ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¹³⁄₁₆-²⁷⁄₃₂	1/5¹³⁄₁₆-²⁷⁄₃₂
Madras ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¹³⁄₁₆-²⁷⁄₃₂	1/5¹³⁄₁₆-²⁷⁄₃₂
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/3⅞-1/4	1/3⅞-1/4
Kobe ..	Per yen	24.58d.	Holiday	2/0⅛-²¹⁄₃₂
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/7⅛-1/7¼	1/7-1/7⅛
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3²³⁄₃₂-²⁷⁄₃₂	2/3²³⁄₃₂-²⁷⁄₃₂
Batavia ..	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06¼-07¼	12.06¼-07¼
Manila ..	Per peso	24.668d.	2/0⅛	2/0⅛
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.999d.	4⅞-5⅛	4⅞-5⅛
B. Aires ..	Per dol.	47.577d.	38¹¹⁄₁₆-38¹⁵⁄₁₆	38¹¹⁄₁₆-38¹⁵⁄₁₆
Montev'o	$ to £	46	39.97	39.97
Montevideo	Per dol.	51d.	39/5-40	39/5-40
Lima† ..	Soles to £	12.168	15.17½	15.17½
Mexico† ..	Pesos to£	9.76	10.25-10.45	10.25-10.45

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia* ..	109 16 5	110 7 6	110 18 9	111 10 0
New Zealand ..	99 17 6	99 6 3	99 12 6	99 18 9
Africa .. and				
Rhodesia ..	96 15 0	96 3 9	96 17 6	97 0 0

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	108 10 0	108 17 6
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

Country	Method of quoting	Parity	Latest sight rate	Previous sight rate
Ecuador ..	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.55	24.60
Venezuela ..	Bolivars to £	25.25	27.20	26.73
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.03½	5.04¼
Nicaragua ..	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador ..	Colones to £	9.73	9.95	10.02
Bolivia ..	Bolivianos to £	13.33	13.41	34.43

The Bank of England yesterday announced the withdrawal for export of 16,000 SOVEREIGNS, and the sale of £5,142 in BAR GOLD. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £968,368, as shown below :—

Arrivals	£	Withdrawals	£
Oct. 30—		Oct. 30—	
Foreign gold coin	8	Bar gold ..	5,182
Oct. 31—		Oct. 31—	
Sovs.	1,000,000	Bar gold ..	3,423
Bar gold ..	60	Sovs.	2,000
Foreign gold coin ..	10		
Nov. 1	Nil	Nov. 1	Nil
Nov. 3	Nil	Nov. 3—	
		Sovs. ..	16,000
		Bar gold ..	5,142
		Net influx ..	968,368
Total ..	£1,000,068	Total ..	£1,000,068

Net influx for 1930 to date, £12,609,449 ; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £6,258,489.

In the bullion market a few bars of GOLD were available and were sold at 85s. 0½d. per oz., a rise of ½d.

SILVER was firmer owing to Indian demands, both for covering purposes and for shipment. The cash price rose 3-16d. to 16½d. per oz., and the forward quotation ⅛d. to 16 11-16d.

COMPANY RESULTS

S. AND W. BERISFORD

Crosses and Winkworth Consolidated Mills.—The dividend on the Preference shares due December 1 will not be paid.

Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance.—Interim dividend of 6s. 0d. per share, subject to income-tax, payable on November 4.

S. and W. Berisford (Sugar and Produce Importers).—Final Ordinary dividend of 5 per cent., making 10 per cent. for year ended September 30 (same).

C.L.R.P. Investment Trust.—Interim dividend of 5 per cent. per annum from date of allotment until November 30, calculated on the amount paid up from the due dates of instalments, payable on December 1.

HENDIES LYDENBURG PLATINUM

The accounts of Hendies Lydenburg Platinum for the year ended March 31 show a loss of £843, which increases the debit balance to £10,372. It was decided to allow the Myrapacht on the Farm Winnaarshoek to lapse in view of the low price of platinum and the difficulty regarding extraction of the metal. Meeting, November 10.

BAHIA BLANCA AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

The report of the Bahia Blanca and North Western Railway Company, states that the guaranteed rental of £440,000 due from the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Company, in respect of the year ended June 30, has been received, and the dividend on the guaranteed stock has been duly paid. Meeting, November 12.

INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF CANADA

The Investment Corporation of Canada reports a profit of £45,819 for the year ended April 30 (against £50,971 for 1928-29), to which is added £2,949 brought in. Debenture interest requires £9,451; and loss on sales of real estate £11,597 (against £45,943), while the Preference dividend for the year takes £13,500, leaving £14,260 to be carried forward. No dividend has been paid on the Ordinary shares since 1924. The report states that it is not possible to place a reliable value on the real estate still held, which is bound to show a considerable loss. Certain properties have been sold during the year, and the directors are continuing the policy of realizing when possible. The subsidiary company sustained a loss for the year, which has been added by that company to the loss brought forward from the previous year, and has not been dealt with in the accounts of the parent company. Meeting, November 12.

UNITED CATERERS

The report of United Caterers for the year ended June 28 states that once again the satisfactory profits earned by the majority of branches have been diminished by losses in other branches. Certain minor branches, where losses have been incurred, have been closed, and the leases have been disposed of, or the premises sub-let at a profit rental. The manufacture of goods for all branches south of the Thames, in London and Surrey, has now been concentrated in the bakery at Clapham, and it is believed that this will result in substantial economies. The gradual concentration of the different businesses acquired into three groups based on locality is now almost complete. By the end of the present year there will be nine bakeries in operation, as against 18 when the company was incorporated. The contract of sale of the goodwill of the mill at Sutton has been signed since the conclusion of the year. The accounts show a trading profit of £17,373 (against £14,283 in 1928-29). After writing off £6,000 (against £4,000) for depreciation of plant &c., and providing for interest charges, &c., there is a net profit of £374 (against a loss of £290), which increases the credit to be carried forward to £400. The dividend on the Eight per Cent. Preference shares is in arrear from December, 1927. The auditors state that no provision has yet been made for amortization of leases. Meeting, November 10.

OCTOBER MINING OUTPUTS

CAM AND MOTOR DEVELOPMENTS

Company	Tonnage Crushed	Output	Profit
Brakpan ..	92,600	£147,873	£52,770
Cam and Motor ..	24,400	£45,082	£16,000
Dundee Coal ..	—	53,940tons	—
Govt. Areas (Mod.) ..	211,000	£412,945	£242,000
Langlaagte Est. ..	84,000	£117,343	£55,051
Lydenby Deep ..	6,300	3,800oz.	£8,058
Malayadon Tin ..	—	30½ tons	£4,000
Meyer and Charlton ..	18,300	£18,330	£1,502
New Kleinfontein ..	51,300	£46,987	£1,015
New State Areas ..	85,000	£171,294	£85,000
Randfontein Estates ..	221,000	£246,512	£46,151
Rasende	6,400	£11,934	£5,822
Robinson Deep	95,400	£116,027	£28,319
Sherwood Starr	5,000	£12,852	£6,510
Sinsmer and Jack	81,600	£93,685	£12,572
South African Coal ..	—	65,770 tons	—
S. Penk Dredging	—	293½ tons	£200
Springs Mines	75,500	£154,301	£70,081
9th Night	31,000	£58,141	£26,329
Van Ryn Deep	68,000	£109,832	£39,366
Van Ryn Gold	42,500	£42,198	£4,534
West Rand Cons. ..	93,700	£107,981	£25,007
West Springs	71,600	£79,721	£18,009
Witwatersrand	56,500	£52,334	£3,516
Witwatersrand Gold ..	—	67,180 tons	—
Witwatersrand Deep ..	44,500	£43,962	£2,325
Rand Mines Group			
City Deep	98,500	£112,086	£1,498†
Cons. Main Reef ..	63,000	£94,694	£14,465
Crown Mines	258,000	£340,996	£85,071
Durban Roode Deep ..	46,000	£46,355	£6,301
East Rand Prop. ..	157,000	£178,830	£11,556
Geldenhuis Deep ..	71,100	£68,881	£5,189
Modder, E. Gold ..	71,500	£110,635	£46,218
Modder. East	72,500	£88,900	£14,074
New Modder. Gold ..	166,000	£312,725	£180,254
Nourse Mines	58,000	£64,463	£7,418
Rose Deep	64,500	£58,190	£5,047

† Loss.

PARAKO CONSOLIDATED.—Returns for October :—Ore treated, 16,360 tons ; black tin produced, 222 tons ; realized, 51 tons.

CROWN DIAMOND MINING AND EXPLORATION.—Output for October, 71,700 loads ; yield, 9,190 carats.

RAND ROYAL GOLD.—Returns, 327lb., of which 72fl. were sampled ; payable values, nil.

BALGRAT GOLD MINES.—Cablegram :—"No. 4 Crosscut East, at 1,256ft., has not yet holed North, intersected quartz at 1670. This quartz has been driven on northwards 37ft., averaging 20in. in width and 2oz. 12dwt. in value ; further development, 40ft., over a width of 72in."

SHERWOOD STARR GOLD.—October developments :—"No. 9 Level Winze at 700ft. south 34ft. sunk assaying 1oz. 16dwt. over 49in., reef not fully exposed. No. 11 Level North, 200ft. south 30in. rich assaying 52oz. over 48in. No. 10 Level Winze at 1380ft. North 22ft. sunk assaying 14oz. 9dwt. over 30in., reef not fully exposed. No. 11 Level North, Drive 50ft. driven, assaying 58s. over 57in., mineralized schist, crosscut West at 662ft. North 14ft. mineralized schist, assaying 85s."

REZENDE MINES.—October developments :—MONARCH.—No. 1 winze West 31ft. sunk, assaying 61·4dwts. over 44in. No. 2 winze West, 47ft. sunk, assaying 8dwts. over 51in. No. 3 winze, 25ft. sunk, driven, assaying 6dwts. over 70in., crosscut at 30ft. West, assaying 5·5dwts. over 144in. RELIANCE.—East Drive, 42ft. driven, 25ft. examined, assayed 8·8dwts. gold, 30dwts. silver over 24in., crosscut at 250ft. assayed 5·2 dwts. gold, 20dwts. silver, over 64in. No. 1 winze East, 16ft. sunk, assaying 2dwts. gold, 1oz. 10dwts. silver over 30in. No. 2 winze East, 16ft. sunk, driven, assaying 6·4dwts. gold, 330dwts. silver, over 12in., shaft sunk 23ft., total 265ft.

CAM AND MOTOR GOLD.—October developments :—CAM.—No. 13 Level East Slope Drive from winze at 1806ft. East 50ft. driven, assaying 41·- over 56in. No. 17 Level Main West Drive, 26ft. driven, assaying 25/- over 84in. No. 18 Level East Slope Drive from winze at 1100ft. East co-ordinate, 50ft. driven, assaying 50/- over 31in. No. 23 Level Main Crosscut South, 70ft. driven to 2850ft., Main Reef Drive, 40ft. driven, assaying 23/- over 84in. MOTOR.—No. 21 Level Footwall winze, at 4400ft. South, 22ft. sunk, assaying 53/- over 34in. hanging wall Scotch Drive, 70ft. driven, assaying 21/- over 84in. hanging wall 41/- over 51in. No. 22 Level Footwall winze, at 3505ft. South 10ft. sunk, assaying 23/- over 36in. No. 25 Level Main Footwall Drive, from 440 winze, 216ft. driven, assaying 2/- over 30in. No. 24 Level Main Crosscut West, 11ft. driven to 222ft. PETSOE.—No. 17 Level Main West Drive, 30ft. driven from winze at 550ft. East, 21ft. driven, 85/- over 30in. No. 19 Level Main West Drive, 134ft. East co-ordinate, 58ft. driven, assaying 28/- over 48in.

ROSLIN CONSOLIDATED.—Bonanza Boring and Drill Hole N.E.51.—Final results :—60ft. (from 4400ft. to 4460ft.), average 7.12 per cent. total copper, of which 3.23 per cent. is in the form of sulphide. The average core recovery is 56 per cent., and the average dip is 6 degrees. These results are in the Lower or River Lode horizon, and the hole is now completed at a depth of 5062ft. DIAMOND DRILL HOLE N.E.44.—The hole has entered the lower or River lode horizon, and the following are the preliminary results reported to date :—

—	Core Recovery	Total Copper	Sulphide Copper
	%	%	%
1,185ft. to 1,190ft. ..	72	1·6	0·2
1,190ft. to 1,195ft. ..	80	3·0	2·5
1,195ft. to 1,200ft. ..	63	2·8	1·2
1,200ft. to 1,205ft. ..	74	5·5	5·0
1,205ft. to 1,210ft. ..	60	5·6	5·6

OMNIBUS COMPANIES' NEW CAPITAL

The directors of the Hants and Dorset Motor Services have decided to raise further capital by the issue of 150,000 Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference £1 shares (payable 5s. per share on application and 7s. 6d. on allotment and on or before December 31 respectively) and to offer them in the first instance to shareholders at par. The proceeds of the issue will be applied to the discharge of the bank overdraft, to the completion of payment for the erection of the omnibus station at Bournemouth, to the erection of additional garages and for further developments of the business.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Southdown Motor Services is to be held on November 20 to consider a resolution that the capital be increased to £426,250 by the creation of 150,000 new Ordinary £1 shares.

The above-mentioned companies are both controlled by Tilling and British Automobile Traction, Limited, and the Southern Railway Company.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past Week*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from Apl. 1*
Alexy and Gandis (Oct.) ..	£1,500	— 897	— 5,614 (Jan. 1)
Barsi Light (11 days to Oct. 11)	Rs.43,700†	+ 5,700	— 2,19,200
Bengal and N.W. (11 days to Oct. 11)	Rs.7,80,732	— 98,627	—
Bengal Dooars .. (Oct. 11)	Rs.49,267	— 20,151	— 2,32,193
Bombay, Baroda and C. India .. (Oct. 25)	Rs.18,16,000	— 3,73,000	— 46,37,000
Gt. S. of Spain .. (Oct. 25)	Pts.75,985	— 65,327	— 992,492 (Jan. 1)
Madras Elec. Trams .. (2 weeks to Oct. 31)	Rs.41,082	— 345	+ 48,878 (Jan. 1)
Mid.-of W. Australia .. (Sept.)	£13,481	— 3,138	— 9,424 (July 1)
Nitrate Rlys. .. (2 weeks to Oct. 31)	£17,761	— 18,446	— 327,876 (Jan. 1)
Rohilkund & Kum. (11 days to Oct. 11)	Rs.1,47,871	— 12,725	—
S. Indian .. (10 days to Sep. 30)	Rs.19,79,581	— 32,807	— 12,73,359

* Unless otherwise shown. † Compared with receipts for a period of 12 days.

COMPANY MEETINGS

NYASSA CONSOLIDATED

POSITION OF COMPANHIA DO NYASSA

CANCELLATION OF THE CHARTER

ATTITUDE OF PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT

LORD KYLSANT'S STATEMENT

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Nyassa Consolidated, Limited, was held yesterday at 3, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

The LORD KYLSANT, G.C.M.G. (the chairman of the company), presided.

The MANAGER and SECRETARY (Mr. Thomas Aspling, F.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said :—Gentlemen,—The report of the directors and the audited accounts of the company for the year ended December 31, 1929, were circulated some days ago. I assume that you will take them as read. (Agreed.)

The balance-sheet, which is drawn up in accordance with the new Companies Act, sets out the position clearly, and does not call for special comment.

ARBITRARY CANCELLATION

As you are aware, the bulk of this company's assets consists of our important interests in the Companhia do Nyassa, which have been gravely affected by the arbitrary cancellation of the charter of that company by the Portuguese Government, and no satisfactory solution has yet been arrived at in connexion with this matter.

At our last meeting I informed you that representations had been made which it was hoped would induce the Portuguese Government to view the position which had arisen in a fairer and juster light. Looking to the cordial relations which had so long existed between Great Britain and Portugal, it seemed incredible that the Government of Portugal would continue to maintain an attitude so prejudicial to the British interests concerned in the Companhia do Nyassa.

Unfortunately the Portuguese Government continues to treat those interests with an indifference which, if persisted in, cannot fail to serve as a warning to all British investors to avoid entrusting their capital to Portuguese undertakings.

REPRESENTATIONS BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT

As you are aware, the British Government has on several occasions made representations to the Portuguese Government in regard to the manner in which the important British interests in the Companhia do Nyassa have been and are being treated, and it is to be hoped that such representations will yet have the desired effect.

I do not propose to recount to you in detail all the steps that have been taken since December, 1928, when the Portuguese Government first announced its intention of taking over the territories administered by the Companhia do Nyassa. In our opinion, and in that of eminent Portuguese lawyers, the Portuguese Government by this action carried out what amounted to an illegal cancellation of the company's charter.

You may, however, rest assured that every possible avenue has been, and is being, explored by us and by the company's administration in Lisbon with a view to conserving our rights and interests, and to securing from the Portuguese Government just compensation for the confiscation of our assets.

POSITION SUMMARIZED

To summarize the position briefly, the Portuguese Government by arbitrary Decree withdrew from the Companhia do Nyassa every right which it possessed, with the exception of the right to be considered a Portuguese company and to have its head office in Lisbon, together with the right to establish delegations in foreign countries, to possess land in Portuguese colonies, and to carry on all branches of trade and industry permitted by law. All these rights are, of course, rights which are possessed automatically by practically any and every Portuguese company.

The company was also to be permitted to retain the right to work any mines which existed at the date of the Decree withdrawing its primary rights and privileges. The Portuguese Government was perfectly well aware that no such mines existed, as, notwithstanding repeated efforts, no mineral deposits of any commercial value have been discovered in the Nyassa territories.

OBLIGATIONS ON THE COMPANY

On the other hand, under a Decree with force of law, the company finds itself specifically left with the following obligations—namely :—

To be responsible to the Portuguese Government for the execution of all subconcessions granted by it during the currency of its charter. (It may be remarked that all such concessions were, in fact, granted by the company as an agent for the Portuguese Government.)

To pay the fees of a Government Commissioner and of three directors nominated to the board of the company by the Portuguese Government.

Thus it may fairly be said that the Companhia do Nyassa has been stripped of all its functions by the Portuguese Government, with the exception of an obligation to pay fees to that Government's four nominees on the administration of the company.

AN ONEROUS AND INVIDIOUS POSITION

The Portuguese Government has arbitrarily placed the company in this onerous and invidious position while taking from it all its real rights and privileges, and confiscating, for the benefit of the Portuguese Government, the assets which it had progressively built up by converting some 100,000 square miles of unknown and unexplored territory into a Portuguese colony fully ripe for remunerative development.

In other words, those who have for many years past devoted their capital, energy, and initiative to the carrying out of this work find themselves deprived of everything they have put into the business just at the time when there appeared to be a near prospect of obtaining some reasonable return on the moneys invested.

THE QUESTION OF ARBITRATION

Since the issue of the report now before you a further development has taken place, which I will briefly outline. The charter of the Companhia do Nyassa contains a clause which clearly provides that, in the event of any dispute or difference arising between the Portuguese Government and the Companhia do Nyassa regarding the interpretation, execution, or rescission thereof, such dispute or difference shall be submitted to arbitration.

In December, 1928, the Companhia do Nyassa claimed arbitration under that clause. In February, 1929, the Government requested the company to state its case and to take judicial steps to have such arbitration carried out. In March, 1929, the company stated its case and asked the Government to nominate the two arbitrators who, as provided for in the charter, would represent it on the Court of Arbitration and to fix a date on which the reference to arbitration had to be signed. To this communication the Government vouchsafed no reply.

In the meantime the company, in order to safeguard its interests, instituted actions in the Portuguese Courts of Justice, which even to-day have not resulted in any definite decision.

In August, 1930, the council of administration of the Companhia do Nyassa addressed a further communication to the Portuguese Government asking, in effect, for a reply to the company's previous request for arbitration.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CLAIM

To this communication the Portuguese Government has just replied by putting forward the extraordinary claim that the company should have applied for such arbitration through the Law Courts within two months of the Government's letter of February, 1929, and that it now considers the incident closed.

The Portuguese Government states, however, that it is prepared to enter into preliminary conversations with the company with respect to payment for the buildings and other assets of the company in Nyassa which the Government took over, and to any other matters which may perchance be pending between it and the company.

The clause in the charter which provides for arbitration contains no reference either to applying for arbitration through the Law Courts or to a time limit within which this must be done, and I think you will all agree with me that to endeavour to bring this prolonged controversy to an end by such means is unworthy of the Government of a country with whom our people have for centuries been on terms of close friendship.

PROTECTION OF BRITISH INTERESTS

The administration of the Companhia do Nyassa is considering the best measures that can be taken to meet the position which has now arisen, and your directors have taken such action as they deemed desirable to protect the British interests in the Companhia do Nyassa.

Nyassa Consolidated, Limited, and its predecessors, relying on the good faith of the Portuguese Government in fulfilling the terms of its Decree on the promulgation of which the business was originally founded, have utilized their capital and energies in assisting the Companhia do Nyassa to carry out the work undertaken by it in Portuguese colonial territory, and it cannot reasonably be expected that they will accept with equanimity what in fact amounts to the confiscation of the capital they have invested in the company.

If the Portuguese Government is convinced that it acted legally in the steps it has taken in confiscating the rights and assets of the company it should welcome rather than endeavour to evade the arbitration which we have claimed, as, if the result should be in its favour, its action would be justified in the eyes of the world.

Furthermore, in view of the important British interests involved, it would not be unreasonable to expect that the Portuguese Government would arrange for such arbitration proceedings to be presided over by an eminent jurist or business man of neither British nor Portuguese nationality. The Portuguese Government would thus manifest its sincere desire to act fairly and justly in this matter.

I have placed the matter before you fully as it stands at the present time, and you may feel satisfied that your directors will leave no step untried which may lead to our obtaining some reasonable return for the interests we have in the business.

I do not on this occasion propose to refer to the other interests of your company, as these are subsidiary to its interests in the Companhia do Nyassa and of much less relative importance than the primary matters which are engaging our attention at present.

SATISFACTORY CASH POSITION

The cash resources of the company are on a satisfactory basis, and it had been our intention to utilize them in further developing the Nyassa territories, either directly or by financing the Companhia do Nyassa ; but you will realize that, looking to what has taken place, it is not our intention to risk further capital in Portuguese colonies.

I now beg to propose :—"That the report of the directors and the balance-sheet for the year ended December 31, 1929, now submitted, be received and adopted."

Mr. ROBERTSON F. GIBB seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously after the CHAIRMAN had replied to some questions.

The retiring directors, Sir Edmund Davis and Mr. C. F. Rowsell, were re-elected; the auditors, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co., were reappointed, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ROSARIO DRAINAGE

NEW ISSUE FOR EXTENSION OF THE WORKS

The THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Rosario Drainage Company, Limited, was held yesterday at 52, Moorgate, London, E.C.

Mr. JAMES ANDERSON (the chairman) said that the accounts showed a continuance of the progress that had characterized the company's business for many years past. When the company's works were started the population of the City of Rosario was about 80,000, and it was estimated now at 500,000. This steady expansion called for a progressive extension of drainage facilities, and in consequence their expenditure on capital account had been pretty nigh continuous. A large extension had recently been authorized by the Municipality. This would be carried out by sections ; the total cost, which would be spread over several years, would be about £234,000, and towards the cost it was proposed to issue to the shareholders 110,760 new shares at a premium of 5s. per share in the proportion of one new share for every five now held. The issue price implied a bonus to the shareholders, although not so large a one as in the case of the last issue, which was made at par. In dealing with the accounts he said that, in addition to the interim dividend of 2 per cent., the board proposed a final dividend of 5 per cent., both free of income-tax, and to transfer £10,000 to reserve, leaving £68,000 odd to be carried forward.

In regard to the current year the Chairman mentioned that the present register of rents—on which the company's rate was levied—expired at the end of 1930, and the new roll was in process of preparation. In the present year the register was being prepared under rather unfavourable conditions, but, judging from the progress already made in fixing the new assessments, the company's manager thought that should there be a setback it would be very small, and, in any event, any deficit would be made good by the number of new services being steadily brought into use. The depreciation of the dollar caused them serious loss in the period under review, and it looked as if the loss would be even greater in the current year. There were, however, reasonable grounds for expecting an improvement in the rate of exchange in the near future, in the event of good grain harvests being reaped.

The report was adopted, and the proposed new capital proposals were agreed to.

DOOM DOOMA TEA GROUP

OUTTURN AND SALES

The following table shows the outturn and sales of tea for the period to October 31 of the companies comprising the Doom Dooma tea group. Comparative figures for the corresponding period of 1929 are also given :—

	Doom Dooma	Pabbojan	Deamoolie	Tara	Rural
Outturn :	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
To—					
Oct. 31, 1930 ..	3,887,200	1,911,600	1,041,280	1,071,200	950,800
Do. 1929	4,118,000	2,072,000	1,139,920	1,166,400	904,000
Decrease	230,800	160,400	98,640	95,200	53,200
Sales :					
To—					
Oct. 31, 1930 ..	1,500,414	618,864	350,649	345,553	323,881
Price ..	1/7.67	1/10.74	1/10.44	1/6.38	1/6.65
Do. 1929					
Lb. ..	1,299,856	640,049	322,180	329,413	246,872
Price ..	1/8.79	1/7.81	1/7.29	1/7.94	1/6.55

S.E. OFFICIAL LIST QUOTATIONS

The undermentioned securities have been ordered to be quoted in the Stock Exchange Official List :—

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CORPORATION.—1,066,536 shares of capital stock of no par value.

ROUMANIA (KINGDOM OF).—£257 8s. Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan of 1913 Bonds of Schedule 2, Part II., of the Agreement of July 4, 1928.

ROUMANIA (KINGDOM OF).—£1,070 Four per Cent. Consolidation Loan of 1922 (British Issue), Nos. C121,824 to 121,829 (£100), D22,966 to 22,968 (£50), and E12,008 to 12,113 (£20).

SCOTTISH POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.—80,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 3,000,001 to 3,080,000; and 120,000 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 350,001 to 470,000.

SOCIETE INTERCOMMUNALE B

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Settlement Dates

Ticket	To-day	Nov. 18	Dec. 2
Pay-day	Nov. 6	Nov. 20	Dec. 4

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½%	56¼ 56⅛	+¼
88⅛ 81⅜	Do. 4%	93½ 93⅜	+⅛
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5%	102⅜ 102¼	+⅛
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4%	102⅜ 102¼	+⅛
91¼ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4%	95¼ 95⅛	+⅛
95⅛ 90	Victory, 4%	96⅞ 97	+⅛
80¼ 72⅛	Do., Nos. Exch.	96¼ 97	
100 93	Conversion, 3½%	82⅛ 82⅝	
	Do., 4½%	102⅝ 102⅞	+⅛
101⅞ 97¼	Do., 5%	105⅜ 105⅝	+⅛
100 96⅛	Treas. 5% '33-35	105⅜ 105⅝	+⅛
98⅛ 94⅝	Do. 4% '30-32	101⅛ 101⅜	+⅛
97⅛ 93⅞	Do. 4% '33-34	102 102¼	+⅛
60¼ 55	Do. 4% '37-38	101¼ 101½	+⅛
66 60¼	Do. 3%	67¼ 68¼	+¼
65⅜ 60	Local Loans, 3%	68½ 68¾	+¼
94¾ 80	Transvaal 3½%	82 84	
265 239	Bank of England	269 272	+2½
82⅝ 77¼	Egyptian, 5%	84	
71⅝ 67	India, 5½%	86	
61¼ 50⅛	Do., 5%	66	
51¼ 44	Do., 4%	57	
101⅞ 93	Do., 3½%	67½	+⅛
92¼ 80¼	Do., 2½%	48½	+¼
109 103⅛	Sudan, 4½%	107½	
66⅜ 60	Tanganyika, 5%	104¼	
75¼ 70	Do., 6%	108½	
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% 1914	105	
104⅛ 100	Do., 5% 1927	79	
63¾ 59	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	104	
67 58⅝	Met. Water," B "	68	
83⅛ 81	Do., 3%	67	
73½ 67½	Met. Cons., 3%	67	
64 58	Do., 2½%	89	
	Do., 4%	90	
	Pt. of Lond., 3%	75	
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% " A "	64¼	
100¾ 93	Do., 4% " B "	84	
	Do., 4½%	100	

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103⅛ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	87	92
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	74	79
91¼ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	94½	95
96⅛ 91⅛	Do., 3½% '30-50	87	91½
82⅜ 78¼	Cape, 4% '16-36	96½	97
81⅞ 76¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	86	86½
113⅜ 108½	Do., 3% '48	84½	85
112⅜ 108½	G.Cst., 5% '45-70	109½	110
85⅛ 81⅜	Kenya 5% '48-58	104½	104¾
87⅝ 72⅞	N.Zeal., 5% '45-65	87¾	88¼
88 83⅛	Do., 4½% '29-49	79¾	80¼
77 69¼	Do., 4% '43-63	77	79
94⅜ 90⅛	N.S.W., 5% '30-50	95	96
99⅛ 98¼	Do., 4% 1935	85	90
102 92	Do., 3½% '45-65	72	77
104 98¾	Do., 3% '47-67	74	79
97⅜ 91⅞	N.Zeal., 3½% '40	104¼	104¾
89⅛ 72⅞	Do., 4½% '45	98	98¼
88⅜ 84⅜	Do., 4% 43-63	87½	88
84⅜ 75	Do., 3½% '40	90¼	90¾
104⅛ 98⅛	Do., 3% 1943	81	81½
71 67¾	Nig., 5% '45-75	104¾	104¾
84 73¾	Do., 4% '40-60	75	76
104⅛ 98⅞	Do., 4% '40-60	65	66
90 81½	S. Afr., 5% '45-75	103	103¾
99 89⅞	S.Aust.,5% '45-75	90½	91
102¾ 97⅛	S.Aust.,5% '45-75	73	78
85⅞ 79½	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	102½	103
99⅛ 89	Tas.,5½% '40-60	75	78
79¼ 70	Vict.,5% '45-75	73	78
99⅜ 91	W.Aus.,5% '45-75	73	78
90⅛ 81¾	Do.,5½% '30-45	78	83
	Do., 4% '42-62	56	61

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices, Nov. 3	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
87	Arg., 4% Rescission	85	87
79½	Do., 4% 1900	78	80
90½	Do. Part Cap., 5%	90	92
104⅛	Austrian, 6%	104	105
79	Belgian, 7%	104	105
119	Bezlin (City of), 6%	78	110*
44½	Brazil, 4% 1889	80	44½
48¼	Do., 4% Resholsa	48	50
53	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	62	54
71	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	72	72*
55½	Buenos Aires, 6%	74	75
74⅞	Bulgaria, 7%	75	76
90½	Chile, 6% 1926	71	74
93	Do., 6% 1911	89	91
105⅞	Do., 7% 1922	85	86
99⅛	Chilese, 5% 1896	102	104
87½	Do., 4½% 1898	99	100
46	Do., 5% 1911	87	88
65¾	Do., 5% 1915	46½	47½
57	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	55	57
24	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	20	58
29	Do., Hukiang, 5%	20	25
110	Czechoslovakia, 8%	32	32
71⅝	Egyptian Unified	109	111
20⅝	French, 5%	20¾*	
20⅜	Do., 4%	20⅛	21
106	Do., 3%	20¼	20¾
104⅜	Nord, 6%	104½	105½
104⅜	Orleans, 6%	104½	105½
105¼	P.L.M., 6%	104½	105½
110⅛	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	110½	111½
100⅜	German, 7%	100¾	101¼
79	Do., 5½% 1930	78½	79½
79⅛	Greek Monopoly, 4%	62	65
101⅛	Do., 7% 1914	79	81
104⅛	Do., 6% Stabilisation	101	102*
101	Do., 6% Stabilisation	99½	99¾
18	Hungarian, 7½%	101	102
99½	Italian, 5%	101	101½
77¼	Do. (Consol. " B "	99	100
92	Japan, 4% 1899	77½	78½
102	Do., 5% 1907	101½	102
95	Do., 5% 1924	101½	102½
19½	Tokyo (City of) 5½%	94¾	95¾
65	Mexican, 5%	19	21
82	Peru, 6% 1928	60	65
81	Polish, 7%	84	
42	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	42½	43⅛
2	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	41½	42½
2	Russian, 4% 1889	1	2
2	Do., 5% 1906	1	2
76	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	77	79
84	Do., 7% 1930	85	87
104	Slavonia, 5% 1924	103½	104½
9½	Turkish, 4% Unified	9	10
61½	Uruguay, 5½%	60	62*
4¼	Peruvian Corporation	4	5
33	Do., 1st Pref.	32½	33½
99½	German Potash, 7%	99¼	100¼*

BRITISH RAILWAYS

70½	Great Western	70½	71½
—	Do., 5% Deb.	85¼	86¼
—	Do., 5% Gtd.	101¼	102¼
—	Do., 5% Pref.	94	97
34½	L. Mid. and Scottish	34½	35⅛
—	Do., 4% Deb.	83¼	84¼
—	Do., 4% Gtd.	83¼	84¼
—	Do., 4% Pref.	79¾	80¾
6⅝	L. and N. East., Def.	65	66
17¼	Do., Pref.	17	17⅝
—	Do., 3% Deb.	60½	61½
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	75	76
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	73¾	74¾
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	58¼	59¼
71	Metropolitan	71	72
84	Met. Dist.	75	76
25⅜	Southern, Defd.	24½	25
68	Do., Pref.	68	69
—	Do., 4% Deb.	85	86
—	Do., 5% Pref.	100	101½
24⅛	Do., 5% Red.	91¼	92½
104⅜	Underground, 61	23/10	24
—	Do., Income	103½	105

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

54	Antofagasta, Cons.	51½	53½*
—	Argentine Gt. West.	65	71*
—	Argentine N. Eastn.	23	27
77½	B.A. Gt. Southern	77	79
72½	B.A. and Pacific	72	74*
66½	B. A. Western	66	68*
45½	Canadian Pacific ($25)	44½	44
67½	Central Argentine	67½	68½
68	Central Uruguay	67	69*
15½	Cordoba Central	14	16
24	Do., 2nd Pref.	23	25
29	Costa Rica	23	25
76	Entre Rios	75	77
—	Int. Cent. America	11	14
6	Leopoldina	26	28
2⅛	Mexican, 1st Pref.	2	2
2⅛	Nitrate (Bearer)	2⅛	2¼
160	San Paulo	160	164
7½	United of Havana	7	9

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	6⅝		Lloyds, A	63/9	+3d
Alexanders	67/9	+3d	Martins	77½	+1⅛
Anglo-S. Am.	6¾	+⅛	Merc. Ind. C	12	
Bk. of Aust.	10⅜	+⅛	Midland £1	79/6	
B. of B. & S.A.	8		Do. £12		
Bk. of Mtl.	60		(£2 10s. pd.)	93½	
Brad. & W.	29½		Nat. of N.Z.	57½	
Br. of N.Z.	52/6		Nat. Dist. B.	9⅞	
Barclays, A	8⅜		Nat. Egypt	26½	
Do., B	58/3	+3d	Nat. India	42¼	+⅛
Bd., D.C.O.	26/0		Nat. Prov. £4	13⅞	+⅛
B. Overseas	9¾		Ryl. of Can.	59	+⅛
Can. Cons.	49		Ryl. of Scot.	345	
Char. India	17⅞		Stand. & A.	14⅜	
Distrib.	62/6		Un. of Aust.	8⅞	
Eng. S. & A.	5⅜	+⅛	Un. Discount	9⅛	+⅛
Hambros	9⅝*		Westminster	79/0	+3d
Hong Kong	109		Do., £1	52/3	

INSURANCE

Alliance,New	20½	+⅛	Phoenix, f.p.	14½	
Atlas Assur.	12⅜	+⅛	Prudential	24⅛	+⅛
Britannic	14¾		Do. " B "	38/6	
Com. Un.	24*		Royal	81¾*	+⅛
Eagle Star	12½	+⅛	R. Exchange	6¾*	
Empr'n Life	68½		Scottish "A"	16⅜	+⅛
Gen. Accdt.	15¾*	+⅛	Sea	71/6	
Guardian	10⅞		Sun		
Ldn. and L.	28⅛	+⅛	£1 (5s. pd.)	77/6	+6d
Ldn. Assur.	10		Sun Life	52	
Ry. Brit. & M.	35¼*	+⅛	Yshire (50/-)	6⅝	+⅛
Nthn. Assur.	16¼*	+⅛			

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	7/-d		Engl. Cotton	1¾	
Bleachers	19/0	+3d	Fine Spinners	22/3	
Borax, Def.	9/6		Fleming & Co.	3/6	
Brad. Dyers	22/0		Imp. Chem.	20/3	+3d
Brit. Celanese	9/3	+4½d	Do., Defd.	5/10½	+1½d
Do., 2nd Pf.	7/6	+1½d	Jute Ind., Pf.	1/9	
Ch. Cot. Dyers	4/0		Linen Thread	13½	
Brit. Enka	5/0		Lister	13/6	
Calico Print.	9/6	-3d	Patons & B.	20/6	+6d
Can. Celanese	2¾		Ryland's	15/9	
C'te's Amer.	3¼		Salt Union	13	
Coats	60/3	+6d	Salts (S'th'rn)	2/3	
Cook, Son	7/3		Sola Textile	8/6	-6d
Courtaulds	27½	+½	Wardle & Dby.	1 11/16	

ELECTRICAL POWER & EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. Ind.	23/0	-6d	Hydro Elec.	29	
Atlas	24/6	+3d	Lancs. Pr.	37/0	
Barcelona Tr.	25⅛*	-⅛	Metro. Elec.	41/0	+3d
Bismuth 4Pl.	58/9	+6d	Mex. Lt. Com.	52½	
Brazil Tract.	26⅝	-⅛	Do., 1st Pf.	75*	
Brit. Insuld	69/0		Mid. Counties	27/9	
Brush Elec.	106		N'ern Elec.	23/9	
Callenders	65 6*		Perak Hirel	6/6	
City of Lond.	55/9		Siemens	21/6	+6d
County Lond	47/3	+3d	Telg. Const.	18	
English Elec.	11/0	+3d	Ute Falls	27½	
Gen. Elec.	46/3	+3d	Whitehall Pf.	25/9	+1½d
Henley's Tel.	61⅜		Yorkshire	53/9	

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	7/0		Imperial Tob.	45¼	-1/32
Am. Dent. Def.	5/6		Imp. Tob. Can	36/9	
Apollinaris	6/3		Int. Nickel	17⅞	-⅛
Asscd. Cement	24/6	+1½d	Krenger & T.	24½	
Bovril, Def.	39/0		Lautaro, Pf.	21/16	
Brit. Alum.	1¼	-1/16	Do., Def.	5	
Brit. Am. Tb.	24/6		Lever, 7% Pf.	23/7½	
Brit. & S. Pac.	14/0		Liverpool Nit.	7/0	
Brit. Match	24/3	-1½d	London Brick	38/4½	
Brit. Oil Cake	28/9		Manbre & Gd.	16/3	-5d
Brit. Port. Cm.	2⅛		Marconi Mar.	1/32	
Brit. Ropes	5/3		Do., Can.	⅜	-1/16
Cab. & W. " B "	15		Mather & P.	2	
Carreras " A "	51/16		Nairn M. & C.	1⅛	
Col. Graph.	2⅞		New Tan'g'l	15/0	
Crittall	22/9	-3d	P. & O., Def.	41/0	+6d
Cr. & Bl., 1 Pf.	10 4½		Phillips (G.)	20/0	+3d
Cunard St'm	17/3	-3	Pinchin J'son	40/9	
Dunlop Rbr.	12/0	+6d	Prim. Hldgs.	23/6	
E. Ready'g.	19/0	+3d	Royal Mail	12½	
Finlay, Jas.	4½		Sm. & Arg. Mt.	6/6	
Furness, W.	55/3		Sth. Met. Gas	104	
Gas Lt. & C.	19/6		Spillers	20/9	
Gaumont Br.	11/6		Swed. Match. B	15¾	
Globe Tel.	14		Tarapacá Nit.	5/0	
Gramophone	2⅝		Turner & N.	53/9	
Harris' nsd C.	45/16*	+1/16	Utd. Dairies	32/3	
Imp. Con. Gas	356		Utd. Molasses	21/0	
Imp. Smelt.	12/6	+3d	Unilever	2¼	+1/32
			Utd. Tob. (S.)	3⅝	
			Wall Paper D.	39/9	

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	4/3		Howard & B.	11/32	
Armstrong	0/6		Lambert	30/7½	+3d
Babcock&W.	53/3*	+3d	Pease & Ptns.	1 4½	
Baldwins	2 1½		Platt Bros.	4/10½	-1½d
Bengal	5/10½	+1½d	Powell, Duff.	6/3	
B.S.A.	9 4½	-1½d	Richds. West	2/6	
Bolsover	15/0		Ruston & H.	3 7½	
Brown (John)	2/6		S. Speakman	9 4½	-7½d
Cammell Ld.	1 11/32		Staveley	20/3	
Consett	5/9		Stew & L. Pf.	24 4½	+1½d
Cory (Wm.)	59/0		S. Durham	18/9	-6d
Dorman Long	4/9		Swan Hunter	20/6	
Ebbw Vale	0/7½		Tata, Defd.	98	
Guest, Keen	23/3	-9d	Thomas, R.	1/6	
Hadfields	6/9		Vickers	17 4½	
Harld. & W. P.	5/9		Weardale Df.	17/6	
Hopkinson	23 11½*		Yk. Am. A & D	7/0	

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5.0)	32/6	+9d	National Bus	23/0	
Dennis Bros.	39/0	-6d	Rolls-Royce	40/9	
Ford	66/3		Rover (8/0)	6/6	+1½d
Guy Motors	13/6	+6d	Singer	19/6	
Humber	16/6		S.T.D., Pref.	5/0	
Imp. Airways	18/9	+3d	Smith, S., Df.	3/6	
Leyland	60/9	+3d	Thornycroft	2 3/8	
Lucas, J.	70/0	+3d	Tll. & Brit.	43/0	
Morris, 7½ Pf.	21/9	+1½d	T.S. Motors	8/0	
Napier, D.	10 3*		Tilling, T.	47/9	

BREWERIES

Allsopp	24/6		Hoare	52/6	+1/0
Barclay Perk.	26/0	+3d	Ind, Coope.	63/0	+3d
Bass, Ratcl.	69/0		Meux's	56/0	+3d
Benskin's	56/9	+3d	Mitch's & H.	54/6	
C. of Lon., Df.	12/0	+3d	S. African	58/9	-3d
Courage	60/6		Taylor Wlkr.	53/9	
Distillers	61 3	-3d	Walker, P. & C.	17/9	
Guinness	104 3	+1/3	Watney, Df.	59/0	+3d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B.	18/3	-5d	Lewis, Ptd.	46/3	
Army & N.	57/3	-3d	Lipton	4/9	
Barker	57/6		Lyons, "A"	21/16	
Boots Pure D.	6	+⅛	Maple	29/9	
Carlton	27/6		Map. & Webb	8/3	+3d
Debenhams	6/0		Maypole, Def.	4/9	
Fredk. Hotels	8/0		Savoy Hotel	27/9*	
Gordon Hts.	12/0		Selfridge, Pfd.	21/6	+6d
H. Aristide	1 4½		Smart Bros.	19/6	
Grand Cent.	5/16		Spiers & P.	17/3	
Gula Kalurap.	5/8		Waring & G.	4/10½	+1½d
Highlands	1		Whiteley	2	
Java Invest.	1 3/16				
Java United	1 3/16				
Jugra & Carey	9/0				
Kapar Para	3/4				
Kuala Lump.	1 5/16	-1/16			
Laba	1 5/16	+1/32			
Langkat	1 5/16				
Linggi	1 5/16				

RUBBER

Amal. Asiatic		+3d	L. Asiatic	2/10½	
An.-Dutch	24/0	-6d	Lumut	1¼	
An.-Java	1 1½		Malacca	1¼	
Batu Tiga	⅝		Malayalam	16/9	-9d
Bah Lias	⅝		Mendaris	1 7/32	
Bajoe Kidoel	20/0	+7½d	Merlimau	1/3	
Batu Tiga	1 1/16		Pataling	⅝	
Bertam Cons.	2/6		Perak	2/0	
Bukit Mart'm	1/6		Rembau Jeki	1/8	
Castlefield	3/3		New Tan'g'l	15/0	
Cons. Malay	2/9		P. & O., Def.	41/0	-6d
Duff Devt.	2 3/32		Phillips (G.)	20/0	+6d
E. Asiatic	1 4½		Pinchin J'son	40/9	+3d
Grand Cent.	5/16		Prim. Hldgs.	23/6	
Gula Kalurap.	5/8		Royal Mail	12½	
Highlands	1		Sm. & Arg. Mt.	6/6	
Java Invest.	1 3/16		Sth. Met. Gas	104	
Java United	1 3/16		Spillers	20/9	
Jugra & Carey	9/0		Swed. Match. B	15¾	
Kapar Para	3/4		Tarapacá Nit.	5/0	
Kuala Lump.	1 5/16	-1/16	Turner & N.	53/9	
Laba	1 5/16	+1/32	Utd. Dairies	32/3	
Langkat	1 5/16		Utd. Molasses	21/0	
Linggi	1 5/16		Unilever	2¼	+1/32
			Utd. Tob. (S.)	3⅝	
			Wall Paper D.	39/9	

TEA

Assam Prod.	3⅜		Empire	32/0	
Calaba	2 7/32	+1/32	Imperial Tea	19/6	
Imperial Tea	19/6		Jhanzie	2¼	
Jokai	3⅛		Joynhaut	3	-1/32
Lanka Plant.	1 7/8*		Lebong	2 7/16	
Lungla	10/6		Makum	33/0	
Nedervn	38/0	-3d	Nuwara Eliya	55/16	
New Dimbula	53/8*		Pabbojan	5*	
Nuwara Eliya	55/16		Scott, T. & L.	3 3/32	
Pabbojan	5*		Singlo	2 7/16	
Scott, T. & L.	3 3/32		Travancore	21/8	
Singlo	2 7/16		Upper Assam	37/0	
Travancore	21/8				
Upper Assam	37/0				

OIL

A.-Ecuador	11/7½	-1½d	Lobitos	1¼	
A.-Egypt	3 11/32	-1/16	Mex. Eagle	8/7½	+1½d
A.-Peru	3 11/32	-1/32	Do., 7% Pf.	8/3	
Apex Trin.	14/6	-4d	Phoenix £1sh	7/9	
Brit. Borneo	6/6		R. Dutch	27/9	+⅛
Brit. Burmah	4 1/32		Shell	41/6	+⅛
Brit. Cont. Pf.	3/10½		Spies (2/0)	0/3	
Burmah	4 1/32		Steaua Rom.	6/0	
Canad. Eagle	8/1½	+1½d	Trinidad L.	2/0	
Do., 7% Pf.	12/9		Do., Def.	1 7/16	-1/16
Creole	16/3		U.-Brit. Trin.	5/6	-3d
Kern River	3/3		Ural Caspian	0/6	
			V.O.C., Ord.	1 15/16	

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af. & Europ'n	14/9		Modder. B.	12/3	
Anglo-Amer.	1 5/16		Modder. Deep	1 3/32	
An.-French	5/32		Modder. East	1 7/32	
Brakpan	2 1/32		Mozambique	6/3	-3d
C. Mining, Br.	12/3	-¼	Natal N. Col.	1/3	
City Deep	5/10		New Jagers.	1 1/8	
Cons. Diands.	6/0	-3d	New Modder.	3¼	
Cons. G. Fds.	1	+⅛	New State A.	1 27/32	
Cons. M.R.	17/6		Nourse	11/0	
Cons. M. Sel.	10/0		Randfn. E.	13/3	+1½d
Crown	3 31/32	+1/32	Rand Mines	2 25/32	-1/32
Daggafontein	1¼	+1/32	Rand Select.	7/0	
De Beers, D.	6⅛		Rob. Deep B.	8/3	
Durban Deep	12/6		S.A. Town	2/3	
East Geduld	2¼		S.W. Africs	16/0	
Geduld	5½	-3d	Springs	2 27/32	+1/32
Gen. Mining	3	-1/32	Sub Nigel	2 29/32	+1/32
Govt. Areas	1 3/16		T. Cons. Ldg.	1 1/16	
Grootvly'nsIn.	32/6		Union Corp.	2½	-⅛
Knights	1		V. Ryn Deep	1/9	
Langlaagte	23/6		Vereen'g Est.	1⅝	
Meyer & C.	2 5/32	+1/32	W. Rd. Cons.	7/1½	+1½d
			West Springs	13/1½	

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'kb	8/7½	-4½d	Rhod. Cong. B	10¼	
Cam & Motor	7/8		Rhod. K'l'ga	7/8	
Chartered	29/1½	-10½d	Rhod. Sel. Tr.	1 1	-1/16
Gl'dfs. Rhod.	5/9	-3d	Roan Antel.	27/32	
Loangwa	2/9	+3d	Selukwe	2/6	
Lonely Reef	1 5/16		Shamva	0/9	
N'Changa	2		Tanga'ka Con.	15/16	-1/32
Rhod. Ang. A	1 1/16	-1/16	Wankie Coll.	13/32	
Rhod. B. H.	1/10½	+1½d	Zambesia Ex.	1 3/8	

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	5/3		Bisichi	5/9	-3d
Ashanti	32/3		Fanti Cons.	8/3	
Assoc. Nigeria	4½	-3d	Naraguta	1 3/8	

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	10/3	+3d	Pahang Cons.	7/0	
Bangrin	1 21/32	-10½d	Petaling	8/9	+1½d
Gopeng	1⅞		Renong	2 7/32	
Hong-kong	15/9	+3d	Siamese	7/0	
Idris	7/3	+9d	Sthn. Mala'n	11/0	+3d
Ipoh	14/6	+6d	Sthn. Perak	1 7/16	
Kampar Mal	14/6	+6d	Sungei Besi	7/0	
Kamunting	4/0		Tavoy	3/6	
London Tin	9/0		Tekka Taip.	1/3	
Malayan	17/6		Tronoh	14/6	

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Aramayo	1⅛		Mysore	10 3*	+3d
Balaghat	2/3		Nat. Mining	0/6	
Base Met. Min	5/6	-1/6	Nundydroog	15/0	
Bkn. B. Prop.	13/6	-1/0	Oonegum	3/3	+3d
Do., North	1 27/32	+1/32	Patino	21½	
Do., South	1¼		Rio Tinto	30*	
Burma Corp.	10 4½	+1½d	Rus. A. Cons.	2d.	
Cent. P. Mang.	2½		S'th G'tcudis	8/0	+3d
Champion R.	7/3		S. Kal. Del. Rey	17/6	
East Pool, Pf.	1/3		S. Francisco	15/0	
Elec. Zinc, P.	7/8		S. Amer. Cpr.	1/6	
L.Vw. & Star	7 10½	-1½d	Sulphide	6/9	
Min. Sepn.	4¾		Tharsis	5⅝	
Mining Corp.	4/0		Vipond	3/9	-3d
Mining Trust	8/0		Wilnna	15/0	
Mount Isa	⅝	-1/32	Zinc Corp.	2 29/32	+1/32
Mt. Lyell	17/9		Do., Pref.	2⅞	+⅛

* Ex dividend

RECENT ISSUES

Stock or Share	Price of Issue	Yesterday's Quotations	Rise or Fall
Austrian, 7% Bds., 1930	95	94½	+⅛
Ayr, 5% Red., 1947-57	101	3½ prem.	+⅛
Cent. Ldn. Rly., 4% Deb.	74	3¼ prem.	+⅛
Cent. Ldn. Rly., 5% Deb.	99⅛	3¼ prem.	+⅛
Ceylon, 4½% 1965	95	2⅝ prem.	+⅛
Edmundsen's Elec., 5% Deb.	93½	6½ prem.	+¼
Gas L. and Coke, 4½% Deb.	97½	2¼ prem.	+⅛
Gen. Electric, 5% Deb.	98	3¾ prem.	+⅛
India, 6%, 1935-37	100	3½ prem.	+⅛
L. and N.E.R., 4½% Deb.	99	1½ prem.	+⅛
Ldn. Elec. Rly., 5% Deb.	97½	5½ prem.	
Do., 5% Deb. (Oct. issue)	99½	3¾ prem.	
Newcastle Elec., 5% Deb.	98	1½ prem.	
Skoda Works, 6% Deb.	90	9⅞	
Treasury Bds., 4%, 1934-36	100¼*	⅜ prem.	

* Minimum tender price.

OILFIELDS NEWS

Petroleum Options (1923).—Production for week ended November 1 was 5,729 barrels; production from which the company receives royalties, 1,432 barrels.

Anglo-Egyptian.—Production for the week ended October 31 was 5,444 tons (previous week, 5,683 tons).

Anglo-Ecuadorian.—Production for October was 16,362 tons.

Lobitos Oilfields.—Production for October was 29,257 tons.

British Controlled Oilfields.—Production for the week ended October 29 at Venezuela was 37,492 barrels, and at Trinidad 20,613 barrels.

Premier Oil and Transport.—The gross production of crude oil of the Phoenix group for October, under the operation of the restriction scheme, was 37,557 tons.

Viking Whaling.—The production of whale oil to October 31 last was 11,100 barrels.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows :—‡. Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty ; Δ. bargains done with or between non-members ; ††. bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day ; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price ; ‡‡. income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound ; ‡‡‡. income-tax up to

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 23

Westminster, 28/3†† -/1⅛ -/7½ -/3 -/10½ -/7½
Whitehall, 7½ Pref., 24/9 5/- 5/-
Yorkshire, 6% Pref. 21/11½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Dutch Utilities, 6% Deb., 95⅜ ⅜
British Fr. and Lt., 13/10½
Chiswick, 27/9
Co. of London, New, 44/7½‡ 5/6 5/- 4/7½
Edmundson's, 5% Deb., 100 1¼‡ 1½‡ 99¾ ¾‡ 100¼ 100
99¼ 100½ 1½‡ ¼
Ilkeston, New 6% Pref. (iss. at 20/9, ptly. pd.), 1/6 -/7½ -/9 -/3 pm.
Midland Counties, New, ptly. pd., 2/1½ -/4½ 1/10½‡ pm.
Do., fully pd., 20/4½ -/4½
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 5% Deb., 102‡ 2½ 3
N. Assurance, 88‡
Nat. Metropolitan, 5% Deb., 1962, 102½
Scottish, New (iss. at 27/-, 17/- pd.), 18/-
Do., fully pd., 28/4 -/3 -/1½ -/3 -/1½ 7/12 8/11½
Scottish Internat. Corporation, 5% Pfg. Pref., 7½‡
Yorkshire, 5% Deb., 103 3 ½ ‡

FINANCIAL TRUSTS, LAND, AND PROPERTY

Anglo-French, 12/6
Argentine Land and Invest., 20/-
Australian Mercantile, partly pd., 50/‡ 5/-
Do., fully pd., 70/‡ 85/-
Bankside, 5% Deb., 100‡ 99¾ 100⅝
Brit. Bth. Africa Co., Reg., 30/- -/1½ 30/- 29/10½ 30/-
29/9½ -/7½ 30/1½ -/1½ 29/-
Do., Bearer, 29/6
Chosen, 3/9‡
City of London Real Prop., 17/- 17/- 16/9 -/9
Do., 4% Pref. (free tax), 19/1½
Covent Garden Prop., Defd., 1/9¾
Do., 5% Pref., 114‡††
Exploration, 3/6
Forestal, 13/4½ -/6
Do., Pref. (6%), 14/10½ 15/3 14/10½
Goldcrest, Mort., 20/- 19/3
Grosvenor House (Park Lane), 6% Deb., 100¼
Hudson's Bay, 43/1½ -/1½ 42/- 43/- 3/9 4/- 3/-
Hungerford, 15/3 -/- A. 95 4⅜
Law Deb., 5% Pref., 91‡††
Leach's Argentine, 5½% Debs., 88
Lloyd (Edwards), 20/- 1½ 2 2½ 80 80
London, City, and L. Props., 29/- 9/- 9/- 8/9 -/6
Metro. Housing, 19/9 -/10½ -/10½
Mexican Ent. Rly. Secs., 4% A Deb., 8¼
Do., 6% Deb., 9½
Mtge. Co. of River Plate, 5% Pref., 8½
Mozambique (Beaufort), 3/10½ -/10½
Peruvian Corp., 98/9†† -/6 8/9 9/- 100/-
Do., 5% Pref., 23½ ½ ½ 2½
Do., 6% Deb., 85½
Power Secs., 5% Pfg. Pref., 24/6 -/6
Primitiva Holdings, 23/-†††
River Plate Trust, Defd. "B," 6¾
Do., 5% Pref., 87½
Rubber Plantns., 24/3 -/6 -/6 3/10½‡ 4/1½ -/4½ 4/- -/1½
-/3 -/4½ -/6 3/10½‡ 4/3 3/9 4/1½ 3/9
Staveley, 15/9
Sudan Plantns., 38/9 9/9 8/9 40/- 39/6 -/4½ -/8¼ 40/-
40/- 39/4½
Town Invests., 50/6 1/- 1/-†† 1/- 50/- 1/-
Trust and Agency Assets, Deb. 88‡, -/4½‡
Trust and Agency Co. of Australasia, 5% Pref., 75½
Trust and Loan of Canada, 11/9‡

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Stock Exchange, 173 4 5
Do., 3% Debs., 84

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Newfoundland (London Register), 42/6
Anglo-Oriental Mining, 7/-††
Bth. Columbia, 5% Deb., 88 8 8⅞ 8⅝
Do., "B," 81⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ⅛ ¼ ¼
Brit. Foreign and Col., 2/3 2/-
Cabot, Telephone and Gen., 7% Pref., 20/9 -/9¾ -/10½
-/9¾ -/10½
Carnegie, 1⅜‡ -/3¾ -/3 -/4½ 1/-
Cent. Mex. Light and Pwr., 5% Pref., 8⅝
Daily Mail, 49/4½ -/4½ -/4½
Egyptian Cons. Lands, -/6
Ever-Ready, 9/9†† -/6 10/1½ -/3 9/6 -/10½ 10/- -/2¼
-/6
Greyhound Rcg. Assn., 8% Pfg. Pref., 10/-
Grosvenor House, 7½% Pref., 17/4½††
Hudson's Bay Deb., 1939, 99⅞
Hydro-Elec. Secs., 6⅝ 6¾ 6⅝ 6¾ 6⅝ 6¾ 6⅝ 6¾ 6⅝ 6¾ 7 9⅛
Do., 5% Pfg. Pref. (ex cp.), 8⅛
Internat. Holding, 2½ 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝ 3 3⅛
Metro. Rly. Cntrc. Est., 14/- -/1½
Tamplin's Licensed Prop., 6% Deb., 101½

GAS

British, 112½†† 11
Colombo, 5% Pref., 18/3
Croydon, Sliding Scale Stk., 106 6 7
Do., 5% Pref., 96
European, 103 3 8 100‡
Gas Light and Coke, 19/7½ -/6 -/7½ -/6 -/7½ -/6 -/6 -/6½
-/9
Do., 3½% Max., 64½
Do., 4% Pref., 80¼†† 1 1 80
Do., 5% Deb., 82
Imp. Continental Gas, 357 5 7 5 7
S. Metropolitan, 103⅛ 3 ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ¼ ¼ 4 4 3⅝ ⅛
Do., 3% Deb., 62½‡
Wandsworth, Wim. and Epsm., 109

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Croydon, 5% Deb., 98 8
Danish, 5½ ½
Folkestone, 5% Deb., 99
Gas Light and Coke, 4½% Deb., 1960-65, 95⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ⅜
Do., 5% Deb., 1937-47, 99⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ⅜
Do., 5% Deb., 1957-67, 99⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ⅜
Do. (iss. at 91½, pfty. pd.), 2 ⅛ ⅛ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜
Do., 5% Deb., 1969-71, 99⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜
Guildford, 5% Deb., 108 ½
Liverpool, 5% Stk., 95⅞†† 6¼ ¼
S. Metro., 5% Deb., 103 2¾

INSURANCE

Alliance, 19 ¼ ⅛ £19/3/6 19 ⅛ £19/3/6 19¼
Atlas, 15 ⅛ ¼ 15 ⅛ ¼ 15 ⅛ ¼ 15 ⅛ ¼ £12/15/0 12⅞
Caledonian, 18⅞ ⅞
Commercial Un., 24½ ¼ ⅛ ¼ ⅛ ⅜ 3⅞ 4 3⅞ 4 ¼
Eagle, Star and B. H., fully pd., 19⅛
Employers' Liability, 6⅜ -/6 8/9 9/- 8/9
General Accdnt., 15⅝†† £15/4/3 £15/3/6 £15¼ ⅛
£15/4/3 15¼
Guardian, 5⅛ ⅛
Legal and Gen., 14⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ⅜ 13⅛
Licenses and Gen., 29/7½
Lond. and Lancashire, 25⅜ ⅜ ⅜
Lond. and Manchester, 12⅝ ⅛ ⅜ ⅜ £12/19/0 12⅞ ⅜ ⅛
⅜ ⅜ ⅜
Lond. Assur., 10⅝ 9⅞ 10 ¼ 9⅞ 10⅛ 10
North British, 35⅞ ¼ ⅜ ⅛ ¼ £35/1/9 £35/2/0 35⅜ ⅛ ¼
£35/2/0 £35/1/9
Northern, 16⅞†† ⅛ ⅜ ⅛ £16/11/6 16⅞ ⅛Δ £16/11/6
Pearl, fully pd., 13⅝ ⅛ ⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ⅛ ⅜
Do., pfty. pd., 12⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ⅛ ⅜
Do., 6% (free of tax), Pref., 28/6
Phoenix, pfty. pd., 13⅞†† ⅛ ⅜ ⅛
Prudential, 24 ⅛ ⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ⅛ ⅜
Do., B., 8⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ⅛ ⅜
Queen's, 19½ ⅛ ⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ⅛ ⅜ ⅛ ⅜
Royal, 81½†† ⅛ ⅜ ⅛ ⅜ 78⅛ 6
Scottish Union, A., 16⅜ ⅜ ⅛
Sun, 79⅞ -/6
Sun Life, 55 ½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Prudential, New "A," 24 ¼‡ 4 4

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Abbots, 16/6
Alsoup Brew., 6% Deb., 109¼
Anglo-Amer. Deb., 20⅜
Anglo-Celtic, 5% Pref., 21½††
Anglo-Celtic, 5% Deb., 97 ½
Army and Navy, 4% Deb., 79½
"Shell," 6% Deb., 96⅛ ⅜ -/10½ -/10½ 80/11½ 1/10½
-/3 78/9† 7/6† 80/7½ 1/3 80/7½ 80/- 77/6† 81/6†
1/- 78/9† 80/11½ 1/- 77/6† 80/7½ -/11½ 1/10½
80/11½ 2/2½ 1/1½ 80/3½ 1/6½ 80/6† 77/6† 81/6
Brit. Assets, 5% Deb., 100 ⅜
Brit. (Reserve), 81/2† -/9 -/3 2/6 1/8 -/6½ -/3 -/3
Do., 7% Pref., 25/3 -/3 -/2¼ -/3 -/11½ -/2¼ -/11½ -/2¼
-/11½
Spies, -/11½ -/11½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Egyptian "B," 40/7½ 39/3‡
Apex (Trinidad), 15/- 14/9 15/- 14/6
Brit. Controlled, 1/4½ -/6
Do., 7% Pref., 21/3
City and Internat., 5% Preftd., 88 7½
Colonial Assets, 5% Deb., 96½
Colonial Securities, 4% Pref., 69¼
Consolidated, Defd., 27¼
Consolidated Exploration and Prod., 10/4½ -/7½ -/4½
English and Internat., 5½% Pref., 77
Foreign Amer. and Gen., 5% Preftd., 96 4½
Foreign and Colonial, 178 2
Do., 5% Pref., 96¼ 4½
Do., 5% Deb., 98 9½ 7½ 9½
Globe Telegraph, 14¼ ¼
Imperial, Colonial, 132 3
Industrial and Gen., 4½% Pref., 84
Investment, 4% Preftd., 73‡
Do., Defd., 124⅝‡
Lake View, 22/6 -/3
London and Colonial, 5% Preftd., 87 3½
London and N. York, 263
Majedie Invest. and Gen., 318
Do., 5% Pref., 100
Municipal, 5% Pref., 91 90¾ 90
Ottoman, Pref. (iss. at 7½), 7½ 8½
Do., 5% Deb., 94⅞ 5½ 4⅞ 5 4⅞
Do. Bonds, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 10¾ 10⅞
Godoid, 70/- 69/4½ 70/- 71/3† 69/-
London Trust, 9/6 9/10½ 9/4½ -/4½ -/6 9/- -/4½
Do., 7½% Pref., 21½ -/4½
Mountain Copper, 4/4½ -/9
Myson, 10/4½ 9/9† 10/4½
New Jagersfontein, 23/1½

Ouregum, 10% Pref., fully pd., 6/4½
Rio Tinto, 30⅝ ⅛ Ex Coupon No. 63
Do., 5% Pref., 87⅞ -/6 Ex Coupon No. 67
Tanganyika Concessions, 27/3½ -/6 -/3 6/6† 7/6 -/6 6/3
Tharsis (Bearer), 69/4½‡ 71/-
Union Corp., 32/6
Van Ryn, 7/9
Vereeniging, 32/6
Waihi, 14/4½ 14/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—AUSTRALIAN

Lake View and Star, 8/-‡†† 8/- 7/7½‡ -/7½‡ 8/- 8/-
Mount Isa, 15/-
N. Kalgurli, 1/10½‡ -/10½‡
S. Kalgurli Consd., 9/3 8/7‡ 9/3 8/7½‡
Wiluna, 15/- 14/9½ 15/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—MISCELLANEOUS

Ayer Hitam, 10/6 10/-
Broken Hill Prop., 13/6
Burma Corp., 16/3½ -/1½ -/3 -/4½ -/3 -/3½ -/1½
Champion Reef, 7/2½ -/4½‡ -/2¼
El Oro, 3/1½ 3/-
Gopeng Cons., 37/6 8/9
Hongkong, 15/6††
Idris Hydr., 7/6 -/6 -/4½
Indian Copper, 1/3 -/2¼
Ipoh, 15/-
Kamunar Malaya, 14/6
Kamunting, 4/- 4/-
Kent (E.M.S.), 4/-
Kepong, 10/6
Killingball (iss. at 6/-, 2/3 pd.), 6/1½
Kinta Kellas, 5/- -/1½ -/3 -/4½ -/4½ -/5¼ -/1½ -/6
Kyson, 2/6
Kramat Pulai, 19/4½ 20/-
Lena Goldfields, -/6 -/6
Malayah Dredging, 17/7½ -/7½ -/3
Malaysian, 1/9
Mexican Corp., 4/9 -/9 -/6 -/9 -/3 -/4½ -/3 -/1½
Mining Corp. of Canada, 3/6 4/1 -/1 3/6
Mining Tst., 8/- 8/- 7/7½ 8/- 7/9 8/1½ -/0¾ -/0¾ 7/9¼
-/0¾ 7/10½
Mount Lyell, 16/3‡ -/3‡ 18/3
New Guinea Gold, 2/1½ 2/-
New Guinea Gold, -/9 -/6
N. Broken Hill, 37/6 8 8½ -/1½ 7/3 8/1½ 7/6 -/3 5/3½††
Pahang, 20/- 19½ 20
Panama Corp., 14/9 15/- 14/1½ 13/10½ 14/6 -/6 -/7½
-/6¾ -/3¼ -/4½ -/1½ 13/10½ 14/1½
Panama No. 1, 10% Pfg. Pref., 9/7½††
Penang and Suburban Tract., 4½% Deb., 74‡
Penjom, 10/3
Petaling, 8/7½‡ -/7½ -/9
Poderosa, 2/6
Quemont, -/3 -/3
Rambutan, 6/6
Russo-Asiatic, -/1½
San Francisco of Mexico, 15/3 -/6
Santa Gertrudis, 7/9
S. American Copper, 1/7½
Sthrn. Malayan, 11/-
Sulphide Corp., 6/9 7/- 6/9
Do., 10% Pref., 13/9 -/9
Tanjong, 7/- -/3
Tavoy, 3/7½†† -/9
Tekka-Taiping, 11/9
Temoh, 4/6
Tigon, 10/7½
Tronoh, 5/- 1½ -/4½
Tronoh, 14/9 7/9
Venture, 2/6‡
Zinc Corp., Pref., 56/3 7/6 8/1½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—SOUTH AFRICAN

African and European, 14/3 -/7½ -/7½ -/7½
Anglo-American, 15/9 -/10½ -/7½ -/9
Do., 6% Preftd., 81‡ 4½ ½
Angola-Diamond, 11/- -/9‡ 10/9‡
Brakpan, 53/9 -/1½ -/3
Bwana M'Kubwa, 9/1½†† 8/6 9/- 9/-‡ 9/- 8/7½
Cam and Motor, 12/9 -/4½ -/6 -/4½
Central Mining and Invest. (Bearer), 128½ ½ ⅜Δ 131¼‡ ¼
Charterhall and Gem., 9/- 8/11¼
Consd. Diamond of S.W. Africa, 6/1½ 6/-
Do., 7½% Pref., 6/3
Crown Mines, 71/10½ 2/6 1/10½ 3/5¼‡
Daggafontein, 24/- -/9 -/9
Do., Optn. Certs., 3/6‡
East Consd., 2/3 2/- 2/3 2/3 2/1½
East Rand Propy., 9/-
Ferreira, 10/-
Geldenhuis Deep, 8/6¼ 7/9¼ -/10½
General Mining and Finance, 12/10½ -/11¼‡
Gold Fields Rhodesian, 6/-†† 5/6 -/4½‡ -/10½ -/6 -/10½
-/11½‡
Government Gold, 31/10½ -/10½
Henderson's Transvaal, 3/3
Jo'burg Consd. Invest., 32/9 3/- 2/3 -/9 -/6 -/1½ .
Langlaagte, 23/- 2 -/6
Loanwva Concessions, 2/8½†† -/9 -/9¾ -/10½‡ -/9
London and Rhodesian, 1/4½‡ -/6
Lupaard's Viei, 3/5
Luiri, 3/3¼ -/6 -/6
Mayo, -/3
Meyer, 7/9††
Modderfontein "B," 12/6 -/6 -/7½ -/3 -/5¼ -/3 -/7½
Modderfontein Deep Levels, 21/3 -/7
Nourse, 15/-
New Kleinfontein, 3/6¼ -/3 -/6¼ -/6 -/6 -/3 -/6 -/6
New Modderfontein, 63/5½†† 5/- 4/4½ 5/-
New Rand Mines, 2/- 1½ 2/-
N. Charterland, 1/6
Nourse, 10/4½‡
Oversea Cons., -/3 -/3
Potgietersrust, 1/2½ 1/- 1/-‡ -/2¼
Rand Selection, 7/1½ -/1½
Randfontein Est. Witwatersrand, 13/5¼ -/6 -/3¼ -/4½
-/6 -/6 -/3
Resende, 22/3
Rhod. Broken Hill, 2/-
Rhodesia Copper, 2/1½
Rhodesian Corp., 1/3¾ -/4½ -/1½ -/2
Rhodesian Selection, 11/3 10/-
Roan Antelope, 17/6†† 16/10½ 17/6
Robinson Deep, "B," 8/4½ -/4½ -/4½
Sherwood Starr, 14/- -/4½ -/8¼ -/10½ 15/- -/1½ -/1½
8/8 -/10½ 9/-
Springs, 55/- 6/10½ -/10½
Sub Nigel, 55/- 5/- 4/6 -/8¼ 5 5/3½ 4/6
Van Ryn, 25/6 -/7½ -/7½ -/6 -/7½
Village, 5/3 -/4½
Wankie, 19/6 -/6 19/- 19/-
West Rand Consd., 7/3 -/1½ 6/11½†† 7/-†† 6/9½†† 7/1¼
-/1½ -/3 -/3
West Springs, 13/- 12/10½ -/10½ 13/1½ 13/-
Wilhelmina Consd., 7/-
Zaalplaats, 2/4½†† -/6††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—WEST AFRICAN

Assd. Tin of Nigeria, 3/10½†† -/10½
Jantar, -/11‡ -/11
Juga Valley, -/6††

NITRATE

Anglo-Chilean, 7% Deb., 98¼††
London Nitrate, 240001 to 430000 and 590001 to 1312000, Bearer, 58/9
Do., 6½% Deb., 97

OIL

Anglo-Ecuadorian, 11/7½
Anglo-Mafkop, -/3
Anglo-Persian, 62/2¼ 60/7½ -/3¼ 59/8¼ 61/10½ 59/4½
61/7½ 60/- 61/- 60/- 61/- 1/3 59/8¼ 61/10½
60/- 1/10½ 60/- -/7½
Do., 8% Pref., 27/10½†† -/9 -/10½ -/11¼ 8/1½ 7/9
8/1½ 8/-‡ -/10½‡
Do., 9% Pref., 29/6 -/6
Attock, 18/6†† 20/- 18/3 -/9 19/- 19/- 21/3 1/- -/3
18/- -/3
Burmah, 80/7½ 1/3 79/8¼ 80/3¾ 79/8¼ 80/-
Do., 8% Pref., 27/9 8/- 7/9 8/-
Canadian Eagle, 8/2¼ 7/11¼ -/11¼ 8/-
Do., 1st Pref., 9/-
Kern River, 2/11¼ 3/1½ -/1½
Lobitos, 25/11¼ 4/4½ 5/11¼½ -/10½ 5/-
Mexican Eagle, 8/4½ -/8¼ -/8¼ -/7½ -/7½ -/4½ -/5¼
-/5¼ 8/4½ -/8¼ -/8¼ -/7½ -/7½ -/4½ -/5¼
Phoenix Oil and Transprt., 7/4½
Royal Dutch, Sub-Shares, 27¾ ¼ ¾ ½ ¼ ⅛
"Shell" Trans., Def., 10½ -/6½ -/10½ 80/11¼ 1/10½
-/3 78/9† 7/6† 80/7½ 1/3 80/7½ 80/- 77/6† 81/6†
1/- 78/9† 80/11¼ 1/- 77/6† 80/7½ -/11¼ 1/10½
80/11¼ 2/2¼ 1/1½ 80/3½ 1/6¼ 80/6† 77/6† 81/6
Brit. (Reserve), 81/2† -/9 -/3 2/6 1/8 -/6½ -/3 -/3
Do., 7% Pref., 25/3 -/3 -/2¼ -/3 -/11½ -/2¼ -/11½ -/2¼
-/11½
Spies, -/11½ -/11½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Egyptian "B," 40/7½ 39/3‡
Apex (Trinidad), 15/- 14/9 15/- 14/6
Brit. Controlled, 1/4½ -/6
Do., 7% Pref., 21/3
City and Internat., 5% Preftd., 88 7½
Colonial Assets, 5% Deb., 96½
Colonial Securities, 4% Pref., 69¼
Consolidated, Defd., 27¼
Consolidated Exploration and Prod., 10/4½ -/7½ -/4½
English and Internat., 5½% Pref., 77
Foreign Amer. and Gen., 5% Preftd., 96 4½
Foreign and Colonial, 178 2
Do., 5% Pref., 96¼ 4½
Do., 5% Deb., 98 9½ 7½ 9½
Globe Telegraph, 14¼ ¼
Imperial, Colonial, 132 3
Industrial and Gen., 4½% Pref., 84
Investment, 4% Preftd., 73‡
Do., Defd., 124⅝‡
Lake View, 22/6 -/3
London and Colonial, 5% Preftd., 87 3½
London and N. York, 263
Majedie Invest. and Gen., 318
Do., 5% Pref., 100
Municipal, 5% Pref., 91 90¾ 90
Ottoman, Pref. (iss. at 7½), 7½ 8½
Do., 5% Deb., 94⅞ 5½ 4⅞ 5 4⅞
Do. Bonds, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 10¾ 10⅞
Godoid, 70/- 69/4½ 70/- 71/3† 69/-
London Trust, 9/6 9/10½ 9/4½ -/4½ -/6 9/- -/4½
Do., 7½% Pref., 21½ -/4½
Mountain Copper, 4/4½ -/9
Myson, 10/4½ 9/9† 10/4½
New Jagersfontein, 23/1½

MINES

Anaconda, 77½
Ashanti Goldfields, 22/- -/3 -/4½ -/4½ -/3¼ 2/-
Chang Bird, 5% Pref. (free tax), 7/9 -/6
Consd. Gold of S. Africa, 22/3 -/6 20/3‡ 2/4½
Do., 6% Pref., 15/3
Crest, 10/-
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 10¾ 10⅞
Godoid, 70/- 69/4½ 70/- 71/3† 69/-
London Trust, 9/6 9/10½ 9/4½ -/4½ -/6 9/- -/4½
Do., 7½% Pref., 21½ -/4½
Mountain Copper, 4/4½ -/9
Myson, 10/4½ 9/9† 10/4½
New Jagersfontein, 23/1½

Chulan, 59/-
Consd. Estates, 40/7½‡
Consd. Tea and Lands, 18½‡††
Doorars, 7% Pref., 10⅜
Eastern Assam, 67/6 6/6
Eastern Produce, 65/7½
Empire of India, 32/-††
Galaha Ceylon, 45/-
General Ceylon, 16/1½
Jetinga Valley, 35/-
Jokai, 61/10½
Nedeem, 38/9†
Rajaweila, 13/6
Standard, 5¾ 19½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Budla Beta, 57/6 -/6
Ceylon Amalg., 3/3††
Do., 7% Pref., 4 4½ -/6
Deanscastle, £5/0/9†† 5½‡††
Dickwella, 25/-
Leesh River, 78/-
Maytield, 97/6
Pabbojan, £5/1/0 £5/1/6
Travancore, 42/6
Upper Assam, 37/6 7/-
Yataderia, 5/3 -/1½

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

American, 205¼†† 200
Anglo-American, 6% Pref., 102½ 3 2½
Anglo-Portuguese, 18/9
Cables and Wireless, 7½% "A," 24¾ 3¼ 4¼ 3⅜ 4 1½ 3¼ ¼
4 3¼ 4½ 5 4
Do., "B," 13¾ 12½ 3¼ 13¼ 13 13½ 3¼ 3½ ½
Do., 5½% Pref., 70¾ 1 70¾ ½ ¼ 1 70⅝ ½ ¼ ¾ ¼
70⅝ ¼ ¼ ¼ ½
Eastern Exten., 4% Deb., 76 6
Eastern, 3½% Pref., 62¼
Great Northern, 29½
International, 30½†† ¾ 29⅞ 30 30 ½ 30
Marconi Intl. Marine, 36/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Radio Corp. of America, $20†† 20‡ 20‡ 1¼ ½ ¾ ¼ ½
⅝ ½ ½†† 20 1¼ ½

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS

Anglo-Argentine, 51⅜% Pref., 38/11½ 6/3 -/3 8/6 -/9 -/9
Do., 5% Deb., 80½
Brazilian, 26⅞ 77 6⅞ 11/16 7⅞ 9/16 7⅞ ¾ ¼ 1½†† ¾ ⅝ ½ ¾
½ ¾ 11/16 77 6⅞ 11/16 7½ 6⅞ 11/16 7½ 6⅞ 11/16
Lond. and Suburban Tract., 4½% Deb., 74‡
L.G.O.C., 5% Deb., 100 99½
Maidstone, 39/- -/3 9/- -/3
Porto Rico, 5% Bds., 81¾ x.d.
Puebla, 30¾ 1
Rio de Janeiro, 30-yr. 5% Bds., 100
Do., 5% 50-yr. Bds., 85

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

B'ham and Dist., 6% Pref., 20/3 -/3 -/3
Scottish, 6½% Pref., 19/6 20/3††

WATER WORKS

Monte Video, 5% 2nd Deb., 82½
Southend, New (2% Max.), 8⅝‡
Tarapaca, 65/- 5/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

S. W. Suburban, 5% Pref., 9¾

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.—RISE.—Annuities (2¾% 1905) 2 to 61-63, Irish Free State (4½% Land Bds.) 1 to 98-100, Turkish (1% 1933, 1855) 1 to 92-94.

HOME CORPORATION.—RISE.—Barnsley (5% 1950-60) 1 to 103-105, Birkenhead (6% 1936-51) 1 to 105-107, ditto (5% 1950-60) 1 to 102-104, Birmingham (3% 1947) 1 to 65-67, ditto (3% 1932) 1 to 65-67, Edinburgh (4½% 1940-60) 2 to 96-98, Hastings (4½% 1940-50) 1 to 97-99, Hull (5% 1941-61) 1 to 102-104, Liverpool (3½% Stk.) 1 to 76-78, Newport (3% 1915-55) 1 to 74-76, Sheffield (5% 1947-57) 1 to 102-104, South Shields (6% 1938-48) 1 to 105-107, Swansea (6% 1940-50) 1 to 107-109, West Ham (5% 1978-68) 1 to 100-102.

PUBLIC BOARDS SUBJECT TO STAMP DUTY.—RISE.—Central Electricity (4% 1959-89) 1 to 83-85, Metropolitan Water (All 3% Deb. Stks.) 1 to 63-66.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Newfoundland (3½% Bds. 1941) 1 to 87-89. FALL.—New South Wales (5½% 1925-35) 2 to 88-93, ditto (5½% 1947-57) 5 to 73-78, Victoria (5½% Conv. Ln., 1924-34) ½ to 87-92.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT INSCRIBED.—RISE.—Gold Coast (3%, 1927-52) 3 to 76-78, Jamaica (4½% 1941-71) 1 to 94-96, Straits Settlements (3½% 1937-67) 1½ to 78-80. FALL.—New South Wales (4% 1942-62) 2 to 58-63, ditto (5¼% 1925-35) 2 to 88-93, ditto (4½% 1933-53) 2 to 74-79, ditto (4% 1932-42) 1 to 74-76, ditto (5% 1935-45) 1½ to 74-79, South Australian (3½% 1916-36) ½ to 84-89, ditto (4% 1940-60) 2 to 58-63, ditto (5% 1932-42) 1 to 76-81, Tasmanian (4% 1940-50) 1 to 68-73, ditto (5% 1932-42) 6½ to 79-84, ditto (5% 1945-75) 5 to 81-86, Victoria (4% Cons., 1940-60) 1 to 59-64, ditto (5½% 1924-34) 1 to 84-89, ditto (5% 1930-40) 4½ to 84-89, ditto (5% 1935-45) 5 to 78-83, ditto (5% 1932-42) 1 to 76-81, ditto (4¼% 1940-60) 1½ to 73-78, Western Australia (6% 1930-40) 2 to 88-93, ditto (5% 1927-47) 1 to 76-77.

DOMINION CORPORATION.—RISE.—Calcutta (6% Debs., 1953) 1½ to 99-102, Calcutta Improvement Trust (6% Debs., 1952) 1½ to 99-102, Salisbury (4½% Mun. Ln., 1919-44) 2½ to 93-96, Vancouver (4½% Debs., 1933) 2 to 96-98. FALL.—Sydney (5½% Debs. 1953) 1½ to 77-83.

FOREIGN CORPORATION.—RISE.—Bello-Horizonte (6% Bds., 1905) 2 to 83-87, Hicheroy (7% Bds.) 2½ to 85-90, Rio de Janeiro (4½%, 1912) 2½ to 68-72, ditto (5% Bds.) 2 to 76-80.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT. — RISE. — Brazilian (4½%, 1883) 2½ to 68-70, ditto (4½%, 1888) 1 to 55-57, ditto (5%, 1895) 1 to 55-57, ditto (5%, 1908) 2½ to 90-95, ditto (4% 1910) 1 to 42-44, Chilean (4½% Bds., 1893) 1 to 90-95, Chinese (5%, 1913, Lad. in France) 1 to 64-66, ditto (5% Canton Kowloon Ry. Ln.) 1 to 11-16, ditto (8% Treas. Bds.) 1½ to 12-16, ditto (8% Treas. Ntz.) 1½ to 12-16, Danzig (6½% Bds.) 2 to 84-87, Turkish (4% 1891) ½ to 79½-82½, Greek (8% Refugee Ln., 1926-28) ½ to 90-91, Minas Geraes (6½% 1928) 5 to 60-70, Rio de Janeiro (5% Stg. Bds.) 2 to 67-72, ditto (7% 1927) 3 to 76-81, San Paulo (8%, 1921) 1 to 80-84, ditto (6%, 1928) 4 to 60-63.

HOME RAILS, DEBENTURE.—RISE.—City and S. London (4% Pref.) 2 to 73-75.

DOMINION RAILS.—RISE.—Gt. Southern (4% Deb.) 1 to 58-60. FALL.—Algoma Centl. Termls. (5% 50-yr. Gld. Bds., Stamped under Scheme of Arrangement) 1 to 47-50, Can. Pacific 2 to 173-178, Gt. Southern (4% Gtd. Pref.) 1 to 45-47.

FOREIGN RAILS.—RISE.—Antofag. (Chili) and Bolivia (4% Perp. Deb.) 1 to 71-73, Utd. of Havana (5% Irred. Deb. Stk., 1906) ½ to 22½-24½. FALL.—Cordoba Centl. (4% 1st Deb.) 1 to 60½-62½, ditto (5% 2nd Deb.) ½ to 50½-52½, Costa Rica to 70-75, Paraguay Centl. (6½% Inc. Deb. Stk.) ½ to 24-26.

BANKS.—RISE.—Anglo-French 3d. to 15/0-16/0, Anglo-South Amer. ("B" 1) 3d. to 24/6-25/6, Nat. Mige. of Greece (7% Mige. Bds.) 1 to 100-102. FALL.—Ionian ½ to 3½-4.

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.—RISE.—Buchanan-Dewar (7½% Pref.) 3d. to 25/0-26/0, Distillers Co. (6% Pref.) 3d. to 23/3-24/3, 8th. African (Pref.) 3d. to 18/3-19/3, Taylor, Walker (Deb.) 1 to 101-103, Watney-Combe, Reid (1st Pref.) 2 to 94-96, Worthington and Co. (4½% Deb. Stk.) 2½ to 82-86, ditto (5½% Irred. "B," Deb. Stk.) 2 to 62-65.

CANALS.—RISE.—Manchester Ship (5% Pref.) 6d. to 12/0-13/0.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.—RISE.—Allied Newspprs. (5½% 1st Deb.) 1 to 92-97, Amal. Press (5½% 1st Deb.) 1 to 90-95, Artizans', Labourers', and Gen. Dwellings (4½% Pref., 1884) 2 to 73-77, Assoc. Biscuit Manfrs. (6% Pref.) 6d. to 20/6-20/9, Bradford Dyers' Assoc. (5% Pref.) 1½ to 23½-27½, Burmah Oil (7% Pref. 3d. to 19/6-20/3, Crosse and Blackwell (6½% Deb.) 1 to 93-96, Dickinson, John (5% 1st Pref.) 4 to 90-95, Ilford, Ltd. (6½% "A" Pref.) 6d. to 20/3-21/3, Imp. Chem. Ind. (7% Pref.) 6d. to 22/0-22/9, Lever Bros. (8% "A" Pref.) 1½d. to 22/6-23/3, Maclaine and Spencer's (Deb.) ½ to 41¼-41½, Potash Synd. of Germany (S.F. Gld. Ln., 6½%, "C") ½ to 96-98, Rio de Jan. City Improvents. 1½ to 11½, Rylands and Sons (Deb. Pref.) 1½ to 1¼-1¾, Selfridge and Co. (6% Pref.) ½ to 19½-19¾, Tuck (Raphael) (Deb.) to 13/3-13/6, Utd. Molasses (8.) (Defd. Ord.) ½ to 3⅛-3⅜, Venezia ½ to 1⅜-1⅝, ditto (Pref.) ⅛ to ⅞-1, Wallpaper Mnfrs. (Pref.) 3d. to 18/6-19/6, Waring and Gillow (6% Pref.) ⅛ to 1½-⅝. FALL.—Amal. Press (Ord. and 7% Pref.) ⅛ to 91¼-91½, Gaumont-Brit. Picture (7% Pref.) 6d. to 16/3-17/3, Ingersoll Rand 15 to 165-175, Internat. Combustion Engineering 1 to 2-4, Kreuger and Toll (Ptg. Deb.) ½ to 24½-25½, Lissmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt 1½ to 97-98½, ditto (7½% Pref.) ⅛ to 21⅛-21⅜, Phillip Incandescent Works Holdg. Co. (Certs. to Br. for Units issued by Ryl. Exch.) ⅛ to 1⅜-1⅝, Rio de Jan. Flour Mills ⅛ to 1⅜-1⅞, Swed. Ball Brg. ("B") ½ to 9-9½.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND PWR.—RISE.—Barcelona Tractn. (Cons. 6%, Pr. Ln. Bds.) 1 to 101-103, ditto (5% 1st 50-yr. Bds.) 3 to 43-48, Cnty. of Lond. (Pref.) 6d. to 23/6-25/6, S. Brazil (Debs.) 2 to 67-72, Yorks (Pref.) 6d. to 22/6-25/6. FALL.—Cons. Gas, &c., of Balt. 2 to 94-99.

FINANCE, LAND, AND PROPERTY.—FALL.—Austr. Ests. and Mtge. (5% "A" Deb. Stk.) 2 to 66-70, Austr. Merc. Ld. and Finance (£25) ½ to 24-25, Bêhera (Soc. Anon.) (Br.) 2½ to 11-13, ditto (Br. Pref.) ½ to 4-4½, Brit. S. Africa Co. (Br. Wrrts.) 1/0 to 28/9-29/3, Charter Ld. (Ord.) 3d. to 7/-, Gharbieh Ld. (

MAILS AND SHIPPING—
Continued from Page 24

3 P.M.—To Canary Islands, French Cameroons, Liberia, Sierra Leone. **5 P.M.**—To Argentina and Paraguay (Brazil (Bahia and Pernambuco), Brazil (Porto Alegre, Rio, Santos and Sao Paulo), Chile (exc. Magallanes) (via Argentina), Falkland Islands and S. Georgia (via Montevideo), Uruguay. **TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.**—To Fiji (via New Zealand). **1.15 P.M.**—To Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (by sea route), Gibraltar and Morocco, India, Iraq and Seychelles (by sea to Bombay), Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, Malta, Portugal. **6 P.M.**—To Guiana (British and Dutch), West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago), West Indies, Leeward Islands (ex. Tortola).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—

TO-MORROW.—Egypt and Sudan, by Italian packet. China and Japan, *via* Siberia.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

BARADINE (P. & O.), from Australia ; Plymouth, noon.
DUKE KING GEORGE V. Dock, Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.
NOVA SCOTIA (Furness), from St. John's ; Liverpool, 6 a.m.
TRAFFORD HALL (Ellerman), from South Africa ; London, a.m.

TO-MORROW

BERENGARIA (Cunard), from New York ; Southampton, 1 p.m.
CITY OF ATHENS (Ellerman), from Far East ; London.
MATOPPO (Ellerman), from East Africa ; Liverpool.
MONTCALM (C.P.R.), from Montreal ; Glasgow, p.m.
PATROCLUS (B.-Funnel), from China ; London, p.m.
PATOCIA (E. & A. F.), from Jamaica ; Avonmouth, 5 p.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT

MINNEWASKA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Ldn. 3rd.

BEN LINE

BENLAWERS .. .. For Far East, arr. Pt. Said 2nd.
BENMACDHUI .. .. For Yokohama, arr. Nagasaki 2nd.

BIBBY

DORSETSHIRE .. .. Left Baars 3rd.
SHROPSHIRE .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Rangoon 2nd.
YORKSHIRE .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 3rd.

BLUE FUNNEL

ACHILLES .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Penang 30th.
AGAMEMNON .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Shanghai 31st.
ASPHALION .. .. Fm. Australia, arr. Suez 1st.
ATREUS .. .. For Ldn., left M'selles 31st.
AUTOLYCUS .. .. For Ldn., left Belawan 1st.
ELPENOR .. .. For Hong-kong, left Singapore 29th.
ERYMEDON .. .. Fm. Japan, arr. Manila 31st.
JASON .. .. For Shanghai, left N.Y. 30th.
PERSEUS .. .. Fm. Vladivostock, arr. Taku Bar 31st.
PHILOCTETES .. .. For Japan, left Birkenhead 1st.
PRIAM/CLAUS .. .. Fm. V'couver, arr. Osaka 29th.
RHESUS .. .. For Hull, left Brisbane 1st.

BLUE STAR

ANDALUCIA STAR .. .. For R. Plate, left Rio de Jan. 2nd.
ARANDORA STAR .. .. Cruise, left 4 Cloches 2nd.
SULTAN STAR .. .. For Ldn., left R. Aires 31st.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

CALUMET .. .. For N.Y., left L. Marques 2nd.
DAGOMBA .. .. Fm. Douala, arr. L'pool 2nd.

BULLARD, KING

UMZUMBI .. .. For Pt. Natal, left Colombo 2nd.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

BRAEMORD .. .. For Ldn., left Montreal 1st.
BRAEMERRIL .. .. Fm. Montreal, arr. Ldn. 3rd.
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND .. .. For Montreal, left Greenock 1st.
MONTCALM .. .. Fm. Montreal, arr. Belfast 5th.
MONTCLARE .. .. For Montreal, left Cherbourg 1st.

CLAN LINE

CLAN MACBRAYNE .. For L'pool, left Capetown 2nd.
CLAN MACBRIDE .. For Bombay, left Suez 2nd.
CLAN MACFADYEN .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Glasgow 2nd.
CLAN MACFARLANE .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. Newport 2nd.
CLAN MACGILLIVRAY .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Newport 2nd.
CLAN MACINTOSH .. For Tuticorin, left Cochin 1st.
CLAN MACKAY .. For R. Plate, left Cape town 2nd.
CLAN MACNAB .. Fm. Morondava 1st.
CLAN MACNAUGHTON .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 2nd.
CLAN MACWHIRTER .. For L'pool, left Colombo 2nd.
CLAN MATHESON .. Fm. Chittagong, arr. Ldn. 1st.
CLAN MORRISON .. Fm. Chittagong, arr. Madras 1st.
CLAN MURDOCH .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. L'pool 2nd.
CLAN OGILVY .. Fm. Pacific, arr. L'pool 2nd.
HIGHLANDER .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Belfast 2nd.
HIGHLAND .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Middlesbro' 2nd.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

ANTONIA (.. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. L'pool 3rd.
AQUITANIA .. .. For N.Y., 10 miles west of Bishop's Rock 2nd.
SAMARIA .. .. For N.Y., left Q'stown 2nd.

ANCHOR

BRITANNIA .. .. Left Bombay 1st.
CALEDONIA .. .. Fm. Halifax, arr. Pt. Williams 28th.
CICILIA .. .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Hamburg 2nd.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

POST ALBERT .. .. For U.K., left Antwerp 2nd.
POST HARDY .. .. Fm. Pt. Pirie, arr. Brisbane 3rd.
POST HOBART .. .. Fm. Australia, arr. Dunkirk 2nd.
POST VICTOR .. .. Fm. Australia, arr. Hamburg 2nd.

DONALDSON

MODAVIA .. .. For 'Frisco, left Portland 31st.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF BENARES .. Fm. Karachi, arr. A'mouth 2nd.
CITY OF EASTBOURNE Fm. Busreh, arr. Suez 3rd.

ELLERMAN'S WILSON

ARIOSTO .. .. For Karachi, left Bombay 1st.

FURNESS LINE

AVERNIAN .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Piraeus 31st.
LDN. EXCHANGE .. For Philadel., left Bermuda 31st.
LDN. EXCHANGE .. For Ldn., left N.Y. 1st.
MARQUESA .. .. For Ldn., left M'video 31st.
PRINCESS .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. B. Aires 1st.

GERMAN AFRICAN LINES

WATUSSI .. .. For H'burg, left Dar-es-Salaam 2nd.

GLEN

CARNARVONSHIRE .. For U.K., left Colombo 1st.
GLAMORGANSHIRE .. For Mauritius, left E. Ldn. 3rd.
GLENAFF .. .. For Far East, arr. Ldn. 2nd.
GLENBRO .. .. For U.K., left Antwerp 2nd.
GLENGARRY .. .. For Ldn., arr. Middlesbrough 1st.
GLENSHIEL .. .. For Hong-kong, left Singapore 2nd.
.. .. .. For Stettin, arr. R'dam 1st.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

ALTONA .. .. For Djibouti, left Bombay 31st.
AMASIS .. .. For Hamburg, left Buenaventura 31st.
CLEVELAND .. .. For Hamburg, left Queenstown 2nd.
ESSEN .. .. For Macassar, left Suez 30th.
FRIEDELAND .. .. For Medf., left Suez 31st.
HALLE .. .. Fm. Macassar, arr. Suez 1st.
HILDENBURG .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Takao 31st.
HOHENLAND .. .. For V'rostock, left Singapore 2nd.
SCHEER .. .. For Yokohama, arr. Suez 3rd.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA

CAP POLONIO .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Lisbon 3rd.

HARRISON

ANTICOSMOS .. .. Left Pt. Natal 1st.
MUSICIAN .. .. Arr. Corpus Christi 1st.
RECORDER .. .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Kingston, Ja., 1st.

HENDERSON

HENZADA .. .. For Palmboat, left Las Palmas 2nd.

HOLLAND-AMERIKA

EDAM .. .. For R'dam, left Corunna 31st.
SPAARNDAM .. .. For N. Orleans, left Havana 31st.
STATENDAM .. .. Fm. R'dam, arr. N.Y. 2nd.

LEYLAND

DAYTONIAN .. .. For S. Marta, left Colon 1st.
DORELIAN .. .. For Pto. Colombia, left Curacao 1st.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

COSTE FRANCHI .. Fm. Genoa, arr. N.Y. 3rd.
COSTE ROSSO .. .. For Genoa, left Rio 2nd.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

M.V. SR. ALBERDINGK For Sourabaya, left Sabang 3rd.
P. C. HOOFT .. .. For Amsterdam, left Sabang 3rd.
SOMBA .. .. Fm. Padang, left Batavia 1st.

NELSON

HIGHLAND BRIGADE .. For R. Plate, left Boulogne 1st.
HIGHLAND CHIEFTAIN Fm. B. Aires, arr. La Plata 1st.
HIGHLAND PRINCESS Fm. U.K., arr. Rio Janeiro 3rd.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

DELAGOA MARU .. .. Fm. Swansea, arr. Barrow 1st.
HAKUBA MARU .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Colombo 2nd.
KAGA MARU .. .. For Japan, left Shanghai 2nd.
KAMO MARU .. .. For Yokohama, left M'selles 1st.
KAWACHI MARU .. .. For V'video, left Rio Janeiro 1st.
TATSUTA MARU .. .. For T'ma, left Shanghai 2nd.
TOKUSHIMA MARU .. For Yokohama, left Calcutta 2nd.
TOYOURI MARU .. .. Fm. Osaka, arr. Singapore 2nd.
YASUKUNI MARU .. For Ldn., left Gib. 2nd.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

COBLENZ .. .. For Hamb'rg, arr. Chinwangtao 2nd.
COLUMBUS .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. N.Y. 1st.
PFALZ .. .. For Kobe, left Nagoya 31st.
REMSCHEID .. .. For Bremen, left Colombo 1st.
SCHLESIEN .. .. For Penang, left Dilbouti 30th.
STUTTGART .. .. For N.Y., left Halifax 1st.

ORIENT

ORAMA .. .. For Brisbane, left Colombo 1st.
ORFORD .. .. For Brisbane, left Naples 2nd.
ORONSAY .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Melbourne 3rd.

PACIFIC STEAM

CHILE .. .. For N.Y., left Cristobal 2nd.
ESSEQUIBO .. .. For Dartmouth, left N.Y. 31st.
LA PAZ .. .. Arr. Hull 2nd.
LAGARTO .. .. For Havre, arr. L'pool. 2nd.
LAGUNA .. .. For Cristobal, left Bo 30th.
LAUTARO .. .. For Rio de Janeiro, arr. L'pool. 2nd.
LORETO .. .. For Cristobal, left Bo 31st.
ORBITA .. .. For Corunna, left Santander 2nd.
OROMA .. .. For Vigo, left Bermuda 1st.
OROYA .. .. Arr. L'pool. 1st.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

BALLARAT .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 3rd.
KAISAR-I-HIND .. .. For Ldn., left Gib. 3rd.
KARMALA .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Otaru 2nd.
KINGSPORE .. .. For Bombay, left Kobe 2nd.
KUTTABUL .. .. For Ldn., left Penang 1st.
MALWA .. .. Fm. Kobe, arr. Suez 2nd.
MANTUA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Malta 2nd.
MOLDAVIA .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 2nd.
NOVARA .. .. For Dundee, left Gib. 2nd.
RAJPUTANA .. .. For Ldn., left Bombay 1st.
RAWALPINDI .. .. For Yokohama, left Singapore 2nd.

BRITISH INDIA

ELDORA .. .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Mombasa 2nd.
KARAGOLA .. .. For Pt. Natal, left Dar-es-Salaam 3rd.
KARAPARA .. .. For Mormugao, left Mahe 2nd.
MALDA .. .. For Beira, left M'selles. 1st.
MANORA .. .. For Ldn., left Colombo 3rd.
NEVASA .. .. For Shimts., left Pt. Said 1st.
NIRVANA .. .. For Madras, left Samarang 1st.
NORDENFELS .. .. Left Newcastle, N.S.W., 3rd.
QUILOA .. .. For Colombo, left Bombay 1st.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING

ROTORUA .. .. For Suva, left Panama 1st.
RUAPEHU .. .. For Ldn., left Colon 3rd.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND

MAKURA .. .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Wellington 2nd.
NIAGARA .. .. Fm. V'couver, arr. Auckland 3rd.
WAIMANA .. .. Fm. Ocean Falls, arr. Dunedin 2nd.

RED STAR

FINNLAND .. .. For Antwerp, left Plymouth 3rd.
WESTERNLAND .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Halifax 1st.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD

DELI .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. R'dam 3rd.
KOTA AGUNG .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. R'dam 2nd.
KOTA BARUS .. .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Genoa 2nd.
SAMARINDA .. .. Fm. Java, arr. Barcelona 1st.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD

ORANJE .. .. For Shimts., left L. Palmas 2nd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

ASTURIAS .. .. For Sthmtn., left Madeira 2nd.
NIEUWERDIJK .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Ldn. 1st.
SANTOS .. .. Fm. Newport, arr. Bahia 2nd.
SOMME .. .. Fm. Brazil, arr. Hamburg 1st.
.. .. .. For Cont., left R. de Janeiro 1st.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP

COTTICA .. .. For Madeira, left Paramaribo 29th.

SHAW SAVILL AND ALBION

IONIC .. .. Fm. Wellington, arr. Ldn. 3rd.

UNION-CASTLE

CARNARVON CASTLE Fm. England, arr. Natal 2nd.
DUNBAR CASTLE .. For Bedra, arr. L. Marques 2nd.
KENILWORTH CASTLE Fm. Table B., arr. Sthmtn. 3rd.
LLANDOVERY CASTLE For Ldn., left Mombasa 1st.

WHITE STAR

BRITANNIC .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Boston 2nd.
CERAMIC .. .. For L'pool, left Queenstown 2nd.
.. .. .. For Sthmtn., left Fremantle 1st.

YEOWARD LINE

ALONDRA .. .. For L'pool, left L. Palmas 2nd.

MARINE INSURANCE

BRITISH STEAMER BEACHED

News received yesterday showed that the British steamer HELMSDALE had been beached on Alsen Island after having struck a submerged object, and that the fore tanks and engine-room were full of water. In view of this news 25 per cent. was quoted for reinsurance. The HELMSDALE, a vessel of 3,149 tons, managed by E. C. Downing, was built in 1907. She is understood to have been carrying a cargo of barley.

The Japanese steamer SEIYO MARU was introduced into the London market yesterday, and 20 per cent. was quoted. A message from San Francisco stated that she was in distress south-west of the Aleutian Islands, having lost her rudder. The SEIYO MARU is described as a vessel of 6,550 tons, owned by the Mansei Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha, and built in 1913.

News from Lloyd's agents at Tromso stated that the Italian steamer ANDALUSIA, bound from Archangel for Schiedam, had been beached after striking the bottom at Fisnes, and that she was leaking. It will be recalled that the vessel went ashore at Toensnesskjar on October 28, and was refloated without damage on Sunday. The ANDALUSIA, a vessel of 4,607 tons, managed by D. Trepcovich, was built in 1907.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted on the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guinea per cent.
HELMSDALE ..	Beached Alsen Island after striking submerged object	25
SEIYO MARU ..	In distress S.W. of Aleutian Islands	50

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ARMADALE CASTLE Fm. Pt. Natal, arr. Table B. 3rd.
ARRACAN .. .. Left Hamburg 1st.
BADEN .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. M'video 1st.
BERENGAR .. .. For Bremen, left B. Aires 2nd.
BIAFRA .. .. For Sapele, left Tenerife 3rd.
CALCHAS .. .. Fm. Beira, arr. Pt. Natal 3rd.
CAMERONIA .. .. For Clyde, left N.Y. 1st.
CEDRIC .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. L'pool 3rd.
CEPHEUS .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Sydney 30th.
CHINDWIN .. .. For Bassein, left Rangoon 3rd.
CITY OF ADELAIDE Fm. N.Y., arr. Brisbane 1st.
CITY OF AGRA .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Manila 2nd.
CITY OF CARDIFF .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Rangoon 1st.
CITY OF CHESTER .. For United States, left Penang 1st.
CITY OF CORINTH .. For Hong-kong, left Suez 1st.
CITY OF DERBY .. For Adelaide, left N.Y. 31st.
CITY OF DIEPPE .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Melbourne 31st.
CITY OF HEREFORD Left Shanghai 2nd.
CITY OF JOHANNESBURG Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Taku Bar 2nd.
CITY OF KARACHI .. For Pt. Natal, arr. Ldn. 3rd.
CITY OF MANCHESTER For U.K., left Mossel B. 2nd.
CITY OF ORAN .. For Philadel., left Calcutta 3rd.
CITY OF SHANGHAI For Yokohama, left Penang 3rd.
CITY OF VENICE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Auckland 2nd.
CITY OF WINCHESTER For Calcutta, left Pt. Sudan 2nd.
CUBA .. .. Left Tasly 2nd.
DAGA .. .. For W. Indies, eld. Plymouth 3rd.
DAVID LIVINGSTONE Left Algiers 2nd.
DRAMATIST .. .. Fm. Beira, arr. Table B. 2nd.
DUCHESS OF YORK .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Barbados 2nd.
EDINBURGH CASTLE Fm. L'pool, arr. Montreal 1st.
GEN. ARTIGAS .. .. Fm. Sthmtn., arr. Table B. 3rd.
GRANTULLY CASTLE For Hamburg, left B. Aires 1st.
HERTFORD .. .. For Ldn., left Table B. 2nd.
HOLSTEIN .. .. For Lyttelton 2nd.
IRRAWADDY .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. B. Aires 2nd.
KANO .. .. Left Suez 2nd.
KOUANG SI .. .. For L. Marques, left Pt. Natal 3rd.
LEVIATHAN .. .. Fm. Haiphong, arr. Havre 31st.
LLANDAFF CASTLE Fm. Sthmtn., arr. N.Y. 3rd.
MATOPPO .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Mombasa 3rd.
MINNEKONKA .. .. For L'pool, left Oran 2nd.
MISSISSIPPI .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 3rd.
MISSOURI .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 3rd.
NAGOYA .. .. For Havre, left N. Orleans 3rd.
NEWTON .. .. For Ldn., eld. Aden 3rd.
NJASSA .. .. Fm. Rosario, arr. B. Aires 31st.
OSIRIS .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Pt. Natal 1st.
OTAKI .. .. For Antwerp, left Bahia 1st.
OXFORDSHIRE .. .. For L'pool, arr. Timaru 2nd.
PALEMBANG .. .. For Rangoon, left Pt. Sudan 2nd.
RANGITATA .. .. For L'pool, left M'video 1st.
REPUBLIC .. .. Fm. Gisborne, arr. Auckland 30th.
SALLAND .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. N.Y. 2nd.
SAMALA .. .. For Hamburg, left B. Aires 1st.
STUTTGART .. .. For Tela, left L'pool 2nd.
TANGANYIKA .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. N.Y. 3rd.
TRAFFORD HALL .. Fm. L. Marques, left Sthmtn. 3rd.
USARAMO .. .. For Pt. Natal, arr. Dunkirk 1st.
VOLENDAM .. .. For Beira, left Walvis B. 3rd.
WATUSSI .. .. Arr. N.Y. 3rd.
WOLFENDAM .. .. For R'dam, eld. Plymouth 3rd.
YANG-TSE .. .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Shanghai 31st.

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

ANDALUSIA.—Tromso, Nov. 3.—Italian s. Andalusia, before reported, got off Sunday morning without damage, left Tromso 1 a.m. Monday, struck bottom at Fisnes 6 a.m., leaky, was beached. Salvage s. Jason assistance has been sent.

CHARLES DANIELOU.—Havre, Nov. 3.—French barque Charles Danielou disabled near Dieppe. French s. Chateau Larose rendered assistance, now being towed in Havre.

CHOSHUN MARU.—Taihoku (Taipeh), Nov. 3.—Japanese s. Choshun Maru ashore 10 p.m., Nov. 1, near Kabuto. Passengers and crew being landed. Assistance has been sent.

COLOMBIA.—New York, Nov. 3.—American s. Colombia, from San Francisco, hard aground below narrow. May have to lighter some cargo.

COMMANDANT MARCHAND.—Cardiff, Nov. 3.—Schooner capsized Cardiff Sands. Inquiries so far failed identify name or whereabouts crew, tug proceeding wreck investigate. Cardiff, Nov. 3.—Master of tug Torfrida while in Barry Roads this morning picked up lifebuoy with ship's papers attached, name of lifebuoy Commandant Marchand. At the same time considerable quantity of pitprops passed by ; presumed this is the schooner capsized Cardiff Sands. Papers will be delivered to Customs here to-morrow. No news of crew.

CECILIA.—Flushing, Nov. 3.—British brigantine Cecilia, before reported, struck a submerged object, beached to prevent sinking. First and second tanks full of water, engine room has left, and water in it. Contract for salvage arranged. Cargo believed to be undamaged.

LANGEOOG.—Lloyd's agents at Bremen telegraph Nov. 3.—German steam-trawler Langeoog run down and sunk by German s. Wahehe yesterday near lightvessel in River Weser. Part of the crew lost.

MA. GONDOLFE.—Brisham, Nov. 3.—Master and two men from French potato boat Ma Gondole, Roscoff for Poole, potatoes, landed here to-day, having been rescued off Portland, when their vessel foundered yesterday, by Belgian s. Josephine Charlotte.

MENELAUS.—St. Catherine's Point, Nov. 2.—British s. Napierian reports boat 12 members of crew of Greek s. Menelaos (before reported) aboard. Captain and seven members of crew remaining aboard. Napierian proceeding on voyage. Menelaos close inshore to stand by. Selsey, Nov. 3.—Greek s. Menelaos abandoned six miles to seven miles S.S.W. of Selsey Coastguard. Passing steamer and Selsey lifeboat saved all crew. Master and six of crew here. London, Nov. 3.—Greek s. Menelaos.—Lifeboat-officer, Selsey, reports at 4.30 p.m. steamer on Shell Point Rock, decks awash at high tide. Weather calm, but if wind rises again she may break up. Vessel is five miles from shore.

Ventnor, Nov. 3.—Greek s. Menelaos. Southampton tug Canute approached as near as possible to wreck to-day. Unable to board. Captain tug considers prospects of salvage poor. Heavy sea breaking over vessel, and a number of hatch covers were floating about in vicinity. Steamer is abandoned, but still showing flag signals of distress.

SUCCESS.—Ramsgate, Nov. 3.—Spritsail barge Success, of London, Hull for Falmouth, coal, assisted in by Deal boatmen with broken sprit and damage to sails.

ST. CATHERINE'S POINT, Nov. 3.—Following from German steamer Tanganyika :—Steamer ashore from Owers Bank with distress signals. Danish steamer Viola standing by. Boat drifting in vicinity keel up. Searched surroundings without success.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the BALTIC SHIPPING EXCHANGE yesterday the freight market reopened without any tangible change in quotations, and actual business was on a small scale. The Black Sea, however, was moderately active on the unchanged basis of 11s. Continent for both Nov. and Dec. shipments. The Danube was neglected and nothing transpired in the Indian section. The Far East was credited with business for the week to Vladivostock to Rotterdam or Hamburg at 25s. 9d. Dec., but confirmation was unobtainable as the fixture was concluded in Copenhagen. Grain from Australia paid 32s. for a handy steamer from Victoria, Jan.-Feb., but the Cape market was again inactive. North American markets remained featureless. Some sort of little trade on cubic foot bale space from New York to the Black Sea at the lower rate of 6½c. per c.f., and sugar from Cuba was nominal in view of the embargo. The River Plate was somewhat steadier in tone for both early and forward loadings, but up to the close of Change no fixtures were reported.

Fixtures included :—Black Sea.—Clearpool, 6,000 tons, 10 per cent., Cont. 11s., with options, Dec. ; Michael, Dec. ; Eurichmoor, 6,300 tons, 10 per cent., Cont. 11s., with options, Nov.-Dec. ; Seven Seas Trader, 5,000 tons, 10 per cent., Cont. 11s., with options, Nov. Victoria.—Rio Blanco, 6,200 tons, 10 per cent., Med./U.K./Cont. 32s., Jan.-Feb. Vladivistock.—Austvard, 6,000 tons, 10 per cent., Rotterdam or Hamburg 25s. 9d., Dec. (fixed abroad). New York.—Steamer, 420,000 cubic feet, Black Sea 61c. per c.f. bale space, Dec.

AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

CITY OF ALEXANDRIA Fm. Al'andria, arr. Athens 2nd.
CITY OF BAGHDAD .. Fm. Gaza, arr. Cairo 1st.
CITY OF CAIRO .. .. Fm. Karachi, arr. N. Delhi 2nd.
CITY OF WELLING-TON .. .. Arr. Budapest 2nd.

PROSPECTUSES AND ISSUES

15s. per line

THE ALLIANCE TRUST COMPANY, Limited. FOUR-AND-A-HALF per Cent. DEBENTURE STOCK.

The PRICE OF ISSUE for a LIMITED AMOUNT of this STOCK for new money is now 95.

TERMINABLE DEBENTURES.

The Company is prepared to take a limited amount of new money on Terminable Debenture for periods of three to 10 years at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Meadow House, 64, Reform-street, Dundee.
28th October, 1930.

THE SECOND ALLIANCE TRUST COMPANY, Limited.

FOUR-AND-A-HALF per Cent. DEBENTURE STOCK.

The PRICE of ISSUE for a LIMITED AMOUNT of this STOCK for new money is now 95.

TERMINABLE DEBENTURES.

The Company is prepared to take a limited amount of new money on Terminable Debenture for periods of from three to 10 years at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Meadow House, 64, Reform-street, Dundee.
28th October, 1930.

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

THE RANDFONTEIN ESTATES GOLD MINING COMPANY, WITWATERSRAND, Limited. (Incorporated in the Union of South Africa.)

NOTICE TO DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to all holders of Debentures issued by the Company in terms of the Indenture of Trust dated the 19th day of February, 1895, that, in pursuance of clause 22 of the said Indenture, a DRAWING of DEBENTURES for redemption will take place at the Head Office of the Company in the Board Room, Consolidated Building, Fox-street, Johannesburg, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of December, 1930.

The Debentures so drawn will be redeemed by the Company in terms of Clause 22 of the aforesaid Indenture of Trust on the 1st day of March, 1931.

Any Debenture-holder who so desires is entitled to be present at the said Drawing.

By Order of the Board,
JOHANNESBURG CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT COMPANY, Ltd., London Agents.
T. HONEY, Secretary.
10-11, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2,
4th November, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

BRAZIL RAILWAY COMPANY 4½ per CENT. (now 5 per CENT.)
FIRST MORTGAGE 50-YEAR (INTERNATIONAL SERIES) GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the 5 per Cent. First Mortgage 50-year Variable Income Gold Bonds (International Series) that the VARIABLE INTEREST for the year 1929 will be PAID as follows :—

ENGLISH ISSUE.

For each £200 Bond, £2 15s. 0d.
For each £100 Bond, £1 17s. 6d.
For each £20 Bond, 7s. 6d.

BELGIAN ISSUE.

For each Bond of Frs.500 (or £19 17s. 5d.), 7s. 5d. (subject to British income-tax, unless accompanied by affidavit).

This interest will be payable at the Bank of Scotland, 30, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., on and after the 4th November, 1930, against surrender of the two coupons Nos. 41 and 42 (together and uncut) dated 1st January and 1st July, 1930.

Bonds and coupons should be left three clear days for examination previous to payment between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., Saturdays excepted.

Holders are reminded that the above interest includes, as was announced by the Joint Committee of Bondholders in July last, an extraordinary non-recurring amount of about ½ per cent.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

PARISIAN Dressmaker, Model gowns, also own materials; high class ; moderate.—Louise Mantica, Maison Française, 40, Queen's-road, W.2. Park 4362.

PARISIENNE High-class Model Dressmaker ; Madame's personal attention ; moderate charges.—Fernande, Flat 1, 17, Palace-gate, Kensington, W.8.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum) ; Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A Bachelor or others.—Ideal FURNISHED SUITE ; Colonel just vacating ; electric light, 'phone ; 2½gns. —View 4-6. 5, Minster-road, N.W.

A BACHELOR'S BED-SITTING ROOM ; first floor ; balcony ; super-clean ; large private house ; out of the ordinary ; restful ; service ; 25s. Other rooms, breakfast, 30s. Gloucester-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Paddington 4614.

A BACHELOR'S SUITE, second floor, to be LET W.C.1. Term. 6020.

A BALCONY ROOM, double ; other attractive rooms ; select ; breakfast or part board ; moderate.—14, Norfolk-square, Hyde Park, W.2. Padd. 2256.

STRATHALLAN,

A Bare Minutes Earl's Court Tube, 38, BOLTON-GARDENS, S.W. FRAX. 8847.

HOTEL RESIDENTIAL.

Standing in own grounds.

Replete with every comfort ; exclusive reception rooms, gentlemen's smoking room. Terms from 3gns.

A BARE MINUTE PICCADILLY TUBE.—(ONE-ROOM SUITLETS ; sitting room furniture ; single, hot baths ; gas fires, central ; 25s.—8, Grenville-place, S.W. 7 (adjoining) 14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7. (Gloucester-road Tube.) (Western 1256 ; 0266.)

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 29-33, Gloucester-road ; large room ; excellent cooking ; B. and B. from 45s. ; excellent food.—Pad. 4230.

A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—Two nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business and Professional Men ; two bathed tables, card room, music room, telephone ; bed rooms 1 gas fires, slot meters). 15 bath rooms ; continental or full terms (no lunch) from £2 2s. per week ; bed, breakfast, and bath from 39s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 220-24, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 6770.

16, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A Bare Minute HYDE PARK.—Exclusive modern Residential for Europeans only. Newly furnished and decorated throughout ; hot and cold running water in all bed rooms. Night porter, Daily, weekly, or longer terms on request. Padd. 8914.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Bare Minute Paddington, Hyde Park.—Ideal Residence for COLONIALS and VISITORS to LONDON ; newly decorated ; breakfast and dinner only from 5gns. weekly. Large double room available. Padd. 8858.

A BARE MINUTE TUBES and BUSES, just off BAYSWATER-ROAD.—Nice ; yet quiet, newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS ; gas fires as desired. Terms moderate.—21, Linden-gardens, W.2. Park 7302.

A Beautiful homely Christmas is assured at the LADBROKE ; the proprietor ; terms, position, comfort, cuisine, is daily studied by the proprietor ; terms moderate.—Ladbroke-gardens, Kensington Park-road, W.11. Park 5127.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

TWO MINUTES LANCASTER-GATE STATION. TELEPHONE PARK 5095.

A Beautifully FURNISHED RESIDENCE for business and professional men offers bed-sitting rooms, fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires ; ample bath and attendance, from 2 guineas ; comfort assured. Inspection invited.—41, Sussex-gardens.

SAYES COURT,

24, INVERNESS-TERRACE. HYDE PARK, W.2.

A Beautiful and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL Hotel. Personally recommended for excellent table and service ; English meat ; constant hot water ; gas fires in bed rooms ; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens ; central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2640.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A Beautifully Furnished BED-SITTING ROOM, with private entrance, hall door, in newly decorated house ; terms rooms from 2 guineas. Personal supervision and comfort assured.—38, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. Ambassador 2942.

VICTORIA.

A Beautifully decorated old-world ROOM ; beam roof, antique furniture, fixed basin concealed ; other pretty rooms ; constant hot water ; moderate terms, including baths, breakfast. 108, Cambridge-street, Warwick-square, Smin. Victoria Station. (Opposite St. Gabriel's.)

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE ; hard court tennis, bridge, and dancing ; cleanliness and good catering ; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibus pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, Wood Side Club, Eaton Rise, Ealing, W.5.

A BED-SITTING ROOM (private bath room) to be LET ; phone, &c. ; (lady) ; 23s.—Lancaster-gate. Padd. 9731 before 7.

VICTORIA.

A BED-SITTING ROOM (double), with breakfast and attendance ; very comfortably furnished ; also singles becoming vacant ; moderate.—61, Warwick-street, S.W.1 (corner of Belgrave-road). Vic. 6215.

47, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A BRIGHT REFINED PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL ; constant hot water ; near Tube, buses, and Park. From 2½gns. single. 5½ double.—Burlington House. Padd.5702.

A Brother and Sister (not old) offer most COMFORTABLE HOME ; large room ; excellent cooking ; 2½ 3s., double £4 4s.—West Box B.1307. The Times. E.C.4.

GRANVILLE COURT.

A Charming Establishment most centrally situated in a Granville-place. W.1, between Oxford-street and Portman-square ; excellent accommodation at 3 and 3½ gns. en pension ; there is no more attractive residential proposition in London. Tele., Mayfair 3509 and 6930.

MAIDA VALE.

A Comfortable, good-class residence ; all modern conveniences ; gas fires ; good table ; close bus and Tube ; moderate terms.—181, Sutherland-avenue.

The Times
SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	INLAND One Year	6 Months	3 Months
The Times only	£4 11s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Literary Supplement extra (weekly)	17

Telephone: Regent 7300. Telegrams: "Solanlet, Picc, London."

HAMPTON & SONS,

Branches: WIMBLEDON. 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD. 'Phone 2727.

20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS
AT THE ST. JAMES' ESTATE ROOMS, S.W.1

8, LYGON-PLACE,
Close to Eaton-square, S.W.
A distinctive "WILLETT"-built House in a fashionable position.
FIRST-FLOOR BED-ROOM SUITE.
Lounge hall, dining, morning and billiards rooms on ground floor, drawing room, 10 bed rooms, four bath rooms.
Tiled offices—a model of perfection.
PASSENGER LIFT.
Beautifully fitted and enjoying every convenience, including Central Heating.
LEASE OVER 70 YEARS. GROUND-RENT ONLY £42 PER ANNUM.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 18th NOVEMBER (UNLESS PREVIOUSLY SOLD).
Solicitors:—Messrs. Hore, Pattisson and Bathurst, 48, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.
Particulars from the Auctioneers:—
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

81, SOUTH AUDLEY-STREET,
FACING AUDLEY-SQUARE.
MAYFAIR.
A BOW-FRONTED HOUSE OF EXCEPTIONAL CHARM.
Modernized ready for occupation.
Hall, panelled dining and drawing rooms, study, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, excellent white-tiled offices.
Beautifully fitted and enjoying every convenience, including electric power, parquet floors, service lift, independent hot water, choice fireplaces, modern bath rooms, &c.
LEASE OVER 30 YEARS.
AT LOW GROUND-RENT, £92 PER ANNUM.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 18th NOVEMBER (UNLESS SOLD PRIVATELY).
Solicitors: Messrs. Digby and Co., 104, Victoria-street, S.W.1.
Particulars from the Auctioneers,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

27, GREEN-STREET,
CLOSE TO THE PARK.
MAYFAIR.
A MODERN RED BRICK HOUSE IN QUIET POSITION.
FACING SOUTH.
Hall, four reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, white-tiled offices.
Beautifully appointed and in excellent order. Electric power. Independent hot water. Service lift.
LEASE OVER 50 YEARS AT ONLY £80 P.A.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 18th NOVEMBER (UNLESS PREVIOUSLY SOLD).
Solicitors:—Messrs. Becke, Green, and Slops, Westminster Bank Chambers, Northampton.
Particulars from the Auctioneers:—
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

63, TUFTON-STREET,
Close to the Houses of Parliament,
WESTMINSTER.
A MODERN RED-BRICK RESIDENCE, PRACTICALLY NON-BASEMENT.
Lounge hall, three reception, nine-six bed rooms, two bath rooms, ground-floor offices.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 18th NOVEMBER (UNLESS PREVIOUSLY SOLD).
Solicitors: Messrs. Ingledew, Sons and Brown, 78 and 79, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Particulars from the Auctioneers,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

AN ATTRACTIVE MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE IN A SPLENDID POSITION
FACING REGENT'S PARK
and
opening with access to Gardens,
2, CUMBERLAND-PLACE.
Lounge hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, three bath rooms, excellent offices.
The rooms are of good size, exceedingly well proportioned, and modern conveniences are installed, including independent hot water; service lift; polished oak floors.
THE CROWN LEASE OF 15¼ YEARS.
AT LOW RENT OF £190 PER ANNUM.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 2nd DECEMBER, (UNLESS PREVIOUSLY SOLD).
Solicitors:—Messrs. Sanderson Lee and Co., 7, Moorgate, E.C.
Particulars from the Auctioneers:—
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

A HOUSE OF CHARACTER.
18, CHESHAM-PLACE, S.W.1,
occupying a fashionable position practically adjoining Belgrave-square.
FACING GARDENS.
Exceptional hall, four very fine reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, excellent offices.
GARAGE and ROOMS.
Modern decorations and conveniences.
LEASE ABOUT 42 YEARS. GROUND-RENT ONLY £75 PER ANNUM.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY, 2nd DECEMBER, (UNLESS PREVIOUSLY SOLD).
Solicitors:—Messrs. Sanderson Lee and Co., 7, Moorgate, E.C.
Particulars from the Auctioneers:—
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

MAPLE & CO.

Museum 7000.

12, BERKELEY-ROAD, BARNES.—Labour-saving Detached HOUSE on two floors; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, and lounge; central and electric heating; parquet floors; lavatory basins, &c.; delightful garage and large garden. For SALE privately, or by Public AUCTION on November 12th next. Auctioneers, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

AT A BARGAIN PRICE to ensure a Sale.—11, YORK-GATE, REGENT'S PARK.—Direct Crown Lease; seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, light basement; private garden. For SALE privately, or by Public AUCTION on November 19th next.—Auctioneers, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

8, MONTPELIER-AVENUE, EALING.—A Detached, Double-fronted NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE; nine bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; excellent offices; large garden. For SALE privately, or by Public AUCTION at Ealing Auction Mart on December 3rd next.—Auctioneers, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

31, CUMBERLAND-TERRACE, REGENT'S PARK, and excellent garage and rooms at rear. Direct CROWN Lease of fine; detached CORNER HOUSE, facing the Park; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; central heating; fitted lavatory basins. For SALE privately, or by Public AUCTION on November 19th next. Auctioneers, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

119, HORNSEY-LANE, HIGHGATE.—For conversion or private occupation.—This Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE of eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, garden; large garden. For SALE privately, or by Public AUCTION on November 19th next.—Auctioneers, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

8, MONTPELIER-AVENUE, EALING.—A Detached, Double-fronted NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE; nine bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; excellent offices; large garden. For SALE privately, or by Public AUCTION at Ealing Auction Mart on December 3rd next.—Auctioneers, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

TOWN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

GOLDSCHMIDT & HOWLAND,
15, HEATH-STREET, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3.
Tele., Hampstead 1347 (three lines).

NEAR HAMPSTEAD HEATH and KEN WOOD.
Standing high, secluded among trees.
THE delightful RESIDENCE, "DENE END," STORMONT-ROAD, HAMPSTEAD-LANE; eight bed, dressing, two bath, three reception rooms, lounge hall, &c.; two garages. To be SOLD by AUCTION on morrow (Wednesday), November 5th.—Auctioneers, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD.
A beautifully planned and well fitted Detached RESIDENCE.
"FAIR VIEW," No. 2, AKWRIGHT-ROAD, N.W.3; seven bed rooms, two dressing, three baths, five reception rooms, billiards room, usual offices; en tout-cas tennis court; garage for two cars, separate chauffeur's cottage. To be SOLD by AUCTION, November 12th.—Particulars of GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

REGENT'S PARK.
A very delightful and unusually charming RESIDENCE.
"CAMBRIA HOUSE," 88, ELSWORTHY-ROAD, N.W.3; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, small domestic offices; central heating throughout; two garages. Lease 64 years. Ground-rent £25 per annum. To be SOLD by AUCTION, November 12th.—Particulars of GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

An attractive detached RESIDENCE, with interior decorations of much charm and artistically designed rooms.

NO. 9, ROSSLYN HILL, HAMPSTEAD. Good garden and ample space for a garage; eight good bed rooms, bath room, box room, three beautiful reception rooms. Long lease. For SALE by AUCTION, November 12th.—Apply GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD (close Regent's Park).—Attractive RESIDENCE, in excellent decorative order; four bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; large dressing room; independent hot water; lease 33 years; premium and all fittings, carpets, &c., only £200.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, N.W.8.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD (favourite part).—Well-appointed RESIDENCE; six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; large garden; lease 13 years; ground-rent £20. Price only £1,200.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., as above.

FURNISHED FOR WINTER.
A VERY SMART PERIOD HOUSE in Portland-place, containing 12 bed, three bath, four reception rooms, white-tiled offices; double garage with flat over. CENTRAL HEATING. PASSENGER LIFT.
Quite a moderate rent would be accepted from a good tenant.—Apply to SAMUEL B. CLARK and SON, 16a, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1.

KENSINGTON.
A Semi-detached RESIDENCE of a low-storied type, facing South, having five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms. Rent £160 per annum. Lease about 8½ years. Premium £65, to include fixtures and fittings.
In excellent decorative condition throughout.
CHESTERTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8.

IN THE MOST FAVOURED SQUARE ON THE POETMAN ESTATE.
AN attractive HOUSE, comprising 10 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms and usual offices. Stabling accommodation and rooms over. LEASE for DISPOSAL at a very low price.—Apply GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1.

CHELSEA.
AN EASILY WORKED DWARF HOUSE in a favourite position on the SOUTH SIDE of KING'S ROAD; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three good reception rooms, all on the ground floor, and very light domestic offices; paved courtyard; South aspect. Lease 73 years. Ground-rent only £35 per annum. PRICE £6,500.—Recommended by the Agents,
CHESTERTON & SONS,
66, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1.

A LOVELY PERIOD HOUSE, TWO MINUTES HYDE PARK and MARBLE ARCH; seven bed, two bath rooms, three-four reception rooms, servants' hall, kitchen, &c. Over £7,000 spent on decorations and improvements. Ground-rent only £60 per annum. Lease 11 years; option further 14 (or may leave). Freehold could be purchased if desired.—Apply to owner, 34, Marsham-street, Westminster. Tele., Victoria 4106.

CENTRAL HEATING. LATTICED WINDOWS.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE. (close). Charming modernized Bijou RESIDENCE; two bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, &c. Or Furnished, 5gns. per week.—STUART HEPBURN and Co., 39-41, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Kensington 9320.

MULBERRY-WALK, CHELSEA.—ONE of these favourite low-built HOUSES for SALE on moderate terms; seven bed, three reception (all on ground floor), &c.; up to date in every way.—Inspected and recommended by
ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.
(Sloane 6208-9.)

NON-BASEMENT COTTAGE, close to HYDE PARK (South side), to be LET for six months at 10gns. a week; three to four bed, bath, two reception rooms, &c. Very well furnished. Every convenience.—Apply to W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.
PORTLAND-PLACE (adjoining).—A most attractive RESIDENCE of medium size in a quiet situation; beautifully fitted and having:—
Parquet floors throughout.
Luxurious marble tiled bath rooms.
White-tiled domestic offices.
Charming little roof garden.
There are nine bed, three bath, five reception rooms, marble-tiled hall, and
Double garage with rooms over.
The 999 years' LEASE, practically Freehold, for SALE at a tempting, speculative price.—Apply to Sole Agents, SAMUEL B. CLARK and SON, 16a, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1.

PRICE REDUCED TO ENSURE A QUICK SALE.—S.W.1.—Charming BIJOU HOUSE; two bed, two sitting, one bath; non-basement; in perfect order. Lease 42 years at £70. Low price.—GRAHAM and GRAHAM, 17, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

READY TO OCCUPY.
QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.
Overlooking fine ornamental gardens.
THIS LUXURIOUS and PERFECTLY APPOINTED HOUSE and GARAGE to be SOLD at a sacrificial price.
11-12 bed, four bath, four reception, lounge hall.
Central heating. Valuable fireplaces. Parquet floors. Service lift to third floor. Electric power. Independent hot water. Tiled bath rooms. Faultless decorations.
Three garages with excellent flat over.
This property offers everything which the most exacting householder could require. The direct lease from the Freeholders at only £250 per annum is on offer and inspection is strongly recommended by ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W. Sloane 6208 (3 lines).

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.
ONLY ONE HOUSE LEFT.
RENT £350 PER ANNUM, NO PREMIUM; decorations and repairs to suit tenant; GARAGE INCLUDED. WHITE HOUSE; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and ground-floor offices.—Agents, DUNHAM and BINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Grosvenor 2374-5.

SLOANE-SQUARE (close to).—FREEHOLD HOUSE; eight rooms and garage; VACANT; £2,500.—LUFF, 34, Marsham-street, Westminster. Tele., Victoria 4106.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD, N.W.
UNRESTRICTED FREEHOLD FOR SALE.
£2,750 ONLY.
SUITABLE as guest house or private residence; substantially built, in good repair, comprising six bed rooms, two reception rooms, two baths, kitchen, &c.; small garden.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

NO PREMIUM.
SUMNER-PLACE, S.W.7.—To be LET, attractive HOUSE, containing seven bed, bath, three reception rooms, usual offices. Private garden.—Apply to W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

HOUSES — HARRODS — FLATS

HOLLAND PARK DISTRICT.
FREEHOLD sunny CORNER HOUSE, with garage; exceptionally well kept and up to date, and with large garden so delightful as rarely to be seen in Town; eight to nine bed rooms, three bath, three reception, model tiled kitchen, &c.; quiet and healthy position; central heating; parquet floors. Price 7,000 guineas.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

81, THE VALE,
GOLDERS GREEN, N.W.—A modern and most convenient HOUSE on two floors only; four bed, two reception, lounge hall, bath room, and offices; garage and garden. For immediate sale at a low price; if unsold, Auction later.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HOLLAND PARK.
MAGNIFICENTLY appointed FAMILY RESIDENCE, with garage, beautifully panelled large rooms, central heating; three reception rooms on ground floor, 12 bed rooms, four bath rooms, excellent offices; garage for four cars. Rent £420, long lease.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HYDE PARK-GATE.
SPACIOUS MANSION FLAT with large lofty rooms, overlooking Kensington Gardens; expensively fitted; constant hot water, central heating; eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception. Rent £750 per annum.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
EXCEPTIONALLY well appointed FLAT, overlooking Gardens, passenger lift, constant hot water, parquet floorings throughout; electric power; well decorated; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception, usual offices. Rent £375. Nominal premium for lease.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

QUEEN'S-GATE, near PARK.
TO be LET, UNFURNISHED first floor MANSION FLAT, no premium; newly decorated; cash allowance to complete final decorations; comprising four bed rooms, two reception, bath room, kitchen, &c.; passenger lift.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

AT A BARGAIN PRICE.
EVELYN-GARDENS, S.W.7.
THE LEASE of an excellent HOUSE opening directly on to the gardens, to be Sold. Contains eight to nine bed, bath, three reception rooms, good offices; all modern conveniences. Ground-rent £80 per annum. Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

ABSOLUTE QUIETUDE.
GARDENS FRONT AND REAR.
CLOSE TO KNIGHTSBRIDGE AND THE PARK.
THE DIRECT LEASE of a delightful low-built HOUSE for DISPOSAL; six bed, bath, three reception, and excellent domestic offices. Rent £180 per annum. Reasonable premium.—Recommended by the Sole Agents, W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

THURLOE-SQUARE, S.W. (just off).—The long Lease of an attractive low-built up-to-date HOUSE for SALE; very convenient but quiet and open situation; four-five bed rooms, bath-dressing room and secondary bath room, two double reception rooms and smaller ditto, excellent and complete domestic offices; good garden; many improvements and in good order throughout. Lease 52 years. Ground-rent £58 per annum. PRICE £4,250 for immediate sale.—Early inspection advised by the Sole Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road; Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele., Nos. Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY STYLE RESIDENCE.
THE BOLTONS, SOUTH KENSINGTON (adjoining).
Charming low-built HOUSE, with seven bed rooms and bath room on the two upper floors, three beautiful reception rooms on the entrance floor, and usual domestic offices, nice private garden; now being redecorated throughout and many modern conveniences and improvements; very moderate price for good lease at low ground-rent.—Sole Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington. Western 3424.

EXECUTORS' SALE. ABSOLUTE BARGAIN.
EGERTON-GARDENS, S.W.3.
BED ROOMS ON TWO FLOORS ONLY.
TO be SOLD, the long LEASE of an attractive RESIDENCE of low elevation; eight bed, two baths, three reception, square hall, compact offices. Ground-rent only £2 per annum.—Strongly recommended by the Sole Agent, W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

WILTON-CRESCENT.
WELL FURNISHED.—ONE of these favourite HOUSES to be LET for three or six months; nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, and usual offices; garage and garden. Rent 16gns. per week.—Agents,
CHESTERTON & SONS,
66, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1.

WILLETT Luxurious Medium-size NON-BASEMENT HOUSE. Central heating; three beautiful bath rooms; facing South over lovely gardens. To be Sold or let furnished or unfurnished. Mortgage and offers entertained.—Primrose 4164, 55, Elsworthy-road, N.W.

NON-BASEMENT HOUSE WITH GARAGE.
£4,500. Six bed, two bath, two reception; every modern appliance; faces West; near Sloane-street.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

WESTMINSTER. CLOSE SMITH-SQUARE.
£250 PER ANNUM and reasonable premium might be entertained for MODERN HOUSE. Seven bed, two reception rooms, and usual offices. Freehold, £7,500.—BOND and Co., 27, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

7GNS. SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Comfortably FURNISHED HOUSE. Six bed rooms, three sitting rooms, bath, &c.; telephone.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

GARAGES
W.1.—GARAGE for five cars, with good rooms above, to be LET. Apply Caretaker.—Keys WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

WILSON & CO.,
14, MOUNT-STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Luxuriously appointed with cheerful sunny and open aspect.
SPACIOUS MAYFAIR FLAT
for DISPOSAL in one of the most sought-after and up-to-date buildings in this fashionable quarter. Newly decorated and containing:—
Six bed rooms, four fine bath rooms, three reception rooms, and lounge hall.
Capital offices, including servants' hall.
Reasonable premium required for the lease of 11 years at £1,500 per annum
inclusive of central heating, constant hot water, use of two lifts, &c.
Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

VERY LIGHT AND QUIET.
MOST Attractive SERVICE FLAT in Mayfair to be LET. Unfurnished; situate in favourite building; beautifully decorated and containing two bed rooms, bath room, large sitting room and box room; central heating; constant hot water; passenger lift; splendid catering and attendance. Small premium required. Strongly recommended.
£425 P.A. INCLUSIVE.
Sole Agents,
WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

WITH QUIET, SUNNY ASPECT AND UNOBSTRUCTED VIEWS.
CHARMING MAYFAIR FLAT. NO PREMIUM.
TO be LET, Unfurnished, with early possession. Five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, large hall, capital domestic offices. Lease five years. Central heating in hall; constant hot water; passenger lift. Recommended.
£700 P.A. INCLUSIVE.
Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

SERVICE FLATS DE LUXE
AT a House of Distinction, 191, QUEEN'S-GATE (Park end): beautifully furnished; every modern convenience. 5-15 guineas. Garage.—Kens. 2874.

A very compact easily-run FLAT to be LET in SOUTH KENSINGTON at the extremely low rent of £200 per annum (exclusive). Contains four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, two w.c.'s, kitchen; service lift; constant hot water. Lease 14 years. This is an opportunity of obtaining a really good flat at a moderate rent which rarely presents itself and is only available in exceptional circumstances.—Apply for all particulars to Flats Construction Co., Ltd., 7, Queen's-gate-place mews, S.W.7.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS with various accommodations, constant hot water, electric lift.—15, Clifford-street, Bond-street. Gerrard 6621.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE SUITE, two bed rooms, reception, bed room, bath-dressing room, constant hot water.—Padd. 7847. 25, Seymour-street.

A FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT, large reception, bed room, bath, 'phone; meals as required.—31, Gloucester-terrace. Paddington 3481.

142, PICCADILLY.
A Beautiful up-to-date THIRD-FLOOR FLAT to be LET; large entrance hall, two reception, four bed rooms, two marble shower bath rooms, tiled kitchen, built-in cupboards; central heating all rooms, constant hot water. Frigidaire, electric passenger service lifts. Views Green and Hyde Parks. Exceptional rental. Apply Resident Porter.

A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED LUXURIOUS SERVICE FLAT IN
PARK-LANE, FACING PARK.
HIGH-CLASS SERVICE AND CUISINE.
THREE BED ROOMS, TWO RECEPTION ROOMS, BATH ROOM, SQUARE HALL, &c.
CENTRAL HEATING, CONSTANT HOT WATER.
PARQUET FLOORS, LIFTS, TELEPHONES, &c. To be LET, FURNISHED, with silver, plate, linen.—Write Box B.1160, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone Grosvenor 1874.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE FLAT to be LET Unfurnished; opposite Carlton Club; £250 per annum; excellent service and catering; hall, reception, bed room, bath.—Apply Steward, 28, Pall Mall.

KENSINGTON.
A Newly-erected BLOCK of FLATS, with every up-to-date convenience, is nearing completion.
Constant hot water. Lifts. Central heating. Lavatory basins in all bed rooms. Hardwood floors. Electrolux refrigerators. Passenger lifts. Garage accommodation.
Accommodation (practically non-basement) comprises four bed rooms, one to two reception rooms and large lounge, bath room, kitchen, &c.
RENT £200 to £400 per annum inclusive.
Plans and particulars with HUGGESON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.

CADOGAN-SQUARE.
A well FURNISHED FLAT in a very quiet position to be LET for five months; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms and offices; 12 guineas per week.—Agents, CHESTERTON & SONS, 66, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1.

AVENUE-COURT (near), CADOGAN-GARDENS.—A few FLATS still remaining in this magnificent newly erected building; palatial entrance hall in green and white marble, three-four bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, marble panelled and tiled bath rooms, two w.c.s; passenger and service lifts; resident porter; constant hot water in each bed room; central heating, parquet floors, electric refrigerator; decorations and cupboards fitted to suit tenants; rent £300-£450; big reduction for first year of tenancy.—Apply Managing Agents, DAVID ENSLIN and Co., 35, Panton-street, S.W.1 (Regent 2321-2.)

GROSVENOR-SQUARE.
ATTRACTIVE MAISONNETTE with four bed rooms, two bath rooms, dining room, magnificent drawing room, kitchen. Service can be had if desired; passenger lift, parquet floors, &c. Rent £700 per annum or offer. Would be Let Furnished at 18gns. per week.—BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, 14, Sackville-street, W.1.

MODERN FAMILY FLAT.
BAKER-STREET.—In perfect order and ready for immediate occupation; 10 rooms and two bath rooms. Reasonable rent and premium.—Keys with S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 2975.)

BAKER-STREET (nearby).—A delightful FURNISHED HOME in a well-kept mansion building, facing South; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen; passenger lift, constant hot water, restaurant in building. Moderate rent.—BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, 14, Sackville-street, W.1. Gerr. 0616.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

WAY & WALLER
For all the Best Flats.
5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

A SERVICE FLAT
OF REAL DISTINCTION.
FEW, but spacious and lofty rooms, lounge, reception room, double bed room, and bath room; best position in Mayfair; really first class service. Now ready for occupation. Reasonable inclusive rental. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 1).
WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT in modern Building out of Portland-place; bed room, reception room, and beautiful bath room. In perfect repair. Central heating. Constant hot water. Restaurant. Rent only 7½gns. per week, including complete service. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 4).
WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

HARTS, LTD.,
HEATH-DRIVE, FINCHLEY-ROAD, N.W.3.
Telephone: Hampstead 0029 (Private Exchange).

HAMPSTEAD FLATS.
MAGNIFICENT NEW MANSION FLAT, FIRST FLOOR, really large rooms; FOUR BED, BATH, TWO RECEPTION and LARGE LOUNGE; CONSTANT HOT WATER; superb decorations to tenant's choice; oak panelled dining room, splendid approach, passenger lift. Rent 7 or 14 years; £450 per annum inclusive (no extras).
Also one other left on Entrance Floor. Rent £400 per annum inclusive (no extras). The Met. Station (Finchley-road) is two minutes' walk.—Further particulars and brochure of
HARTS, LTD., AS ABOVE.

SAUNDERS,
KENSINGTON and HAMPSTEAD.
For all available HOUSES and FLATS.
QUEEN'S-GATE (adjoining).—Unique MAISONNETTE, private entrance from street; all advantages of non-basement flat; six bed, bath, three reception rooms; central heating and hot water. Premium £400. Rent £210 per annum exclusive.
SOUTH KENSINGTON, quiet and charming position.—FOURTH-FLOOR FLAT, with lift; four bed, bath, two reception rooms, and lounge; central heating and hot water; 10 years' lease. Rent £235 per annum.
For further particulars apply CHARLES SAUNDERS and SON, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 6611-2.

A. B. CHESNEY, LTD.,
LARGEST SELECTION of WEST END FLATS.
28, Eastcastle-street, Oxford-circus, W.1. Museum 4603.
4GNS. PER WEEK, BEDFORD-SQUARE.—A delightfully furnished MANSION FLAT; two bed, reception, kitchen, bath; numerous others four to 15 gns. per week.

BAKER-STREET, W.1 (off).—Unfurnished MANSION FLAT with constant hot water; third floor; two bed, two reception, kitchen; small premium. For five years lease and fittings. Only £143 per annum inclusive.—Keys with Millard Bros., 231, Oxford-street, W.1. Gerr. 7457.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES.—Handsome rooms; modern conveniences; from 8gns. Adjacent Piccadilly and Park-lane.—Mayf. 1040. The Butler, 41, HERTFORD-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.

CADOGAN HOUSE,
directly facing the extensive Gardens of Cadogan-place. With entrée thereto and use of
HARD TENNIS COURTS.
Delightful Residential Flat in exclusive new building.
Four-five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, tiled convenient offices, three w.c.s.
CONSTANT HOT WATER. CENTRAL HEATING.
Rent about £900 per annum inclusive; also Small Flat, Rent £350 per annum.
Agents:—WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, Mayfair, W.1.

CLAPHAM PARK, S.W.4.—QUEENSWOOD COURT, KING'S AVENUE. Further extensions. Central heat, hot water; garage. From £120. Brixton 5794.

CLARGES-STREET, MAYFAIR.—Daintily FURNISHED FLAT; bed room, reception, kitchen, bath; bargain at 4gns.—Keys WARD and DAVIS, 93, Mortimer-street, W.1. Langham 3087 and 4186.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.
BIJOU SERVICE FLAT.
DELIGHTFUL SMALL SERVICE FLAT in good position, near Harrods, on third floor, with excellent hot water service, containing two bed rooms, one reception, bath room. Small premium required for Lease, fittings, carpets and curtains, or entire contents can be purchased at low price.
RENT £150 per annum. Service 10s. per week.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

EALING.—Really charming FURNISHED FLAT; three rooms (one very large, big bay); facing South, wide corner, 100ft. front; almost adjoining park, golf, tennis; garage and service; experienced gentleman driver available.—1, Woodbury Park-road, Kent-gardens, W.5.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
EYRE COURT.—Unfurnished for one year.—Owing to unforeseen circumstances tenant is unable to take possession for about one year of delightful SMALL FLAT, containing two bed rooms, one reception room, bath room, and kitchen; fifth floor facing South; will be newly decorated.
Rent for one year £235.—Apply Letting Office, Eyre Court, Primrose 4853.

EARL'S COURT (facing choice gardens).—Newly converted unfurnished FLAT. Two bed, two reception, kitchen, and bath; constant hot water. £165 per annum. —GOODWIN and SON, 125, New Bond-street, W.

GROSVENOR-SQUARE (overlooking).
FINE MODERN FLAT; passenger lift; central heating; constant hot water; two sitting rooms, four bed rooms, &c.
Lease seven years. Rent £558 per annum.
CLIFFORD and SONS, 17, Albemarle-street, Mayfair 1802/3.

FURNISHED FLAT, Finchley-road.—Large bed room, sitting room, kitchen, constant hot water; every convenience; 3½gns.—Phone, Hampstead 4497 after 2 p.m.

GENTLEMAN'S High-class SERVICE FLAT to be LET; rent moderate.—Mayfair 3, Chambers, 1, Balderton-street, W.1 (next North Audley street).

GROSVENOR HOUSE, PARK-LANE, W.1.—G Service Flats, Furnished or Unfurnished.—Estate Office, Park-lane, W.1. Gros. 6363.

GROSVENOR-PLACE (adjoining). — Delightful BACHELOR SERVICE FLAT to be LET unfurnished; constant hot water; two bed, large reception room, bath; moderate inclusive rental.—CLIFFORD and SONS, 26, North Audley-street. Mayfair 1802/3.

HAMPSTEAD (near Station).—Excellent self-contained newly decorated UPPER MAISONNETTE to be let; two bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Only £130 per annum.—CLIFFORD and Co., Ltd., 14 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3 (Primrose 0111-2).

HAMPSTEAD. BRONDESBURY. CRICKLEWOOD.
and DISTRICT FLAT Specialists: from £150 per annum. Consult Ernest
OWERS, of WEST HAMPSTEAD.
(Met. Station.) Maida Vale 8101. (Dept. T.S.)

HARLEY HOUSE.
REGENT'S PARK, ground floor; six bed rooms, two reception; parquet floors; excellent domestic offices; eight years' lease at low rent.—Write Box 4856, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone Gerrard 3434.

HYDE PARK (Marble Arch).—Modern newly FURNISHED, well-appointed SMALL FLAT; 3gns. per week; very quiet, facing square.—7, Porchester-place, Connaught-street. 'Phone, Ambassador 1970.

HYDE PARK (LANCASTER GATE).—Delightful HUPPER MAISONNETTE containing seven rooms, bath room, and kitchen, &c., with South aspect, to be LET Unfurnished; rent £220 per annum.—C. M. MALTBY, 93, Knightsbridge. S.W.1. Sloane 4240.

IDEALLY situated SELF-CONTAINED FLATS, quiet yet central; direct view Kensington Gardens; every modern convenience; no premiums; two only left. Entrance floor, two reception, two or three bed rooms; £350. Third floor, one reception, two bed rooms; £175. Also, same house, first-floor Balcony Flat, thoroughly well furnished and newly decorated; two reception, three bed rooms. Three to 12 months, to careful tenants only. —Western 2134.

WITHOUT PREMIUM.
KENSINGTON, W.—£650 PER ANNUM.—ONE of the largest and best FLATS in modern and up-to-date block to be LET unfurnished; two large reception rooms and large lounge hall, two bath rooms, six bed and dressing rooms, and complete labour-saving offices. Every possible convenience and open and bright position.—Plans and all details with Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos. Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

KENSINGTON (near High-street).—Charming Second-floor FLAT to be LET Furnished; four bed, bath, two sitting rooms; open position; sunny rooms. Rent £225.—Recommended by the Sole Agents, LIST and Co., 31, St. Mary Abbott's-terrace (corner Addison-road), Kensington, W.14. Western 3901.

MANSION FLAT.
Right bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms.
KENSINGTON.—To be LET, particularly light, well-fitted and attractive FLAT in favourite building, with porters, passenger lift, &c. Rent £450 per annum. Moderate premium to include expensive fixtures and fittings.—Recommended by the Sole Agents, WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 58, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Head Office) Sloane-square, S.W.1. Kensington 5724.

KENSINGTON, W.8 (close to Gardens).—Excellent quiet FLAT to be LET unfurnished; five bed and dressing rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, and offices. Lease 5½ years. Rent £350 per annum only. No premium. Constant hot water. Porters. &c.—Recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos. Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

A PARTICULARLY SPACIOUS FLAT ON REASONABLE TERMS.
KENSINGTON GARDENS (close to).—A very fine FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen. Rent only £400 per annum inclusive. NO PREMIUM.—Specially recommended by WHITE, DRUCE and BROWN, 6, Hanover-square, W.1. (Mayfair 0470.)

OVERLOOKING BEAUTIFUL GARDENS.
KENSINGTON.—An attractive FIRST-FLOOR BALCONY SERVICE FLAT; one large bed, bath, one large reception; constant hot water.—STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.

CENTRAL HEATING.
Constant Hot Water.
Passenger and Service Lifts.
KENSINGTON.—In a new building. Several most convenient FLATS to LET, containing:—
Three bed rooms (fitted basins).

Telephones: Mayfair 0082, 0083, 0084. Telegrams: Abinitio, Wesdo, London.

Messrs. SOTHEBY & CO.

(Established 1744)

34-35, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON, W.1,

WILL HOLD THE FOLLOWING SALES BY AUCTION,

EACH SALE COMMENCING AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

Sales on view. Catalogues may be had.

TO-DAY (TUESDAY), NOVEMBER 4th.

ENGLISH LITERATURE and WORKS ON THE FINE ARTS, the Property of C. HALLIWELL, Esq., Lloyd's, Windermere, Reyson, Kent (Odiham (sold by order of his Executors), and of MRS. HEWS, Adderhurst, Ingefield Green.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5th.

DRAWINGS and PICTURES BY OLD MASTERS of the Italian, Dutch, and Flemish Schools, many coming originally from the Collection of the late EARL OF JERSEY, Osterley Park, Isleworth; also the Property of MISS L. S. HOPE; of BRIG.-GENERAL SIR C. EDMUND HAKE, C.B., C.M.G.; of SIR TIMOTHY EDEN, Bt., 33, Hyde Park-gardens, W.2; of KENSON ROBERTS, Esq., Skirmish, Oban, Scotland; also from BISHOP PHILLPOTTS' LIBRARY, Truro, Cornwall; PORTRAITS OF THE ENGLISH SCHOOL, comprising the Property of the late W. HARIOT MAYNE, Esq., M.D., Co. Down (sold by order of the Executor); of the late J. H. TAYLOR, Esq., of Leicester, and of MRS. WHITMARSH, including a portrait of Miss Macready by Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6th.

The well-known Collection of OLD ENGLISH GLASS, the Property of the late HAMILTON CLEMENTS, Esq., (sold by order of the Executors) (THE FINAL PORTION), comprising Rare and Interesting Anglo-Venetian and Jacobite Glasses, early English Cut and Moulded Glass, Candlesticks, &c., Armorial Masonic, Privateering and Sporting Glasses, &c., including the well-known "Watkin" Glass and a Coin Goblet, with bust portrait of the Duke of Marlborough.

A large number of the glasses have been illustrated in the standard works.

Illustrated catalogues (six plates), 2s. 6d.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7th.

Valuable ENGLISH and ORIENTAL EMBROIDERIES including Hangings from Mary Queen of Scots' Bed in Linlithgow Palace, Early Samplers, Indo-Portuguese Covers, Needlework Pictures, &c., Persian, Caucasian, and Chinese RUGS, including the Property of a Private Collector; Glass Pictures, Statuary, &c.; a Georgian Model of a Butcher's Shop; the EARLY FRENCH FURNITURE, and a Marble Bust of the great Oundle, the Property of MISS C. ISKPEN; OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, &c., including the Property of LADY HARDINGE.

Sales on view at least two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10th, and Four Following Days.

Valuable PRINTED BOOKS, ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS, AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, and HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS, comprising First Editions of XVIII. and XIX. Century Novelists and Poets, including Keats' Endymion, uncut, and Blackmore's Lorna Doone, unopened; Incunabula, French Literature, &c., comprising the property of G. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., Milton, Peterborough; of C. LEICESTER WARREN, Esq., Tabley House, Knutsford; of MRS. FRANK PINDLE, Bradderys, Mairsland, Auchterarchy; of LADY RUSSELL, East Woodhay House, Newbury; Maps and Books of Travel, including Americana; Kelmscott Press Books, the property of Miss H. M. BROPHY (Casa Maria, Margate); Rare Stevensoniana, the property of LLOYD OSBOURNE, Esq., and the REV. T. J. HARDY, Benet Wood, Torquay; First Editions of Robert Bridges, and First Draft of The Testament of Beauty, Oxford, 1927-29; A. E. Housman's Shropshire Lad, 1896, and Last Poems, 1922, with A.L.s thereon, the property of the late SIR HERBERT WARREN, K.C.V.O., President of Magdalen College, Oxford; Presentation First Editions of H. M. Tomlinson, the property of his sister, MISS E. A. TOMLINSON; First Proofs of Norman Douglas's South Wind, and a Complete Presentation Set of the Capri Monographs with corrections by the Author; Letters and Manuscripts of Mrs. D. Blackmore; Charles Reade, W. H. Ainsworth, and Wilkie Collins; Series of Charles Dickens, addressed to Georgina Hogarth; an Important Collection of George Eliot, the property of MISS ELSIE DRUCE; Autograph MSS. of Kipling's "Last Chanter" and Recessional," Letters from Fanny Burney, Richard Warner, and George Washington, and Documents of the American Revolutionary period, the property of MAJOR A. D. GRIMKE DRAYTON.

Illustrated catalogues (three plates), 1s.

THE J. H. TAYLOR COLLECTIONS.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11th, and Three Following Days.

The Valuable ENGLISH POTTERY and PORCELAIN, GLASS, OBJECTS OF VERTU, and FURNITURE, the property of the late JOHN HENRY TAYLOR, Esq., Newstead, Birstall, Leicester (Sold by Order of the Executors).

Illustrated catalogues (19 plates), 6s.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17th, and Three Following Days.

PRINTED BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS comprising the property of the late RT. HON. JONATHAN HOGG, of Dublin, of the late SIR LIONEL CUST, K.C.V.O., Litt.D., of the late J. H. TAYLOR, Esq., and of Miss F. M. GRAVES, including Works on Travel, Topography, History, the Fine Arts, Bibliography, &c. English and French Literature, including First Editions of XIX. and XX. Century Novelists and Poets; Kelmscott Press Books; Early Scientific Works, &c.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19th.

FINE ENGRAVINGS in colours, comprising fancy subjects of the English School, the property of the late J. H. TAYLOR, Esq., and of W. J. H. GEORGE, Esq., and including "Saturday Morning, Going to Market," after W. Bigg; "Ale-house Politicians," "Selling Peas," and "Selling Cherries," "St. James's Park," and "A Tea Garden," after G. Morland; and "Thoughts on Matrimony," and "Industrious Cottagers," by Ward, and "The Cries of London," after F. Wheatley, R.A., in brown, the property of THE VERY REV. MGR. ARTHUR COCKS, 10, Montpelier-square, Brighton, and a sketch set in colours, the property of MRS. F. A. SINCLAIR, 2, Portman-court, W. Topographical and Sporting Prints, comprising the property of MRS. L. S. HOPE, Angus House, North Berwick; also Choice French Colour Prints, including "Le Déjeuné," "Le Goutez," "Le Diner," and "Le Souper," by L. M. Bonnet; "Les Deux Baisers," "La Rose," and "La Main," by P. Debucourt; "Le Dejeunier Anglais," and "La Lecon Interrompue," by N. Lavreince; Water-colour Drawings by Thomas Rowlandson, &c.

Illustrated catalogues (7 plates, 1 in colour), 2s. 6d.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20th.

Valuable MODERN JEWELLERY, comprising Diamond Brooches, a Pearl Collar, &c., the Property of the late TEMPLE DE LA POLE WEST, Esq.; a Pearl Tie-pin, the Property of The DOWAGER COUNTESS OF GOSFORD; a fine four-carat specimen Oblong Emerald, &c.

Important EARLY SILVER, comprising Fine Early and Rare London and Provincial Spoons, the Property of the late J. H. TAYLOR, Esq.; valuable Stuart, Georgian, Early French and other foreign Silver, from the celebrated collection of the late COLONEL W. F. TIPPING (sold by order of H. Avray Tipping, Esq., and of Major H. C. J. Holden); and THE FERGUSSON STANDING MAZER, the Property of GENERAL SIR CHARLES FERGUSSON, Bt., made by Adam Craige, Edinburgh, 1576, believed to be the fourth earliest example of Marked Scottish Silver.

Illustrated catalogues may be had.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21st.

Valuable CHINESE PORCELAIN and WORKS OF ART, including a collection of "Blanc de Chine" and self-colour Porcelain, early Bronzes and Pottery; fine "Famille Verte" Bowls, Chinese Armorial Services, &c., comprising the Property of THE LADY ALBINIA DONALDSON, of MISS V. WORSLEY, of H. AVRAY TIPPING, Esq., of MAURICE A. NATHAN (deceased), of C. F. G. MEEK, Esq., and of MRS. REES PRICE. Important CHINESE CARVINGS and SCULPTURE, the joint Property of SIR EDMUND BACKHOUSE, Bt., and G. HUTTON POTTS, resident in China. Fine OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, &c., including a walnut long case Clock by Joseph Knibb, c. 1680, a Hepplewhite breakfront winged Bookcase, Queen Anne walnut Mirrors, Chinese, and other Chippendale Chairs, &c., comprising the Property of FRANK DEVEY, Esq., of H. W. THOMPSON, Esq., of W. F. GOODWIN, Esq., and of H. COOPER, Esq.

Illustrated catalogues (four plates), 2s.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24th.

A selected portion of the valuable LIBRARY at Westbury Manor, Brackley (sold by order of the Trustees of the late SIR EDWARD H. SCOTT, Bt.), comprising a handsomely bound Set of De Bry's Voyages, including the French issue of Hariot's Virginia, 1590, Travels and Voyages, illustrated Books, including Swiss and English Views in colours, Ornithological publications of Gould, Levaillant, &c., rare Botanical Works; Costumes and Antiquities, Art, Piranesi Engravings, Dibden's Works, 25 vols., uniform Old Morocco; Memoirs, History, Sets of standard English Authors, &c.

Illustrated catalogues, 6d.

Printed lists of prices and buyers' names may be purchased after each sale. Particulars on application. No priced catalogues are issued.

TELEPHONES: GERRARD 3718 & 3717. ESTABLISHED 1794.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON

WILL HOLD THE FOLLOWING SALES BY AUCTION AT THEIR SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS GALLERIES 47, LEICESTER-SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.2.

TO-DAY (TUESDAY) and To-morrow.

The property of G. H. ISITT, Esq., of Christ College, Brecon, &c.:

POSTAGE STAMPS, comprising a fine selection of British, Foreign and Colonial, including a specialised collection of Leeward Islands.

(The sale will begin at 2 p.m. precisely each day.)

THURSDAY, November 6th.

BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS, comprising Gould's Birds of Europe, 5 vols., 1837—Meyer's Illustrations of British Birds, 4 vols., n.d.—Booth's Rough Notes on Birds in the British Islands, 3 vols., 1848-67—Sowerby's Mineralogy, 5 vols., 1804-17—Curtis's Entomology, 4 vols., 1823-40—Botanical Magazine, vols. 1-46, 1787-1818—Curtis's Herbal, 1787—Boyesun's Traité du Jardinage, 1638—Day Society Publications—Coleridge's Biographia Literaria, 2 vols., both inscribed by the Author, 1817—Coppard's Works, inscribed by the Author—Brooke's Poems, 1911—Bindings—County Histories—Works on Art, Architecture, Biography, History, Sport, Travel, &c.—Works by Ainsworth, Anstey, Beaumont and Fletcher, Byron, Churchill, Conrad, Dickens, Hardy, Haggard, Meredith, Phillpotts (presentation copy), Stevenson, Thackeray, and others—An autograph letter of Lord Nelson and Lionel Johnson's "Wilfrid Cadwyn"—Evil Genius," original MSS. of Act 4—A Cricket Bat autographed by Australian, South African, M.C.C., Notts and Sussex players—Indian and Persian miniatures, drawings, &c., &c.

FRIDAY, November 7th.

The property of a Gentleman, &c.

OLD ENGRAVINGS, including Earn to Grind, by Vendramini, after F. Wheatley, Plate 6 of the Cries of London, finely printed in colours, and other Fancy Subjects, also Portraits in Mezzotint and Line, Naval and Marine Scenes, Old Master Etchings, Sporting Aquatints, Caricatures, JAPANESE COLOUR PRINTS, MODERN ETCHINGS, BAXTER COLOUR PRINTS, &c.

FRIDAY, November 7th.

Part of an IMPORTANT COLLECTION (to be sold without reserve), the Property of a Gentleman, &c.

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, comprising a Jacobean oak refectory table, court cupboards and chairs, Queen Anne walnut bureau cabinets, Chippendale mahogany card and dining tables and sets of chairs, Sheraton inlaid sideboards, OLD FRENCH FURNITURE of the Louis XV. and Louis XVI. periods including marqueterie secrétaires, writing and side tables and commodes by J. Rousel and J. B. Detroullieau; old Dutch walnut Furniture; OLD ENGLISH PORCELAIN, ten and dessert services of Worcester, Swansea, Spode, Rockingham, &c.; OLD CONTINENTAL PORCELAIN, including Dresden figures, Sèvres garnitures and cabarets, also vases and trays of the various factories. OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN, being enamelled vases, bowls and plates of K'ang-hsi and Ch'ien-lung, others of self colour, with ormolu mounts. OBJECTS OF ART, Louis XVI. mantel clocks and miniature furniture, Chinese cloisonné enamels, &c. EASTERN CARPETS and RUGS.

FORTHCOMING SALES.

OLD ENGLISH and FRENCH SILVER and JEWELLERY, the property of the late RALPH NEVILL, Esq., &c. .....November 13th

OLD ITALIAN VIOLINS and other MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS .....November 13th.

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE and PORCELAIN, GLASS, OBJECTS OF ART, &c., the property of the late RALPH NEVILL, Esq., &c. .....November 14th.

POSTAGE STAMPS, the property of W. J. BINNIE, Esq., F.R.P.S.L., &c. .....November 18th and 19th.

PICTURES by OLD MASTERS, MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS, the property of the late J. SQUIERS, Esq., of Hartopp Grange, Four Oaks, Birmingham, and of the late RALPH NEVILL, Esq., &c..November 19th.

ANTIQUE TEXTILES and TAPESTRY, LACE, PERSIAN CARPETS and RUGS .....November 21st.

OLD ENGRAVINGS, MODERN ETCHINGS, DRAWINGS, &c. .....November 21st.

The COLLECTION of OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN and POTTERY, formed by the late J. SQUIERS, Esq., of Hartopp Grange, Four Oaks, Birmingham .....November 28th.

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE .....November 28th.

(The sales may be viewed, and will take place at half-past one o'clock each day, unless otherwise stated.)

Telephone: GERRARD 4725 and 3505. Telegrams: WILLIS'S ROOMS, LONDON

ROBINSON, FISHER & HARDING

ANNOUNCE THE FOLLOWING SALES BY AUCTION AT

WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1,

COMMENCING EACH DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5th.

On View.—OLD and MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS, the property of a LADY, and from other sources, comprising examples by or attributed to:—

H. Alken W. Etty, R.A. F. Pannini
Sir Wm. Beechey, P.R.A. Lord Ronald Gower, R.A.
J. Cristall A. Kauffmann, R.A. P. Rosetmann
M. Dahl N. Maes D. Serres, R.A.
J. Downman, A.R.A. W. Trevett de Vries

Also ENGRAVINGS and PRINTS.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, NOV. 12 and 13.

THE PENRUDDOCKE HEIRLOOMS.

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE,

including a Wm. Kent carved and gilt suite of 12 chairs and two settees, a pair of Adam style chairs, a pair of 18 Chippendale chairs, a set of Sheraton dining tables in four parts, a set of four Chippendale elbow chairs, a William and Mary oysterwood table, Adams and Chippendale mirrors, card and sofa tables, a finely embroidered Chancellors Bag of Office, cut glass, weapons and arms.

ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL PORCELAIN.

A small LIBRARY of BOOKS,

including a fine series of Sir Walter Scott's works in original bindings, Saxton's Atlas with coloured maps, Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, first edition, two vols., and other noted works of English literature.

A Portion of the Family and other Portraits comprising examples by or attributed to:—T. Beach, H. Eworth, W. Dobson, Sir A. Vandyck, J. Highmore, H. Holbein, Sir G. Kneller, Sir P. Lely, W. Wissing, &c., including numerous portraits of the Penruddocke family dating from the sixteenth century and others of well-known persons of the Elizabethan and Stuart periods.

On view two days prior.

THURSDAY, NOV. 13th.

OLD and MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS, comprising examples of the Early English, Dutch and Italian Schools; Engravings and Prints. On view three days prior.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

BEAUTIFUL WEALD OF KENT.

A BARGAIN PRICE will be accepted for a delightful TUDOR HOUSE (in well-wooded grounds of about SEVEN ACRES) with SWIMMING POOL and dressing room, tennis lawn, ornamental gardens, paddock, away from traffic and surrounded by a private park) with 11 bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, offices; electric light, central heating, water, gas, &c.; garage, chauffeur's and gardener's flats, &c.—Fuller details of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany-court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

A COTTAGE and 50 ACRES Woods; London 28 miles; 750ft. up.—Apply Mrs. Baugh, Meopham.

NEAR BEACONSFIELD.

400 feet up, overlooking Golf Links.

AN ideal COUNTRY RESIDENCE; lovely views, cannot be overlooked; five bed, bath rooms, three reception (large rooms); garage; electricity, gas; tiled garden. Only £4,650 FREEHOLD.—PRICE & SECONDED, Bucks. 'Phone 809.

BEACONSFIELD & DISTRICT.

BAILEY-DENTON and Co., Chief Agents, B'field 328.

LOWEST RATED TOWN IN ENGLAND.

BOURNEMOUTH. A new illustrated Property Register of Houses in Bournemouth and Southern Counties, with views of about 100 available properties and particulars of many others, and including map of Bournemouth showing public parks and open spaces.

Post free on application to FOX and HODGE, Estate Agents and Auctioneers, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH AGENTS,

A. V. WELCH and Co., Est. 1893.

95, Old Christchurch-road, Bournemouth.

A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

BOURNEMOUTH, on West Cliff.—Detached; three reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms; tennis lawn, gardens; up-to-date; high, dry, and sunny; close to Chine. Overdraft thereon. Only £4,250 or offer of £3,200 would be accepted.—Apply JAMES and 98788, Estate Agents, 32, Poole-hill, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH, in a delightful position, quiet, but yet within easy reach of town and sea; three reception, four bed rooms, bath room and offices; central heating throughout; all modern conveniences; garden of One Acre. PRICE £2,200 FREEHOLD.—Apply ORMISTON and KNIGHT, 24, Poole-hill, Bournemouth.

BRIGHTON. EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.—To Be Sold, large HOUSE occupying finest position on front, facing opposite Aquarium. Part; magnificent sea view; 16 rooms, divided four open flats. Nearest offer £2,350 FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION. Great bargain to owner-site hotel, guest house, club, residence.—Write Box B.1277, The Times, E.C.4.

WE PLAN and BUILD

to your exact requirements in the Southern Counties under experienced architect's direction, at inclusive cost. Booklet free.—COATES HOUSES, Ltd., Dorking.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

Over 400ft. up. Sandy soil. South slope.

ALL ON TWO FLOORS.

BUCKS, near BEACONSFIELD.—For SALE FREEHOLD, an excellent MODERN RESIDENCE, containing lobbies, hall opening to verandah and terrace, four reception rooms, play room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, servants' sitting room, and spacious tiled offices.

Company's electric light, gas and water. Central heating. Constant hot water.

TWO GARAGES. THREE COTTAGES.

Glasshouses. Five acres of grassland in hand.

The delightful gardens include lawns, HARD and GRASS TENNIS COURTS, woodland, orchard, walled kitchen garden, &c., in all about

7½ ACRES.

Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (B.42020.)

BUCKS.—TWO genuine old timbered COTTAGES, facility convertible into one; seven rooms, with kitchen and bath; gas and co.'s water, garden and garage; 10 minutes station. £950 FREEHOLD.—BINGE and BEARE, Bourne End, Bucks.

CHILTERN HILLS (under an hour from Town).—Charming Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; seven bed rooms, bath room, bath, &c., two reception, usual offices; garage; delightful garden; fine views. Price and full particulars apply:

H. MORCOM JONES, F.A.I., Estate Agent, High Wycombe.

ORIGINAL ELIZABETHAN MANOR.

DELIGHTFULLY situated in one of the prettiest parts of Sussex, with fine views of the South Downs, right away from main road and traffic, one genuine PERIOD HOUSE of great charm, approached by a drive; three reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and adequate domestic offices; electric light, central heating, and garage and excellent outbuildings.

Delightful old-world gardens; two useful paddocks, in all nearly Four Acres. Offered at a genuine low price for quick sale.—Photos and details from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, W.1. Regent 6773.

DELIGHTFUL COTTAGE RESIDENCE, 35 minutes express train Waterloo, five minutes Woking and Worplesdon Golf Links; drawing room (30 by 20), dining room (30 by 16); beamed ceilings, brick fireplaces, oak block floors; morning room, up-to-date offices, seven bed, one dressing room (fitted cupboards), two bath rooms, two staircases; main electric light, drainage and water; central heating; telephone; prolific flower gardens and kitchen garden, one acre; two heated greenhouses and frames; garage away main road on common, not isolated. Sacrificial price. FREEHOLD, £4,750.—Write Box E.1630, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR ALL

HOUSES in DEVON.

CONNOLLY, RICKEARD and GREEN, 82, QUEEN-STREET, EXETER.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

BUCKS, near BEACONSFIELD.—For SALE FREEHOLD, an excellent MODERN RESIDENCE, containing loggia, hall opening to verandah and terrace, four reception rooms, play room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, servants' sitting room, and spacious tiled offices.

Company's electric light, gas and water. Central heating. Constant hot water.

TWO GARAGES. THREE COTTAGES.

Glasshouses. Five acres of grassland in hand.

The delightful gardens include lawns, HARD and GRASS TENNIS COURTS, woodland, orchard, walled kitchen garden, &c., in all about

7½ ACRES.

Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (B.42020.)

BUCKS.—TWO genuine old timbered COTTAGES, facility convertible into one; seven rooms, with kitchen and bath; gas and co.'s water, garden and garage; 10 minutes station. £950 FREEHOLD.—BINGE and BEARE, Bourne End, Bucks.

CHILTERN HILLS (under an hour from Town).—Charming Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; seven bed rooms, bath room, bath, &c., two reception, usual offices; garage; delightful garden; fine views. Price and full particulars apply:

H. MORCOM JONES, F.A.I., Estate Agent, High Wycombe.

"WILLETT-BUILT."

HOVE.—To be SOLD, choice pre-War red-brick detached FREEHOLD MODERNIZED and REDECORATED; nine-ten bed rooms, three bath rooms, three fine reception rooms, TILED DOMESTIC OFFICES; nice garden; favourite residential position. Low figure accepted for quick sale.—Agents: WILLETT, Ltd., 52, Church-road, Hove, and Sloane-square, S.W.1.

LITTLE CONGHAM, NORFOLK.—Three reception, 3 nursery, seven bed, two bath, and four maids' rooms; water laid on, electric light, ample garage, stabling, and outside accommodation; garden and pasture. FOUR ACRES. Rent £120. Good shooting and hunting neighbourhood.—Apply HAWKINS and SONS, King's Lynn.

17 MILES WATERLOO. OVERLOOKING GOLF. MODERN RESIDENCE, beautifully fitted and planned; four bed, two bath, three reception; garage; 4½ Acres. FREEHOLD.—GALE, POWER and Co., 55, Sackville-street, W.1.

UNIQUE PROPERTY of CHARACTER and CHARM. NORTH LODGE, MAZE-HILL, ST. LEONARDS.—At a considerably reduced price. This attractive and homely RESIDENCE, with open, sunny aspect, uninterrupted views over gardens, with sea beyond, to be SOLD, FREEHOLD. Three reception, two bath, seven bed.—Write Owner, Box E.1607, The Times, E.C.4.

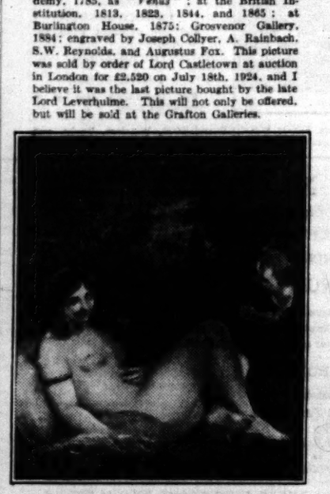
NEW FOREST, LYNDHURST.—Attractive, well-appointed RESIDENCE; three reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, &c.; garage and garden, in all about ONE ACRE. £3,250 FREEHOLD.—HEWITT and GATER, 6, High-street, Southampton; and at Lyndhurst.

XVITH CENTURY HOUSE for SALE, in delightful surroundings, 16 miles from London; excellent train service Met. and G.W.R.); three reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms; central heating; main water; electric light; large tithe barn; 1½ acre. View by appointment.—Captain Davis, Old Tech Farm, Harefield-lane, near Uxbridge. Tel., Ruislip 24.

HURCOMBS, PICCADILLY, W.1

Last Tuesday my rural ramble took me first to Silchester, near Reading, where I loaded up with beautiful china for the great sale in December, and a fine lot of silver, including the William and Mary candlesticks, which realized in last Friday's sale 80s. per oz., or £88. Thence to Wycombe, Aylesbury, Berkhamsted, and St. Albans. At one call, with the aid of sheets, canvas covers, and a tarpaulin, which are always carried, placed on the carrier a masterpiece of Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A., "Venus and Cupid." This picture was bequeathed by the artist in the following terms: "I desire the Earl of Ossory would accept of some picture of my own painting, that he takes his choice of those of my paintings which will be unsold at my death." (*Extract from Sir Joshua's Will.*) "In consequence of the above bequest of my most valuable and excellent friend, I have made my choice of this painting, representing 'Nymph and Boy,' *Signed*, Upper Osscry."

49in. by 39in., exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1785, as "*Venus*"; at the British Institution, 1813, 1823, 1844, and 1865; at Burlington House, 1875; Grosvenor Gallery, 1884; engraved by Joseph Collyer, A. Rainbach, S.W. Reynolds, and Augustus Fox. This picture was sold by order of Lord Castletown at auction in London for £2,520 on July 18th, 1924, and I believe it was the last picture bought by the late Lord Leverhulme. This will not only be offered, but will be sold at the Grafton Galleries.



On Wednesday a rural ramble Camberley, Aldershot, Eversley, and Yately way. Returned loaded with beautiful silver, all of which was on view by 9.20 a.m. Thursday, with other fine goods for Friday's sale. Addenda, printed on the pregless, was inserted in the catalogue, and goods sold for high prices two days after collection. There is therefore no need to hold over silver for the first Great Sale at the Grafton Galleries when it flows in so freely.

On this journey a beautiful one-stone emerald pendant was collected, and will sell for hundreds of pounds next Friday.

Before this famous picture was sold Lord Castletown and his lawyers consulted me. My art expert valued this picture and 12 others at £6,408 as suitable reserves. The auctioneers suggested £3,547. Lord Castletown and his lawyer, seing my figures were £2,861 more, decided to compromise, and £4,495 was finally agreed as reserves. My expert was present at the sale; the result being £8,098 12s. Will would-be vendors forgive me for repeating that my terms are no sale, no charge for any class of property, and note the ease with which the goods are collected? Lord Castletown has often been to Piccadilly. He was once offered by a West-end art buyer £10 for a ragged piece of tapestry, which was refused. I sold it here for over £600. I had quite an ordinary sale of pictures last Tuesday. But the "Hard Bargain," by Morland, sold for £330; a Vandyck, £250; "Fox Hunting, Hertfordshire," £140; a Spanish picture, "The Virgin," £110; and "The Fox Breaking Cover," £106. Will readers and admirers have their own way with their knowers and insist on Hurcombs?

Soon after Lord Leverhulme's death the newspapers were full of information about his lordship's art treasures. At first it was thought they would be sold in London; then a thunderbolt fell: all were to be sold in America, and in February, 1926, they were sold at the Anderson Galleries, in New York, including the beautiful "Venus and Cupid" (illustrated). Later it came back to the Homeland, and was sold to a gentleman, from whom I have instructions to sell it. Here is an opportunity for a millionaire such as those whose munificence we read about last Monday to come forward and secure "Venus and Cupid" for the Homeland. This picture and others will form nuclei of my great sale at the Grafton Galleries, and may be seen at any time at Calder House.

At last the veil has been lifted. In "The Times," October 31st, we read that news had been received from Cape Town that Sir I. B. Robinson's pictures have been given to the National Art Gallery in Cape Town. The value at the lowest estimate is put at £450,000. Those who remember the occasion when these pictures failed to sell in London will know the value is put far too high, because it is common knowledge in art circles that both the late Sir I. B. Robinson and Lord Leverhulme never weeded out the doubtful bargains they had acquired.

On September 23rd, 1925, the leader-writer of a well-known daily newspaper said: "We have the greatest veneration for the memory of Lord Leverhulme, but we should not back it so far as to say that it would emerge triumphantly from the severest test in the world—a London Sale Room." "We see it stated in a contemporary that the transfer of this auction to the other side of the Atlantic is a blow to the prestige of London for the sale of works of art." On September 22nd, 1925, the same newspaper said: "Lord Leverhulme was not always well advised as a patron of art and artists, consequently, as we said before, the sale will doubtless bring about considerable revaluation of the works purchased by him. It should be stated that if there is a desire to purchase any of the works of art for the nation, the items selected will be omitted from those to leave the country."

"The Times" said on Saturday that the value, £450,000, placed upon Sir I. B. Robinson's collection was rather optimistic. From what I know I should say it is fantastic.

I notice that the Fergusson Maser is to come under the hammer this month, which prompts me to again illustrate the one made of maple wood with about 15s. worth of silver on rim and foot which I advised the owner was worth £10,000, and which I sold for that sum on 18th November, 1927.

On July 11th last I broke a record by selling 3 dredgers weighing 23 ons. for £500.

The finest dredgers (see illustrations) I have ever seen were collected by one of my representatives last week, and, although 17th century and 17 years younger, will create another record as they are nearly double the weight of those sold in July.

AT THE GREAT SALE AT STOWE, July, 1921, when the contents of the Duke's Mansions were sold, lot 2887Z (see illustration) was described as a gold salver, weighing 50ozs., 15in. in diameter, with signs of Zodiac at outer edge. 730 guineas was paid for it.

From the same owner I have received an Elizabethan 1586 mounted Ostrich Egg Cup (illustrated).

These will be sold on Friday, the 7th November.

A lady writes from Basingstoke, Oct. 31st, 1930.

"Dear Sir,—

I received the notification of the sale of my silver and I feel I must write to thank you for getting such a good price for all; also, I read your article that you told me to look out for. It was most interesting, for some years ago I remember seeing in the papers "Who is Hurcomb?" and wondering what it meant. Well! now I know, and in those days gone by I little thought I should have the pleasure of meeting, and thanking, such a wonderful man.

"I need hardly say that I wish you every success in life—for in helping yourself, you help others."

In our next advertisement we shall illustrate a picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds of Henry Loftus, Earl of Ely, also one beautiful piece of tapestry.

WHY KEEP SILVER IN THE BANK WHEN SUCH RECORD-BREAKING PRICES CAN BE OBTAINED AT MY ROOMS?

Auction Sale every Friday of pearls, diamonds, old silver, Sheffield Plate. Fortnightly sales of antique furniture, pictures, china, and books. No buying-in charges. Stamps purchased for cash to any amount. Parcels safe registered post.

HURCOMBS, PICCADILLY, W.1.

(*Entrance, 1, Dover-street.*)

'Phone, Gerrard 5971-4.

ESTABLISHED 1793. 'PHONE: GERRARD 4921-2.

W. & F. C. BONHAM & SONS,

14, NEW BURLINGTON-STREET, W.

SALE THIS DAY (TUESDAY), NOV. 4th, AT ONE O'CLOCK.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND MISCELLANEA.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, NOV. 6th, AT ONE O'CLOCK.

THE COSTLY AND HIGH-CLASS MODERN FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,

being the contents of a large house, removed from the West End by instructions of a LADY OF TITLE from several other private residences and other sources, comprising brilliant tone BOUDOIR and upright GRAND PIANOFORTES by Weber and others, a complete DRAWING-ROOM suite in black and gold lac, luxuriously upholstered settees, divan and occasional chairs, Louis XVI. kingwood inlaid china cabinets, commodes, and writing tables, carved mahogany cabinets, specimen do., expensive SPARTA, PERSIAN, TURKEY, and FILE CARPETS. The dining rooms comprise complete suites in the Chippendale, Adam, and Queen Anne styles, TWO COSTLY CHIMING GRANDFATHER CLOCKS, two striking do. in inlaid cases, several expensive clock suites, carved mahogany case Edison-Bell cabinet gramophone, three-valve wireless set. The BED and DRESSING ROOMS comprise several high-class full and medium-sized bed-room suites in the QUEEN ANNE and CHIPPENDALE styles, with double and twin BEDSTEADS en suite, eiderdown quilts and blankets, statuary MARBLE FIGURES, BRONZES, decorative and ornamental items, Sèvres CHINA DESSERT and OTHER SERVICES, CUT GLASS, PLATE, a few high-class OIL PAINTINGS, water-colour drawings, coloured and other engravings, and a miscellaneous assortment.

ON VIEW TO-DAY (TUESDAY), and TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY).

FRIDAY, NOV. 7th, AT TWO O'CLOCK.

OIL PAINTINGS, AND WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

GEERING & COLYER, F.A.I.,

Auctioneers, Land Agents, and Valuers.

ASHFORD, KENT (Tele. 25);

Hawkhurst, Kent (Tele. 19); and Rye, Sussex (Tele. 55).

KENT, lovely district near Ashford and Canterbury, high and healthy.—Exceptionally choice STOCK and SHEEP FARM, of 300 ACRES, all in hand, with few Acres pretty woodland; gentleman's ELIZABETHAN FARM RESIDENCE; excellent order; five bed, bath, three reception; co.'s water available; two cottages, excellent buildings. FREEHOLD ONLY £2,900, or with 99 Acres £2,000. POSSESSION. BARGAIN.

RYE, SUSSEX, beautiful position, S.E. aspect, glorious views.—Attractive MODERN RESIDENCE (Chalet style); five bed, bath, three reception; pretty gardens, with greenhouses. POSSESSION. FREEHOLD. "THE KNOLL," RYE. AUCTION at Rye November 26th.

TO GOLFERS AND FRUIT FARMERS.

KENT, 1¼ mile Sandwich and famous golf course.—Exceptionally good FRUIT FARM, 10 ACRES, all thriving matured fruit plantations, with gentleman's superior brick-built MODERN RESIDENCE; four bed, bath, three reception; delightful gardens; garage; excellent buildings, whole in good order. FREEHOLD £2,200. POSSESSION.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

SUSSEX HILLS.—Choice small COUNTRY RESIDENCE; five bed, bath, three reception; stabling, outbuildings; fruitful gardens and grassland, 12 ACRES. "BURNT LODGE" TICHBORNE AUCTION, November 28th, or privately. With POSSESSION.

KENT, Ashford-Tenterden (between), 1¼ hour London. —First-class DAIRY and FRUIT FARM, 185 ACRES; fine old-fashioned oak-beamed RESIDENCE; excellent agricultural buildings, including cowsheds for 60; six cottages. FREEHOLD £5,000. POSSESSION. Recommended.

RARE BARGAIN. EXECUTORS' SALE.

MAIDSTONE, in pretty village near.—£1,250 will purchase charming old-fashioned COUNTRY HOUSE, in good order; five-six bed, bath, and three reception; co.'s water; garage; delightful gardens with fruit and meadowland, 7½ ACRES; cottage and outbuildings. POSSESSION.

KENT and SUSSEX BORDERS, close favourite village.—Fine old stone-built TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCE in beautifully timbered grounds 21 ACRES; South aspect; wonderful panoramic views; nine bed and dressing, three bath, four reception; walled garden; central heating, fitted basins, co.'s electric light and water; garage; four cottages; tennis lawns, hard court, prolific kitchen and fruit gardens. FREEHOLD ONLY £4,750. Photos.

GEERING and COLYER, as above.

DOCTO

Telephone: 1400 Grosvenor (2 lines).

CURTIS & HENSON

Telegrams: "Submit London."

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PROPERTIES ON THE SURREY HILLS.

ONE MILE FROM WALTON HEATH GOLF COURSE.

400FT. UP. ON GRAVEL. SOUTH ASPECT. Only 17 Miles from Town.

For SALE, a Residential Property of distinction. A Beautiful Replica of the QUEEN ANNE PERIOD.

Approached by two long drives. Large hall, four reception, 17 bed, five bath; stabling for eight; garage; five cottages; Co.'s electric light and water. Luxuriously appointed and in perfect order throughout. Delightful gardens of varied character; two first-class tennis courts. In all

30 ACRES.

Strongly recommended from personal inspection.—Owner's Agents, CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

SURREY & KENT BORDERS.

Six miles Sevenoaks. Exceptional MODERN RESIDENCE, well placed with excellent views; approached by drive; spacious lounge, two reception, billiard, 14 bed, five bath rooms; electric light, central heating, modern drainage, Co.'s water; stabling for four; garage, cottage; beautiful gardens. THREE TENNIS COURTS, small park, 34 ACRES. For SALE.—Sole Agents, CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

ASHDOWN FOREST,

adjoining the Golf Course, in a high position with glorious views.—Charming OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE, brick built and timbered; in perfect order, full South aspect; four reception, 10 bed, four bath rooms, radiators and water to bed rooms; electric light; Co.'s water; garage; cottage; very beautiful gardens, tennis court, 12 ACRES. For SALE.—CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

LONDON PROPERTIES.

FREEHOLD IN A QUIET SITUTION.

CLOSE TO KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

Convenient, easily-worked HOUSE of medium size, overlooking gardens, and within a few yards of the Park.

Four reception rooms, three bath, eight or nine bed rooms; central heating; independent hot water; service lift.

FREEHOLD for SALE at low price.

Personally recommended by CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE OR PROFESSIONAL USE.

Light and convenient CORNER HOUSE, well fitted and decorated, with outlook over charming gardens, close to

MARBLE ARCH.

Hall, three ground-floor reception rooms, large drawing room, three bath, eight bed rooms, tiled offices.

Valuable direct lease. Very moderate price.

Personally recommended by CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1. (Grosvenor 1400-1401.)

A LOW-STOREYED PERIOD HOUSE, conveniently situated on south side of

KENSINGTON GARDENS.

Large and secluded garden. Garage.

Three ground-floor reception rooms, two bath, five bed rooms, &c.

TO be LET, unfurnished, without premium.

Sole Agents, CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1. (Grosvenor 1400-1401.)

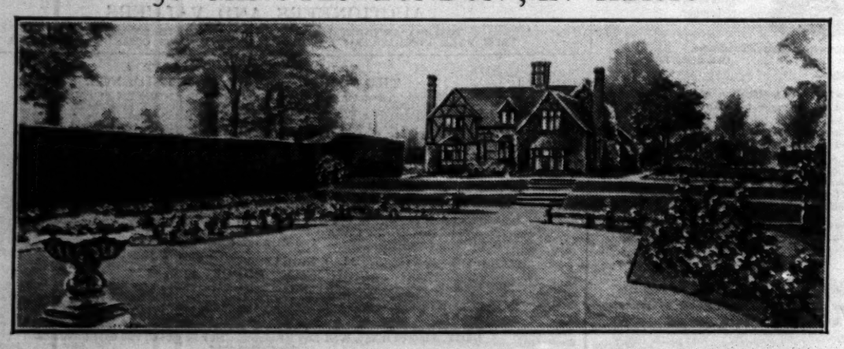
BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY,

88, BROMPTON-ROAD, S.W.3. (Sloane 6333.)

THIS ELIZABETHAN GEM—A HAUNTING FASCINATION

ONE OF THE LITTLE SHOW PLACES,
SET AMIDST THE LOVELIEST OF GARDENS, WITH 19 ACRES SURROUNDING.
In the heart of the country, away from all noise and traffic, but only

50 MINUTES LONDON; IN HERTS



CENTURIES OLD MELLOWED RED BRICKWORK.

OLD SHIPS TIMBERS, ORIGINAL WROUGHT-IRON WINDOW FITTINGS, DIAMOND-PANED CASEMENTS. OPEN FIREPLACES, MANY OTHER BEAUTIFUL OLD-TIME FEATURES.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. CONSTANT HOT WATER. MODERN DRAINAGE. TELEPHONE.

Quaint lounge, two other reception, four bed rooms, bath room, excellent offices. Built in keeping with the period is the garage and stabling, &c.

LOVELY OLD-WORLD GARDENS A SPECIAL FEATURE.

but easily kept up. Tennis and other lawns, very fine rock and water garden, crazy paths, herbaceous borders, prolific kitchen garden, fully stocked and

ABOUT 19 ACRES

(let off, but possession if required).

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN SPENT ON THIS LOVELY OLD PLACE.

A FAIR PRICE IS ASKED.

INSPECTED AND STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

Illustrations and full details of Sole Agents, BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Sloane 6333.)

FAVOURITE SUSSEX COAST.
WITH A LOVELY GARDEN.
MAXIMUM SUNSHINE. BRACING AIR.

TENNIS, GOLF, HUNTING.

Sun lounge 36ft. by 18ft., two reception, seven bed and dressing, bath room. Lighting. Modern drainage. Telephone. Fascinating garden, fine old trees, tennis court, grass walks, orchard.

ABOUT THREE ACRES.

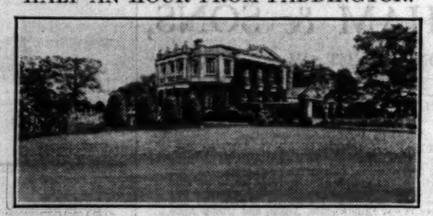
Cottages. Garage. Use of private bathing beach. Readily lets at 20 guineas per week for Summer Months.

FREEHOLD £3,600.

A CHARMING LITTLE PROPERTY.

BENTALL, HORSLEY, and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Sloane 6333.)

GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO RENT
AT ONLY £200 PER ANNUM.
HALF AN HOUR FROM PADDINGTON.



FINE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE
IN BERKSHIRE.

400FT. UP AMIDST LOVELY COUNTRY AND EXTREMELY PRETTY SURROUNDINGS. PERFECT CONDITION. EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.

Large hall, three good reception, nine bed rooms, two well-fitted bath rooms, electric light, co.'s water. Modern drainage. Separate hot water system. Stabling. Garage. Picturesque Cottage. LOVELY GARDEN. SMALL PARK.

17 ACRES.

Long Lease. Moderate premium for fixtures, fittings, furnishings, &c.

UNIQUE CHANCE. HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Sloane 6333.)

SACKVILLE HOUSE,

40, PICCADILLY, W.1

(WITHIN TWO MINUTES' WALK OF PICCADILLY CIRCUS).

THIS MAGNIFICENT NEW BUILDING, comprising FIRST FLOOR SHOWROOMS and HIGH CLASS OFFICES, IS NOW READY

TO BE LET AS A WHOLE.

TOTAL FLOOR AREA, 20,350 FEET SUPER.

IN SEPARATE FLOORS OF 2,000 TO 4,330 FEET SUPER EACH, OR IN SUITES to the requirements of tenants.

MODERATE RENTALS.

EVERY UP-TO-DATE OFFICE CONVENIENCE; FAST PASSENGER LIFT; TILED LAVATORIES ON EVERY FLOOR; CENTRAL HEATING.

EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD NATURAL LIGHT FROM SOUTH AND WEST ASPECT.

Full Particulars of the Agents, Messrs.

COLLINS & COLLINS,

37, SOUTH AUDLEY-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.

THE BURHILL ESTATES

COMPANY, LIMITED.

Chairman:—The EARL OF IVEAGH.

16 MILES FROM HYDE PARK CORNER.

Freehold Houses from £2,000 upward now being built. Varied sites, woodland or open, available. Before settling elsewhere read our booklet explaining Lord Iveagh's novel Estate Development Scheme on this large property of 1,300 acres, whereby the Landowner CONTRACTS TO PRESERVE THE RURAL BEAUTIES OF THE ESTATE. Invest where your property is safeguarded from depreciation. Consider the social charm of life in this oasis of quiet homes.

TWO ESTATE GOLF COURSES. TENNIS, SQUASH RACQUETS AND BADMINTON COURTS.

COMPANY'S SCHOOL. GIRLS UP TO 14 AND BOYS UP TO 10.

Write for booklet.

BURHILL ESTATE OFFICE, COBHAM, SURREY.

SALES BY AUCTION
(Continued from Page 27)

By Order of the Mortgagees.

KESTON, KENT.

Within 2¼ miles of Hayes Village and Station. Four miles from Bromley and 14 miles from London. Frequent services of motor omnibuses to all parts. The finest golf course immediately adjacent.

THE FREEHOLD AGRICULTURAL AND BUILDING PROPERTY comprising

THE LEAVES GREEN ESTATE,

including

OLD HOUSE FARM,
an EARLY GEORGIAN red-brick Farmhouse, fine range of farm-buildings, three COTTAGES.

452 ACRES,

RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT.

5,510FT. ROAD FRONTAGE.

MAIN WATER and GAS available.

The Ravensbourne Sewer intersects the Estate.

VACANT POSSESSION

can be obtained of any portions required for building, road-making, or for any non-agricultural purpose.

For SALE by AUCTION locally on 27th November (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. W. J. and J. G. Taylor, Cardigan Lodge, High-street, Newmarket.

Joint Auctioneers:—
BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, opposite G.P.O., Bromley, Kent.
GORDON PRIOR and GOODWIN, 27-28, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

Telephone: MAYFAIR 6341 (8 lines).

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY-SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telephone: MAYFAIR 6341 (8 lines).

WINSLOW.

BEST CENTRE OF WHADDON COUNTRY.

Very comfortable, compact and complete.

HUNTING BOX

with model stabling for ten hunters and good cottage.

Hall, two sitting rooms, seven bed, and bath room, usual offices.

Electric Light. Main Drainage. Splendid Water.

New garage and useful buildings.

PRETTY GARDEN

and two excellent paddocks, in all about

6 ACRES

FREEHOLD.

For immediate sale at a tempting price.

Highly recommended by the Sole Agents, Messrs. GEO. WIGLEY and SON, Winslow, Bucks, and JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (41,064 A.F.H.)

NEAR PETWORTH.

THE BEST VIEW IN WEST SUSSEX.

A MODERN HOUSE designed by a well-known architect, perfect in every detail and enjoying a most beautiful view of the South Downs. It contains three sitting rooms, eight bed rooms, three bath rooms.

Electric light, central heating, excellent water supply modern drainage.

Garage and chauffeur's cottage with bath room.

VERY ATTRACTIVELY PLANNED GARDENS

on a Southern slope adjoining a common and a large estate.

ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE HOUSES OF ITS SIZE FOR SALE AT PRESENT.

Details of the agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1. (31596)

STANSTEAD BURY, NEAR HERTFORD

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED OR PARTIALLY FURNISHED,

for a term of seven years.

ORIGINAL

TUDOR MANOR HOUSE,

with Queen Anne additions,

one of the most attractive period houses of moderate size in the county, possessing exceptional character and pleasantly situated in

OLD GROUNDS

surrounded by

PARKLIKE PASTURES.

The adaptation of this fine old house to modern requirements will shortly be taken in hand, so that the tenant may have the opportunity of having decorations made to his own taste.

EIGHT or NINE BED and DRESSING ROOMS, THREE BATH ROOMS, TWO to THREE ADDITIONAL ROOMS ABOVE, FINE HALL, and FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS.

THE GROUNDS ARE SPLENDIDLY TIMBERED

and laid out with OLD LAWNS with herbaceous borders, YEW HEDGES, and an ANCIENT FISHPOND.

For terms of letting apply to the Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1. (41066.)

NEAR SEA AND DUNSTER POLO.

MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OVER THE COAST AND MOORS.

Attractive medium-sized residential property, five reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms; electric light; central heating; stabling and garages; gardens include tennis court and rose garden, grass land, in all about

12 ACRES.

FOR SALE

at a reasonable figure.

Hunting with five packs of staghounds, foxhounds, and harriers. Polo at Dunster. Close to 18-hole golf course. Sea bathing and fishing.

Recommended by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, London, W.1. (7175)

CANARY ISLANDS.

SANTA CRUZ TENERIFFE. TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD.

A well-known HOTEL containing 40/50 bed rooms, several bath rooms, public rooms, &c., and standing in its own beautiful grounds and terraced gardens of about 7 acres, on the hillside, 400ft. above sea overlooking the Bay and Town of Santa Cruz.

The Hotel is equipped with electric light, telephones, up-to-date sanitary arrangements and constant hot and cold water.

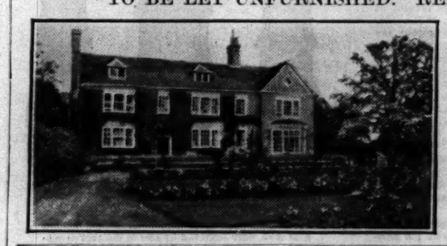
For further particulars, plans, and photographs, apply to the Agents:—Messrs. JOHN. D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

IN A FAVOURITE PART OF SUSSEX.

One hour from Town. High situation. South aspect.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED. RENT £170 P.A.



A MOST CHARMING QUEEN ANNE FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE, replete with every modern convenience and in perfect order throughout. Eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception; co.'s electric, water and gas; central heating; garage.

Lovely pleasure gardens with formal terraces, ponds and paddock, in all about

3 ACRES.

Lease 18 years unexpired.

Premium £500.

Very highly recommended by Sole Agents, RALPH PAY and TAYLOR, 3, Mount-street, W.1.

SURREY HILLS

EIGHTEEN MILES FROM TOWN.

600ft. ABOVE SEA. WELL SHELTERED. Exceptionally well appointed and quite fresh in the market.

FOR SALE,

DELIGHTFUL PRE-WAR RESIDENCE, beautifully placed on a southern fall and containing

Eight bed rooms (lavatory basins in most), two dressing, and three bath rooms, good hall, and four reception rooms, servants' hall and offices.

Garage for four cars. All co.'s supplies.

WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS with tennis, badminton and croquet lawns, prolific kitchen garden and orchard; in all OVER 2½ ACRES.

Full details of Messrs. RALPH PAY and TAYLOR, 3, Mount-street, W.1. (9029)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS DISTRICT.

Amidst entirely rural and unspoiled surroundings.

TO BE SOLD.

A VERY PRETTY PROPERTY OF OVER 40 ACRES

(all grass, so easily Let if not required), with well-planned residence containing

10 bed rooms, four bath rooms, magnificent billiards or games room, good hall and four reception rooms, servants' hall, &c.

Electric Light. Co.'s Water.

Four cottages, good garage, farmery, and well-timbered inexpensive grounds.

OFFERED AT VERY REASONABLE PRICE.

Full details of Messrs. RALPH PAY and TAYLOR, 3, Mount-street, W.1. (8985.)

HANTS & SURREY BORDER.

300ft. above sea, entirely rural and enjoying beautiful views.

FOR SALE.

With 20 or 50 ACRES of pretty woods and first-rate pastureland, a well-planned RESIDENCE containing

10-12 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms and lounge, servants' hall, &c.

GOOD CARRIAGE DRIVE. GARAGE for five. STABLING. FARMERY. THREE COTTAGES.

Pretty grounds, tennis lawn, walled garden. Price, &c., from the Agents, RALPH PAY and TAYLOR, 3, Mount-street, W.1. (9032.)

ADJOINING

FAMOUS GOLF COURSE.

40 minutes' express train service to Town.

PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

in delightful situation, enjoying South aspect and within 200 yards of Club House. 10 bed rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, servants' hall.

Company's Electric Light and Water. Modern Sanitation. Large Garage.

The pleasure grounds form a delightful feature and, with the woodlands, extend to an area of over FIVE ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

Or would be LET FURNISHED.

Highly recommended by RALPH PAY and TAYLOR, 3, Mount-street, W.1.

SURREY. ABOUT 20 MILES OUT

on a good motor road and handy for station with excellent train service.

TO BE SOLD, AN EXCEPTIONALLY WELL APPOINTED RESIDENCE of character, beautifully placed in a well timbered miniature estate, with good drive. Lodge, splendid garages. Home farm and cottages.

Accommodation:—About 18 bed rooms, four bath rooms, fine hall, good suite of reception rooms, servants' hall and complete offices. Co.'s water. Electric light. Central heating, &c.

The GROUNDS form a beautiful feature of this very choice property, but have been displayed with a view to economic maintenance.

Price and full particulars from the Owner's Agents:—RALPH PAY and TAYLOR, 3, Mount-street, W.1.

THE NEW HIGH GRADE SHOPPING STREET

CONNECTING

BOND-STREET AND REGENT-STREET WITH PICCADILLY.

2, 3, & 4, SACKVILLE-STREET,

PICCADILLY, W.1.

THREE EXCELLENT SHOPS

IN THE NEW BUILDING AT THE CORNER OF PICCADILLY AND WITHIN 20 YARDS OF PICCADILLY ITSELF

TO BE LET AS A WHOLE

WITH OR WITHOUT MEZZANINE FLOOR AND BASEMENT OR SEPARATELY.

MODERATE RENTALS.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE AGENTS, MESSRS.

COLLINS & COLLINS,

37, SOUTH AUDLEY-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

By Order of the Mortgagees.

CITY OF LONDON.

Within a few yards of Mansion House Station and the Fur Sale Rooms.

The WAREHOUSE and OFFICE PREMISES, known as No. 14, GREAT ST. THOMAS APOSTLE, E.C.4, Comprising basement, ground and four upper floors, with electric passenger and goods lift, and having a total floor space of about

SUPER 5,200 FEET.

To be offered by AUCTION (unless sold privately) by Messrs.

CHESTERTON & SONS,

on THURSDAY, 6th November, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock, at the LONDON AUCTION MART,

155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.4.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Wake, Wild and Boult, Solicitors, 5, Little Britain, E.C.1, or of the Auctioneers, 79, Queen-street, E.C.4, and at Kensington and Sloane-street, S.W.1.

COVENTRY COURT,

WHITCOMB-STREET, HAYMARKET.

Within 200 yards of Piccadilly-circus and Leicester-square.

The valuable LEASE of the above PRIVATE HOTEL, containing 36 bed and reception rooms, 11 bath rooms, and usual domestic offices. The lease has about 36½ years unexpired at the moderate rental of £1,600 per annum.

To be offered by AUCTION (unless sold privately) by Messrs.

CHESTERTON & SONS,

on THURSDAY, 6th November, 1930, at the LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.4.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Downer and Lewis, 111, Moorgate, E.C.2, or of the Auctioneers, 79, Queen-street, E.C.4, or at Kensington and Sloane-street.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

FOR OCCUPATION OR INVESTMENT.

FINSBURY

(close to the City Boundary).

The important long LEASEHOLD BUSINESS PREMISES, Nos. 31-35, WILSON-STREET, E.C., consisting of an extremely well-lighted and convenient modern office and showroom building, fully equipped with passenger lift, central heating, stone staircase, fire-escapes, &c., and containing approximately

15,480 FEET SUPER. NET FLOOR SPACE.

Held for a term of about 90 years unexpired at the low ground-rent of £251 7s. per annum.

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

MESSRS.

GARRETT, WHITE & POLAND

are instructed to SELL the above by AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Tuesday, November 18th, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock precisely (unless previously disposed of).

Particulars, plan, and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Wynne-Baxter and Keeble, Solicitors, of 9, Laurence Pountney-hill, E.C.4, and of the Auctioneers, 32, Budge-row, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

SOUND LEASEHOLD INVESTMENT;

WELL SECURED ON RESIDENTIAL AND BUSINESS PROPERTY IN THE HEART OF

MAYFAIR,

Comprising

The Cottage, Little Stanhope-street, and Nos. 5 and 6, Little Stanhope-street, held on lease directly from the Freeholders for an unexpired term of 19 years from Midsummer, 1930, at a ground-rent of £290 per annum, producing on the present rentals

PER £500 ANNUM.

For SALE by AUCTION by Messrs.

TURNER LORD & DOWLER

at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, on Wednesday, November 26th, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Full particulars may be obtained from the Solicitors, Messrs. Radcliffes and Hood, 10 Little College-street, Westminster, S.W.1, or from the Auctioneers, 127, Mount-street, W.1.

GIDDYS

MAIDENHEAD Tele. 54 (2 lines). WINDSOR (Tele. 73.) SUNNINGDALE (Tele. Ascot 73)

ON FRINGE OF BERKSHIRE DOWNS.

THURLE GRANGE,

Near STREATLEY,

two miles from station (main line), nine miles Reading.

This remarkably attractive and picturesque COUNTRY HOUSE, beautifully situate in lovely old grounds.

Contains: Lounge and dining room (both oak panelled), drawing room, library and fine billiard room and winter garden, about 15 bed rooms, three bath rooms and excellent offices.

In excellent order throughout.

Electric lighting. Central heating. First-class Garage and Stables.

Three or four Cottages, &c.

To be SOLD by AUCTION on November 13th, 1930 (or by private treaty in the meantime).

WITH 33 OR MORE ACRES.

N.B.—The WHOLE ESTATE of 550 ACRES will also be SOLD, with a first-class MODEL FARM of about 312 ACRES, the GORING and STREATLEY GOLF LINKS, valuable Downland and Gallops, with an altitude of about 500ft., several small residences and week-end cottages overlooking the Golf Links, and some beautiful building sites.

Particulars of the Solicitors, Messrs. Chas. Russell and Co., 37, Norfolk-street, W.C.; Clive Marriott, Esq., Land Agent, Mamhilad, Cwmwall, or of the Auctioneers, GIDDYS, MAIDENHEAD, BERKS. (Tele. 54.)

BERKS.—PINKNEYS GREEN

(about 40 minutes' rail London).

TURPIN LODGE.

Lovely old COUNTRY HOUSE, dating from 17th CENTURY, reputed home of Dick Turpin; delightfully secluded position, nearly 300ft. up, overlooking hundreds of acres of common land.

Three attractive reception rooms, six (or more) bed rooms (running water), two bath rooms; electric light, central heating.

Capital stabling, garage, with living rooms; gardener's cottage.

17 ACRES

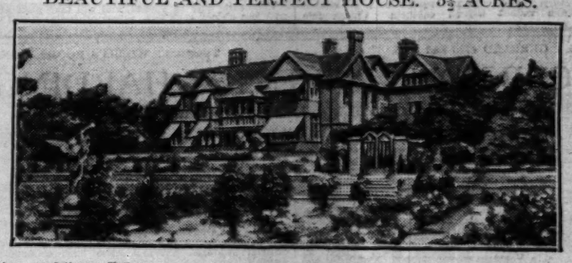
of old-world grounds, with fine old trees, and some rich pasture.

To be SOLD by AUCTION in December, or privately meanwhile.—Auctioneers, GIDDYS, Maidenhead.

SUN TRAP, ON SEA SHORE. HANTS.

WONDERFUL POSITION. FACING THE NEEDLES.

BEAUTIFUL AND PERFECT HOUSE. 5½ ACRES.



Accommodation:—Hall (36 by 18), three reception rooms, billiard room (all oak panelled, beautiful rooms). Loggia, 12 bed rooms, three bath rooms.

Oak floors, stone mullions, choicest appointments.

Cottage, garages, large swimming pool with heated sea water.

Lovely gardens, yew hedges, paved walks and rose garden with thousands of rose trees.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD. RECOMMENDED FROM RECENT INSPECTION BY MESSRS. NICHOLAS, 1, STATION-ROAD, READING.

BOURNEMOUTH.

One of the best positions in the favourite Talbot Woods, close to trams, tennis club, and golf links.

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE.

Lounge hall, three excellent reception, good offices, seven bed, bath, &c.; electric light and gas.

Pretty Garden.

For SALE by AUCTION on 18th November. Low reserve.

HANKINSONS,

Auctioneers, Bournemouth.

MELBOURNE HOUSE ALDWYCH

AN IMPOSING FIRST-FLOOR

enjoying excellent natural light and ventilation, and comprising entrance lobby, large general office for 30 clerks, and 10 private rooms.

TOTAL AREA 4,595 SQUARE FEET.

The offices are divided by solid partitions; mahogany doors, skirtings, &c., have been fitted. Power points; intercommunicating 'phones, G.P.O. 'phones installed in every room.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.

ALSO VERY LIGHT EIGHTH FLOOR (area 3,257 sq. ft.), divided into general office of three private rooms. Same conveniences as on First Floor.

WILL BE LET TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY AT MODERATE RENTALS

INCLUSIVE OF RATES, TAXES, HEATING, GENERAL SERVICES, AND OFFICE CLEANING.

SOLE AGENTS,

PERRY & BELL,

40, SHAFTESBURY-AVENUE (Regent 1514), and ASTOR HOUSE, ALDWYCH, (Holborn 3903).

BUILDING LAND AND SITES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ONE MILE of ROAD FRONTAGE: suitable country cottages; London 26 miles; £25 per acre.—Mrs. Baugh, Mecopham.

ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, PICCADILLY.—MORTGAGEES SALE. Valuable UNRESTRICTED FREEHOLD SITE, having two frontages and area 13,150 sq. ft. For SALE by AUCTION, December 2nd (unless previously sold).—Particulars of the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

FARMS AND NURSERIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

WANTED

FRUIT FARM.—About 60 ACRES; light soil; permanent orchards; unlimited water. Good house; 6 bed rooms.—Write Box 05804, The Times, 72, Kemsley-street, W.

Printed and Published by THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited, at the offices in Printing House-square and Playhouse-yard, in the Parish of St. Ann, Blackfriars, in the City of London, E.C.4, Tuesday, November 4, 1930.